



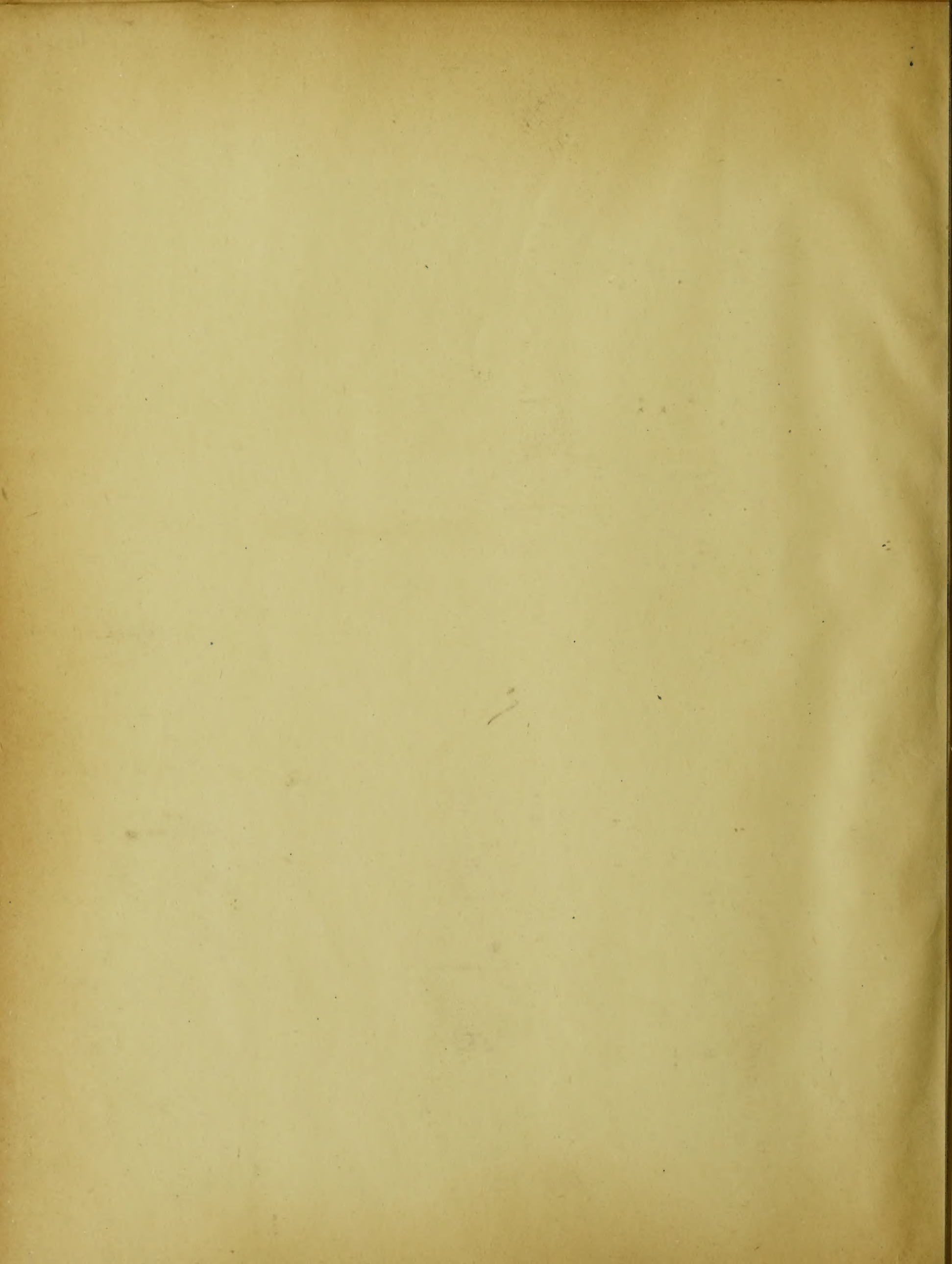
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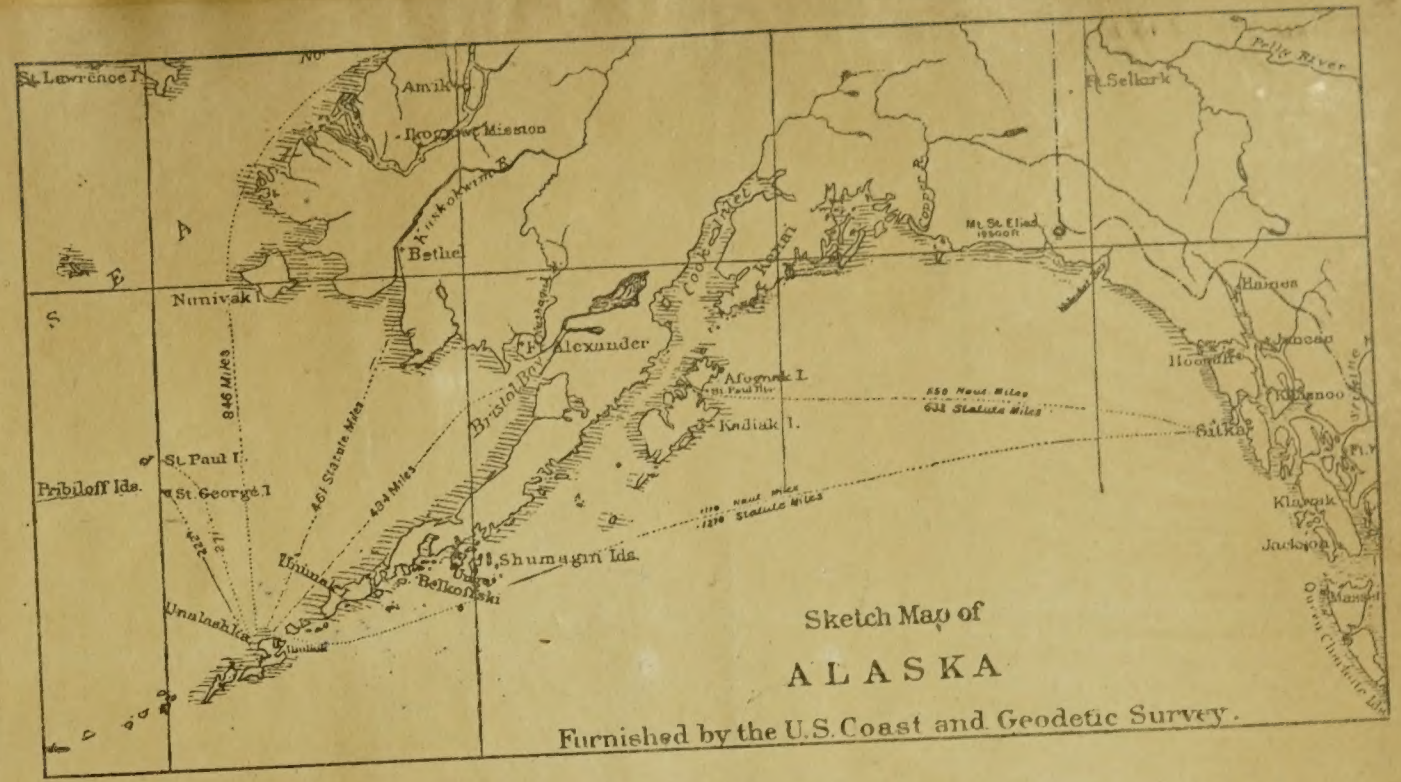
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DEATH OF VEAZIE WILSON.
Feb 5, 1895 *Feb 5, 1895*
The Alaska Explorer Succumbs to Typhoid—A Brief, Bright Career.

After struggling with typhoid fever for several weeks, Veazie Wilson died at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of H. A. Fredericks, Division street and Renton avenue, aged nearly 30 years. Mr. Wilson was apparently in the possession of his full strength, when sickness seized him while engaged in the preparation of his guide to the Yukon river mines.

Mr. Wilson was born at Cherryfield, Me., in 1865, and his parents are both still living there. He was educated as an electrical engineer, and developed exceptional ability in that profession. He was employed for several years on the Illinois Central railroad as trainmaster, having charge of all the trains leaving Chicago, and during the World's fair 1,100 trains a day were sent out under his direct supervision. He was married in October, 1893, to Miss Josephine Smith, of Chicago. In February, 1894, he came to this city, and left here on April 28 on a voyage of exploration in Alaska, with a view to preparing a guide to the Yukon river mines. He went to the headwaters, visited every mining camp along the great river and its tributaries, shot the Grand canyon in a boat, and brought back about 200 photographs of the scenes he had visited. After making a month's trip to the Siberian coast on the United States revenue cutter Bear, he returned to this city on November 7. He immediately set about writing his illustrated guide to the Yukon river mines and directory of Juneau, which was almost completed when he was stricken down by typhoid fever, and is now being printed by the Calvert company.

Mr. Wilson was a man of peculiarly simple and straightforward character and his amiable disposition and charm of manner had endeared him to all who met him during his short residence in this city. While he performed some remarkable feats in his travels in Alaska, he always spoke modestly of them. Mr. Wilson was a member of the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows.

The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the residence of H. A. Fredericks, Renton avenue and Division street, Rev. D. C. Garrett officiating. The remains will be interred in Lake View cemetery.

Mail + Express
New York. Feb 9, 95-

NATIVES OF THE FAR NORTHWEST

The Four Great Tribes Which Inhabit the Territory of Alaska.

LIFE AMONG THE HAPPY ESKIMOS

Savages Probably of Different Blood Than the American Indian—The Theory of Japanese Descent—Interesting Religious Customs.

In spite of the efforts of the United States Government the white population of Alaska is not growing very rapidly and agriculture, which is as yet confined almost entirely to the Yukon River Valley, is in a primitive state, although it is demonstrated that a vast amount of wheat and hops can be raised there. By far the larger part of the country is as yet unexplored, and the mountains are very high. In fact, it is a common belief among many of the natives that there are active volcanoes in the interior and it can neither be affirmed nor denied by the whites. There are enough fertile valleys near the coast, however, to afford a livelihood for a large population, says a resident of Alaska in the Cincinnati "Enquirer."

I have studied these people, and do not agree with the ethnologists who claim that they are descended from the Japanese, although there is but little likelihood that their origin is the same as that of the American Indian. They have no traits in common, the Alaskan Eskimos being the happiest-natured people on earth, constantly laughing and singing, and showing the strongest affection for each other, and even for white men. The natives have been classed in four great divisions—the Eskimo, or Innuik; the Aleut, or Oonangan; the Athabaskan, or Tutchin, and the Ithiakit tribes. The Eskimos are best known, as they inhabit the coast line and are larger and more intelligent than the Eskimos of the Atlantic coast. They would, however, seem to have a common origin. Their kayak, or skin canoe, is identical with that of the Greenlanders. This kayak, which is a covered boat, is found only among pure Eskimos, and is lost wherever there is an intermixture with other tribes.

In winter they live in underground sod-covered houses and in skin-covered tents in summer. Their implements are of stone, ivory or bone. They live on fish, seals, walrus and blubber, and usually clothe themselves in skins. There are no real chiefs and practically no government of any kind. Each village has a head man, called the comalik, but he has very little authority, especially when compared with the medicine man, or shaman. When joint action is necessary it is determined upon by a council of the elders.

PECULIAR MARRIAGE RELATIONS.

Their marriage relations are somewhat peculiar. Polygamy is rare, although not forbidden, and the people who live together in polygamy are ostracized by those who do not. A man may marry if his wife dies, but he cannot take a third wife. The marriage ceremony is very simple, consisting only in the bride, when her parents' consent is obtained, leaving her own home and going to that of the groom. Families are never large, rarely consisting of over two children, an Eskimo woman of 25 years being considered old. Great parental affection is shown. Children are treated with the greatest indulgence and allowed their own way, being taught to work, however, with the rude tools provided.

There is no time fixed as majority, the standard of manhood being the killing of a wolf, a reindeer, or a beluga whale. After such a feat the youth becomes a man. Meanwhile the various stages of his life are marked by curious ceremonies. Feasts are held when his hair is trimmed for the first time (the men wear their hair trimmed all around the head, while the women wear it loose or plaited), when he first goes to sea alone in his kayak, when he makes his first expedition on snowshoes, and when his lip is cut to receive the labrets or ornaments worn on the under lip on each side of the mouth. Parents often go to great expense to procure amulets or charms from the shaman to protect their young from danger and evil spirits. These people are very superstitious about death, and although they hold festivals in memory of departed friends a dying Eskimo is usually taken to a hut, where he is left alone to die. When a husband or wife dies the survivor cuts the front hair short and fasts for twenty-five days.

There are numerous festivals, the Eskimos being peculiarly a social people. These are often held in the lashga, a sort of town hall, and consist of singing and dancing of a primitive character, and then gorging with blubber, fish and reindeer fat. An annual festival is held in memory of departed kindred, and I attended one of these last fall on Norton Sound. At sunset the men gathered in the lashga, and, after a hurried bath, ornamented each other by tracing various figures upon the naked back with a mixture of oil and charcoal.

When the bodies and faces were thus decorated the females were admitted. Then with wild yells the men emerged from the fire hole, where they had concealed themselves. It was impossible to distinguish any complete figure, as some were crawling with their feet foremost, others on their hands and feet, all clinging together and moving like an immense snake. A number

men wore masks composed of the heads of various animals. The women bought them off with presents of bowls of soup and blubber, and the whole affair wound up with singing and dancing.

Each of the village head men—they can scarcely be called chiefs—show their importance by giving a festival, known as the "Pottach," upon which they frequently impoverish themselves, giving presents to those who show the most endurance in the dances. These are frequently kept up for a month at a time and the utmost good humor prevails.

DIFFERENT RELIGIONS.

The different tribes in Alaska have different religious beliefs. The Aleuts have two classes of spirits, good and bad, and believe also in a future state. When an important member of a tribe dies a slave is killed to accompany him through the spirit world. The Athabascans and Thiankits preserve totemism, and totem poles can be found at the entrance to each of their villages. Totemism forms even a stronger tie with them than blood relationship. The totem clans are named Raven, Bear, Wolf, Whale, etc., and, as men may not marry in their own clans, the children belong to the clan of the mother. The Thiankits are the most advanced of all the tribes and occupy the best portion of Alaska.

Their traditions tell of two heroes who at the beginning of the world fought with the spirits of darkness for the future good of mankind. These two heroes or gods were the founders of the raven and wolf clans. They have a distinct notion of a Creator. The most important person in their mythology is Yesbl, of the raven clan, whom they credit with having created all physical objects. He is the friend of man; existed before he was born; never grows old and never dies. He sends reminders of his existence by the east wind, which blows from his abode. He has a son who is even fonder of man than Yesbl himself, and frequently intercedes for the human race. They do not believe in a common stock for mankind, but think that Yesbl traveled from land to land, and made a new man with a new language in each. They believe in future rewards and punishments, but their belief doesn't seem to have much effect upon their conduct.

These are the leading peculiarities of the Alaskan people. They will work as the American Indian will not, and are capable

of being highly civilized. The Commercial Company, which virtually controls everything in Alaska, has worked them for years, and they have given satisfaction. The population is not large, and there are no means of telling the number, but 100,000 would probably more than cover it.

A few years ago a number of white men settled on the Yukon River, and, as a rule, have done well in both mining and agriculture. The gold fields bid fair to rival those of California, but have not been prospected enough for any intelligent estimate to be placed upon them.

*The Republican
St. Louis Mo
Feb 9, 1895*

GREAT SIGHTS IN ALASKA.

Is a Big Country—Fish, Mines, and Other Things.

Mr. J. C. Green of Fish River mining district, Northern Alaska, is registered at the National. Mr. Green first went into that section in 1881, and has since conducted extensive mining operations there. This is his first visit to Washington in 25 years. When he left here he was a lad of 14 and a Virginian by birth. His mother, who was a sister of General Turner Ashby of Blackhorse Cavalry fame, died when he was a year old.

The Civil War coming on, young Green was taken to Stafford County, on the banks of the Potomac, by an aunt, one of the Moncure family, where he remained until he went to seek his fortune. He expressed astonishment at the marked progress and development of Washington and the whole country. He believes this march of progress and impetus to trade and business is principally due to the development of the great mining region of the West, and its wonderful production of gold and silver. Incidentally, he says he thinks the hostile legislation against silver is the cause of the present condition of uneasiness and distrust among all classes of people, and that no real and lasting prosperity will come to the people of the United States or of the world until silver is again remonetized.

In speaking of Alaska, Mr. Green says it is a land of wonders. Her natural resources are immense, and as to area few people realize that they have in the possession of the Territory of Alaska practically a new world of over 380,000,000 acres, or, in other words, a country as large as all the New England, the Middle and Southern States combined, leaving out a small portion of Texas. Alaska alone, he says, can feed the universe with fish, her cod and halibut banks being the largest in the world. The salmon interests are immense, over 700,000 cases, worth \$4 per case, having been canned there the past season. The fur industry is also extensive, Alaska now furnishing three-fourths of the fur seal of the world. The whaling interests are very important, and yield annually no less than \$2,500,000. The mining interests of the Territory, he says, will undoubtedly surpass any section of the world.

The gold fields of the Yukon are producing largely. There is to-day in operation on Douglas Island, Southeast Alaska, the largest quartz stamping mill in the world. Alaska, on the whole, is a country of gigantic proportions; she possesses the finest scenery, and has more active volcanoes than any other country on earth; has over 4,000 miles of seacoast. The Aleutian Archipelago is the largest and most numerous chain of islands in existence.

It will be a question of only a few years, Mr. Green says, when Alaska will attract the attention of the world, and then railroads will be constructed and the country developed. The Russians are rapidly constructing what is known as the Trans-Siberian Railroad, which, in a few years, will give an outlet to that great country on the Pacific at Vallivostok, at the mouth of the Amoor River. Several branches running north and south are being rapidly constructed. Twenty-five thousand men are said to be working on this end of the road in construction work.

Railroads can be built and operated in Alaska much easier than in Northern Europe, or in Siberia. There is not as much snow during the winter months in Alaska as there is in the Rocky Mountains.—Washington Post.

tween the British possessions and the line of the coast, which is to belong to Russia as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom." This very attempt to make

the location of the boundary line clear and definite has involved the United States and Great Britain in a serious controversy as to what it does really mean, and where it locates the boundary line between the two countries.

The coast range is exceedingly broken and it is impossible to say what the summit of the range is, for in some places there are different ranges. Not only so, but it is equally difficult to locate the coast line. The main shore is not only jagged, broken by bays and channels extending into the land, but is bordered with an archipelago of islands almost innumerable and of vastly varying dimensions. These islands extend from 50 to 100 miles from the main shore into the Pacific. There is no doubt that these islands form the shore line of the continent, but it is also equally certain that the island coast was not designed to be used in fixing the boundary line, for in that case the Russians would have no land on the continent south of the intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude with the coast. It was never contended that the Russian possessions on the continent were not bounded on the south by the Portland channel. Whether the main shore line or the island shore line or a line between the two shall govern as the point from which to calculate the ten marine leagues is the subject of the present controversy.

Chicago Record Feb 3, 1895

The Alaskan Boundary.

The dispute between the United States and Great Britain over the location of the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia is becoming serious. The boundary, as it is now located, was established before Alaska was purchased from Russia. At that time neither country supposed the land was of any value and the line was placed ten miles from the coast, between the Portland canal, at the latitude of 54 degrees and 40 minutes, and the 141st meridian of longitude. It is the location of this coast boundary line that is in dispute.

What does ten miles from the coast mean? Ten miles from the headlands or ten miles from the bays? *Record Feb 3-95*

MAP SHOWING THE DISPUTED BOUNDARY LINE OF ALASKA.

Chicago Record Feb 9 - 1895



The above map shows the Alaskan coast between Portland canal, or channel, and the 141st degree of west longitude—the region in which the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia is in dispute. What is now the boundary line was located before the country had been explored to any extent by a treaty made between Great Britain and Russia in February, 1825. This treaty located the boundary along the summit of the mountain range situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of its intersection with the 141st degree of west longitude, starting from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island. The location of this coast range of mountains was so uncertain that it was provided in the treaty "that whenever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit be-

What has given this question prominence now is the discovery and working of exceedingly rich gold mines back from the coast along the Stikine, Taku, Chilkat and Chilkoot rivers, that empty into the Pacific ocean. Some of the mining camps along these rivers are very large, the number of miners reaching 2,000 and 3,000. If the boundary line is to be located ten miles back from the bays that strike into the mainland from the Pacific, most of these valuable gold mines will fall within United States territory, but if the boundary is to be located at ten miles from the headlands, then these gold deposits and possibly Juneau will be in the territory of Great Britain. A good many millions of dollars in gold and a very large amount of national wealth will depend on the outcome of this dispute. The British

government has now on the ground a corps of engineers engaged in running the line between the two countries, and Americans on the ground are alarmed at what they call "the attempt of the British government to steal a rich slice of United States territory."

Unless our government takes a decided stand in the matter Great Britain may try on the United States the plan of robbery practiced on Venezuela, the boundary line of which country has been crowded back to the mouth of the Orinoco river, depriving it of mineral possessions of immense value.

*The Herald
Boston Mass
Feb 12, 1895*

Revenue Cutter to Go There to Assist in Preventing Its Importation.

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1895. Orders to strictly enforce the regulations against the sale of spirituous liquors in Alaska have been issued by Secretary Carlisle, and the revenue cutter Corwin has been ordered to the territory to assist the local authorities in enforcing the law. Assistant Secretary Hamlin noted the open sale of liquor, in violation of the law and the regulations of the treasury department, when he was in Alaska last summer, and made a report of the facts to the secretary of the treasury, with the recommendation that stricter measures be taken to prohibit illegal sales. The subject is regulated by sec. 1955 of the Revised Statutes. The existing regulations forbid any importation of spirits except for medicinal purposes, but Mr. Hamlin found open sales going on with the result of much demoralization. The

local authorities have been doing what they could to enforce the regulations, but Mr. Hamlin has become convinced that they needed the support of a stronger force to prevent the landing of smugglers and the escape of vessels which ought to be forfeited.

SPAY, FEBRUARY 12,

Chicago Record

BERING SEA COMMISSION.

Chicago Record
England Asked to Co-Operate in Further Measures to Protect the Seals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—Secretary Carlisle sent to the house to-day a reply to the resolution introduced by Representative McMillin (Tenn.) calling for information upon the Bering sea claims and the expenses for the government of Samoa. Much information has been contained in a statement recently made. The secretary says that the Alaska Commercial company pays \$55,000 per annum in addition to the regular tax on its catches for the privilege of sealing, and that the American Commercial company has made claim for \$600,000 against the government on account of its loss because of the restrictions placed upon sealing. The United States has paid out, according to the statement of the secretary of state, \$71.46 under the agreement for the government of Samoa.

The number of seals killed by pelagic hunters in the north Pacific and Bering sea during the season of 1894 was 142,000, and of this number about 60,000 were killed in Bering sea and on the American side of the north Pacific. He also says that 15,033 seals were taken on the Pribyloff islands by the North American Commercial company. The unofficial figures place the number killed on the Commander islands at 27,285. The secretary also transmits the logs of the Rush, Bear and Corwin in relation to the enforcement of the Paris tribunal regulations and closes with the statement that the papers forwarded "constitute all the reports and documents in the department which it is deemed compatible with the interests to transmit to congress at this time." The correspondence includes 129 letters and telegrams.

In one of the letters to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister, Secretary Gresham says:

"This startling increase in the pelagic slaughter of both the American and Asiatic herds has convinced the president and cannot fail to convince her majesty's government that the regulations enacted by the Paris tribunal have not operated to protect the seal herd from that destruction which they were designed to prevent, and that unless a speedy change in the regulations be brought about extermination of the herd must follow. Such a deplorable result must, if possible, be averted."

Mr. Gresham suggests that in order to add to the scientific knowledge a commission be appointed consisting of one or more men from each country. He would have the commission

visit the Asiatic side of the North Pacific and report among other things upon the proper measures needed to regulate sealing so as to protect the herd from destruction and permit it to increase in such numbers as to permanently furnish an annual supply of skins. He adds that he is directed by the president to propose such a commission, and he also submits terms of a modus vivendi to be observed during the commission's deliberations.

Presbyterian Banner

Feb 20, PITTSBURGH,
1895

THE SEAL FISHERY QUESTION.

The decision of the tribunal which met in Paris in 1893, to settle by arbitration the international rights of several nations in regard to the seal fisheries in Northern waters, failed to accomplish the end designed, namely, the preservation of the seal herd. The rules laid down do not protect the seals so well as the former regulations did, and unless they are modified and some agreement made with Great Britain, the whole herd will be destroyed within ten years.

According to the new ruling, pelagic sealers are allowed to kill seals, except from the 1st of May to the 1st of August, outside of a limit of sixty miles around the Pribyloff Islands, but they are not allowed to use fire-arms. The seals do not limit their feeding-ground to the sixty miles zone around these islands, but frequently go out eighty or 120 miles, where they are killed silently with spears. If fire-arms were used, many would be frightened back to the islands, but as it is, they may be slaughtered mercilessly by skilled native spearmen, with which many of the sealing-boats are supplied. Since the new rules went into effect, a much larger number of female seals have been killed, because while they cannot be killed on land, there is no such restriction when they are in the open sea, and as a result the young seals, or pups, as they are called, are left to die.

Prof. Henry W. Elliott, the accomplished naturalist of the Smithsonian Institute, than whom no one is better fitted to speak of Alaska and the seal question, gives the following figures: The number of skins taken by 65 Canadian schooners in 1892, was 20,385; by 55 schooners in 1893, 29,113; by 59 schooners in 1894, 38,044. The American fleet, which is small, consisting of only five or six vessels, took 4500 skins in 1892; 7000 in 1893, and 9419 in 1894. When Prof. Elliott surveyed the breeding ground on the Pribyloff Islands in 1872-74, he found 1,500,000 females and 90,000 adult males. In 1890 he found only 600,000 females and 8000 adult males, and of the bachelor, or killable seals, permitted by United States law to be killed

on land, he found only 100,000, which was one-tenth of the number living in 1872, and of these, at least 80,000 were pups only a year old. The next year's catch promises to be even greater, since by that time all the pelagic fleet will be supplied with native spearmen, and the destruction will be proportionately greater.

Professor Elliott suggests that an attempt be made to modify the Paris regulations, so as at least to protect the female seals in the open waters, and to get the co-operation of England. Failing in this, then the United States Government should repeal the laws passed in 1868-70, prohibiting the killing of females on land, that the United States should get its share of the herd while it is being destroyed, and the proceeds be used to meet the expense of keeping patrol ships in Behring Sea at certain seasons of the year.

That something should be done to preserve this most important and profitable industry is evident, and Great Britain by failing to co-operate in an attempt to change such short-sighted and unwise regulations, would suffer as much, if not more, than the United States. If these rules are obeyed, in a few years the result of the Behring Sea Arbitration will be to make seal-skin garments a thing of the past, and effectually banish this most useful and beautiful fur from the markets of the world.

*Chicago Record
Feb 21, 1895*

Dr. Day, the mineralogist expert of the geological survey, says there is plenty of gold in Alaska, and a great deal of money could be made there if some company would undertake to furnish transportation facilities for reaching the mines. The Treadwell mine, which is the only great capitalized mineral property in Alaska, is one of the most profitable in the world, but that is due not so much to the richness of the ore as to the practical business ability and economy shown in its management. "There are hundreds of mines in this country," said Dr. Day, "with much richer deposits than are found on the Treadwell property that do not pay at all, while that yields big dividends. It is simply a matter of prudent and able management. The same can be said of the Homestake mine at Deadwood, which is very similar in the character of its ore and in its methods of management."

"On the Yukon river and its branches and feeders there is plenty of placer gold, and the farther you go up the better it gets, but there is no way to reach that country except by crossing the mountains on foot from Sitka or by going up the Yukon river in the spring, when it is clear of ice. A little steamer commences running every year about April and makes regular trips for the benefit of tourists and miners until the water freezes up in the fall; but owing to the rapids it is able to go but a comparatively short distance, and then the miners have to get canoes, dug-outs and other boats and make the rest of the distance the best they can. The current is swift, the journey is slow and attended with great danger. The miners carry supplies for the entire season, and if they happen to meet with an accident they are entirely dependent upon the generosity of others. They go up as early as they can in the spring and stay as late as they can in the fall, but they scarcely ever get more than six months' work out of the year. They make good wages as a rule, but there is a great deal of luck about it, and most of the work is done with no other

facilities than a pick and pan. Occasionally some proud and haughty capitalist brings in a cradle, and his name is celebrated for enterprise all through the camp. The winter is terribly cold and long and dreary, and unless a man is very well housed and has plenty of provisions he would not do well to remain in the camp after snow flies.

"Two or three years ago an Englishman wintered way up the Yucon, but he did not leave his cabin the entire season. When he came away he swore that the aurora borealis was not visible at the latitude of the Yucon river, but it turned out that he had never been out of his cabin and the windows all looked the other way.

"If a company should organize to develop those regions for gold, as the Hudson Bay company worked British America for furs, it would make a great deal more money. There is plenty of coal in Alaska," Dr. Day added, "and there are lead mines within the arctic circle."

NO CASH FOR ENGLAND.

BERING SEA CLAIMS GO UNPAID.

House Refuses to appropriate the \$425,000 Asked for by Secretary Gresham—Members Eager to Pass Bills by Unanimous Consent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—The house today refused to appropriate \$425,000 to pay the Bering sea claims of British citizens. Secretary Gresham had advised that the appropriation be made.

Fully thirty members crowded down into the area in front of the speaker's chair when the house met to-day, all pressing for unanimous consent to consider bills of local importance. There were several fortunate ones before the "regular order" was demanded.

Bills were passed for the relief of James Phelan, for the relief of Michael Ryan, for the relief of Matthew S. Priest, to construct a bridge across the Illinois river at Hennepin, to appoint Gardner B. Hubbard of Washington on the board of regents of the Smithsonian institution and to authorize the erection of a bronze statue of Prof. Samuel D. Gross.

When the general-deficiency bill was taken up in committee of the whole the amendment to pay Great Britain \$425,000, the amount of the awards made by the Paris Bering sea tribunal against the United States, precipitated quite a long debate. Mr. Breckinridge (dem. Ky.), in charge of the bill, explained the details of the Paris arbitration and the decision against the justice and legality of the seizures the United States had made in the Bering sea. Great Britain, through Sir Julian Pauncefote, had demanded \$500,000, and Secretary Gresham had agreed to \$425,000. The government, in honor and fairness, should accept the judgment and pay the damages.

Against Speculative Damages.

Mr. Cannon (rep., Ill.) said he cared little about the sum involved—whether we were cheated or not—so long as the damages were assessed according to well-established principles of law. The fatal defect in the judgment of the Paris tribunal was the fact that the citizenship of the claimants had never been passed upon. He called attention, moreover, to the fact that under the modus vivendi agreed to in 1892 by Sir Charles Russell, representing the British government, and E. J. Phelps, representing the United States, all claims for speculative damages had been solemnly waived. In the Geneva award all claims for speculative or constructive damages (amounting to hundreds of millions) had been ruled out on the ground that they depended upon contingencies too uncertain. What was sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander. Why should we now pay speculative damages? Some \$255,000 of the present award was purely speculative damages. Besides, he had reason to believe that several of the owners of the vessels seized by the United States were American citizens and not British subjects. At most, but \$81,000 could be claimed. When Secretary Gresham offered Sir Julian \$425,000 the British government, said he, "jumped at it like a bass at a fly." He should never vote to carry out the agreement made by Secretary Gresham.

Mr. Henderson (rep., Iowa) analyzed the statement of ex-Secretary Foster to the effect that \$81,000 represented the maximum damages that could justly be assessed against the United States, and said ten of the vessels seized were owned in whole or part by Americans and therefore were excluded.

Says Democrats Are Not Responsible.

Mr. McCreary (dem., Ky.), chairman of the foreign affairs committee, favored the appropriation on the ground that the United States must do one of two things—pay this \$425,000 or submit the question of assessment of damages to a commission. If the latter course were followed it would cost the government twice \$425,000 before the matter was settled. Mr. McCreary congratulated himself on the fact that if the United States had suffered from this arbitration the present democratic administration had none of the responsibility. The whole scheme of arbitration by which the contentions of the United States were shattered was conceived and executed by the Harrison administration.

After some further debate by Mr. Hooker (dem., Miss.) in favor of the amendment Mr. Breckinridge closed with the declaration that the conception and history of the Paris arbitration was an unfortunate chapter in our diplomacy and its result a complete fiasco. Yet we must keep our faith and pay the award. The vote was then taken and the amendment was carried, 94 to 85. Mr. Cannon gave notice that he would demand a ye and nay vote in the house.

On motion of Mr. Bynum (dem., Ind.), without debate, an amendment was adopted directing the speaker to certify and the sergeant-at-arms to pay representatives' salaries withheld on account of absence. This concluded the consideration of the bill in committee, and it was reported to the house.

Will Not Pay Bering Sea Award.

Mr. Cannon demanded a roll-call on the amendment to pay the Bering sea award, and it was lost, 112 to 148. Mr. Sayers then demanded the yeas and nays on the amendment to pay the employees of the house and senate and the individual clerks to members' extra month's pay. The amendment had been carried in committee, 92 to 61. In the house it was also carried—yeas, 143; nays, 108. The bill was then passed and the house adjourned.

Work of the Senate.

The senate is now working day and night on the appropriation bills in order to complete them before the session closes. The sundry civil appropriation bill was considered with little interruption or delay from 11 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., and again at a night session. The item of \$150,000 for purchasing the historic property of the late James G. Blaine in order to prevent its use for theater purposes occasioned a sharp debate, but was finally agreed to. Other senate amendments agreed to during the day included: Temporary federal building at Chicago, \$200,000; beginning new government building at Chicago, \$400,000.

Albany N. Y. Journal
Feb 26. 1895

PRESERVING GAME IN ALASKA.

Senator Mitchell's amendment offered to the Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill appropriating \$5,000 to investigate the supposed destruction of wild fowl eggs in Alaska for commercial purposes, leads us to remark that the \$5,000 invested in a good canning factory for the preservation of wild ducks and geese in tins would be a paying investment.

Everybody who knows anything about interior Alaska in mid-summer, knows that it is the home of millions of wild fowl, which become so fat on the rank vegetation and wild fruit which ripen wonderously fast, in profusion, in the long hot midsummer days on the vast plains and marshes, that it is almost impossible for them to fly, and they would become an easy prey to the dusky agents of the canning factory enterprise.

So much for the business feature of the matter; but, in all seriousness, migrating wild fowl, as well as seal and salmon should have their breeding places and summer feeding places free from the hunter and mercenary money-maker. A representative of "The Journal" not long since, near Na-Ha bay, in Alaska, asked a white man how he lived there in winter and he replied that he shot 86 deer the winter before. The choice cuts from these kept him supplied with meat and on that day "The Journal" representative saw three dead deer in front of his cabin.

In the same port hundreds of thou-

sands of salmon are taken annually for canning purposes and the waste occasioned by the sorting process amounts to 55 per cent of the catch, so that, for miles, the shores of the bay were lined with dead rejected salmon. It is high time there was protective legislation for the game and fish of Alaska, and Senator Mitchell's amendment should go farther than a hunt for duck eggs.

St. Joseph (Mo) Herald
Feb 28. 1895

BERING SEA QUESTION.

Mr. Stanley Brown, who was one of the experts who helped to prepare the material used in the Bering Sea arbitration, and who is authority on seal life and the effects of pelagic sealing, expressed the opinion in a recent lecture before the National Geographical Society that the result of the arbitrators' decision to permit pelagic sealing under certain conditions would result in the extermination of the seal and the consequent destruction of the seal skin industries of London. He also expressed the opinion that this result has not encouraged resort to this method of settling international

differences. On that subject Mr. Brown is not an expert, and many sound thinkers will differ from him. The arbitration, whatever its practical use may be as to the seal industry, averted a possible war between two or more great nations, and such a war could at best have accomplished nothing more than a settlement by brute force at a cost of many lives and millions of dollars in money. Arbitration will still maintain its place as a sensible means of settling international differences as long as it does settle them, even though the decisions reached may be adjudged by experience to be wrong. But Mr. Brown's observations respecting the effect of arbitration on the sealing industry are of special interest and importance. The tribunal, it will be remembered, decided that the seals could be preserved by continuing pelagic sealing by sailing vessels only in the North Pacific up to the 1st of May; by permitting its resumption in Bering sea, sixty miles off the Pribiloff Islands by August 1, and by authorizing the use of shot guns in the North Pacific and spears in Bering Sea. Experience has shown that the only efficiency which these regulations possess is the three months enforced idleness, and even this is practically valueless, unless the regulations can be extended to Japanese and Russian waters. "At the present time the pelagic sealer employs the closed time very profitably on the Asiatic coast, and, following the herd northward, is in close proximity to Bering Sea at the time when he is again permitted to engage in hunting there, namely, August 1." Statistics show that the ranks of the seals are being decimated under these regulations. The catch from all sources in 1884 was about 17,000; in 1894 it was 142,000. Notwithstanding the regulations, 65,000 skins were taken from the Alaskan herd, 31,000 of

which were secured in Bering Sea. More skins are now taken at sea from the parent stock of both the Commander and Pribiloff herds than formerly were taken on land from the natural increase. The result must be much more disastrous than the figures indicate, for there is no discrimination between the animals killed at sea, and thousands thus killed are lost to the hunter and are not recorded in the statistics. The pelagic sealers have been so encouraged by their successes that Mr. Brown has no doubt that they will attack the herds with renewed vigor and that they will so deplete the rookeries that four years hence, when the case may be reopened, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to recuperate the stock. The most painful part of the situation is the cruelty to animals permitted under these regulations. Mr. Brown says:

"In reviewing the history of this animal it really seems as though there never was a creature which had been and is still subjected to such cruel suffering and such wanton and needless destruction at the hands of man. If any nation should permit its citizens to destroy cows by methods inflicting pain and suffering, and then leave the young to die the agonizing death of starvation, it would doubtless be the subject of protests from their more humane neighbors. But this is precisely what goes on in this remote northern region, far from the restraining influence of public scrutiny."

Notwithstanding Mr. Brown's discouraging view of the effects of the arbitration, he has no word of criticism for the able lawyers who prepared and presented the case of the United States. He says that the American case could scarcely have been improved upon, and evidently believes that the fault of the decision rests upon the arbitrators of the three neutral powers, Italy, France and Sweden. He also criticises the terms of the treaty under which the case was submitted. His general conclusion is that if the case had not been submitted to arbitration, but the United States had insisted on its property right, this country, and through it the world, would have been in the full enjoyment of the largest benefit it was possible for this industry to furnish. But it was the property right that was in question, and the United States could not have maintained it without being prepared to resort to war, and arbitration, whatever its result, was the better alternative.

The Record

Feb 27 - 1895

Fruits of the Bering Sea Tribunal.

One of the minor features of that brilliant blunder of American diplomacy—the Bering sea tribunal—was the special finding by which the question of damages for the seizure by the United States of certain British sealing vessels was left open. No one believes that there is any justice in the proposition to make this government pay the proposed speculative damages. Such damages were expressly ruled out of consideration in the Geneva award on the ground that they depended on contingencies entirely too uncertain. It is beyond the reach of human foresight to tell whether a vessel seized on its way to a sealing ground is going to catch several thousand dollars' worth of seals or none at all, or whether it is destined to spring a leak and sink.

But the question of speculative damages, like most of the rest of the finding of the Paris tribunal, has been forced upon the United States to its disadvantage, and the

only question now is whether a high sense of national honor should compel its payment. Ought congress to stand by the executive branch of government and sustain the unjust contracts it may make? This congress, at least, has refused to pay the alleged damages of \$425,000, and there the matter is likely to rest for some other congress to worry over.

Meantime, it may be remarked, the same brilliant diplomacy which inaugurated the Bering sea tribunal is meeting with hopeless defeat in other ways, and the reports from Bering sea indicate that the seals in that region, so far from being protected, are being killed off rapidly and are likely to become extinct within a few years.

N.Y. Herald

Feb 24, 1895

SCOUT JOHN J. HEALY

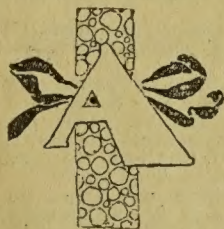
Adventures of One of the Greatest Indian Fighters Who Ever Followed a Trail.

ON A VISIT TO NEW YORK.

His Famous Cross Country Ride of 340 Miles in 43 Hours Over Mountain and Plain.

IN THE NEZ PERCES' COUNTRY.

On Sitting Bull's Trail and How the Chief's Life Was Accidentally Extended.



MAN rarely found nowadays is the old time Indian scout. I mean the real thing, as the habitant of the Bowery would say, and not the longhaired, fierce visaged fakir who shakes buckskin fringe and beadwork to the accompaniment of a dime

museum piano, or bawls out the virtues of an Indian medicine from the end of a red wagon. Colonel and Hon. "Bill" Cody belongs to the class of men who have earned distinction on the plains, but the others are mighty scarce. I met one of them the other day in the lobby of the Astor House, a man to whom the Hon. Mr. Cody would lift his broad brimmed sombrero in deferential respect. He is John J. Healy, now general manager of the North American Trading Company, of Fort Cudahy, some eighteen hundred miles up the great Yukon River, of Alaska.

He is the man who offered to deliver Sitting Bull alive at Washington for \$50,000, at a time when the War Department was in a state of trembling anxiety over the doings of the old chief, and it was owing to the merest accident that Healy did not kill him a year later at Fort Walsh, N. W. T. It was then that this scout made a marvellous ride—a ride that is still talked about when old plainsmen get together. He carried war despatches for the New York HERALD 340 miles, from Fort Walsh to Helena, Mont., in 43 hours, starting away with one horse and finding his relays as best he could. From the standpoint of endurance, and under the conditions, it was the greatest cross country ride ever made, and it resulted in a great "scoop" of news for the HERALD.

IN THE NEZ PERCES' COUNTRY.

General Oliver O. Howard, General Miles, the late General Custer and General Terry had unbounded confidence in Healy's knowledge of Indian methods and warfare. He was sent by General Terry to find Chief Joseph when that

Wily Indian was making his last detour with his Nez Perces in his great campaign through Montana, after the battle of the Big Hole. Joseph was within a short distance of the Canadian line when he was forced to surrender to General Miles. The selection was fortunate, because Healy had a personal acquaintance with Joseph of many years' standing. They first met when the gold discoveries were reported on the Salmon River, Idaho. It was known as the Oro Fino stampede. The fields were in the Nez Perces' reservation and were in an unknown and unexplored district.

Fifty men under the leadership of Healy started away in 1861 to find the golden treasure. They were well on the march and their eyes were already beholding the visions of untold wealth, when they were awakened one morning in camp by fierce yells. The adventurers open their eyes and saw a group of one hundred Nez Perce Indians with four mounted chiefs in the van. They were Eagle of Lights, White Bird, Crazy Grizzly Bear and Joseph. Joseph was the spokesman. He was in the prime of young manhood and Healy never forgot his appearance. Tall and erect as a mountain pine, he sat upon his black horse like a centaur of the plains, and when he spoke his manner was as dignified as that of a trained diplomat. In a way that suggested meaning to Healy, Joseph told the white men to go back. They were on the land of the Nez Perces, he said, and were trespassers. Gold or no gold, they must return or be shot.

Healy and his men took the chief's "tip" and returned. The next spring, however, the cupidity of these men was again aroused by the vague report that a ledge of almost solid gold quartz had been found up the canyon of the river. Another band of twenty-five men was organized, with Healy in charge again. They agreed that they would find the gold or never return, and of this determined band Healy today is the only survivor. There are few parallels to this in the history of hardships.

The Salmon River is a fierce, turbulent stream. It whirls through walled canyons with terrific force and is all the more dangerous when it seems to settle into little pools, where the under currents twist and curve into grinding eddies. The gold hunters, well provisioned and determined as they were, paused after a week's hard travel along this dangerous waterway. There were no indications of gold, but there were enough Indian signs to assure them that there would be plenty of fighting before the trip was finished. More than one-half of the men built a raft and started back. They were not out of sight before their companions saw the raft caught in a whirling eddy and ripped to pieces like a child's toy. The men were thrown into the river and were crushed upon the rocks or drowned before help could be brought.

The troubles of Healy and the men left had hardly begun. Three of them died of mountain fever after a short illness, and a few others started back across the country for Salmon City. They were never heard from afterward, and it is probable that they were killed by the Nez Perces. When the roll was again called there were four left of the party, Healy, Jeff Perkins, Tim Driscoll and Eph Bostwick. They figured that it was quite as dangerous to return as to proceed, and so they pressed forward, thinking only of means of escape. Their provisions were low and they had found no signs of game, upon which they were depending for sustenance. To make matters worse, part of their small stock of food was lost by accident in the river.

STARVATION AND BULLETS.

It became a question of starvation if the men could not get away from the river into the country for food. They were camped on the river early one morning, when their sense of danger was made doubly acute by the "ping, ping" of a dozen bullets on the rocks. Looking to the cliff above them they saw fifty mounted Nez Perces Indians levelling their rifles at the nest of gold hunters. Healy told the men to run for a jutting rock ahead, and amid a raining fire of bullets they succeeded in reaching this place of shelter, but here they seemed caged as securely as rats in a trap, and with no hope of escape. If they were not killed by the Nez Perces, they were sure to starve. Any move up or down the river would expose them to the fire of the Indians, while an attempt to cross the rushing waters would invite certain death.

That night Healy determined upon a last desperate move of escape. In the middle of the river was a pile of rocks, and if the eddy between was shallow enough to hold several boulders which could be pushed over there was a chance of fording the waters. After dark and while the Indians were gathered around their own camp fires, the boulders were pushed from the river side into the waters. Healy could locate these by the sound. The men rolled up their clothes and started to cross. They tied themselves together with a lariat and struck out. They were whistled against the first boulder by the strength of the eddy, but found the water so shallow that they could cross to the pile of rocks in the centre. That they ever reached the other shore was a marvel of chance. They were swept with terrific force down stream until Healy grabbed a point of rocks at a turn in the river and held on until his companions could get a foothold. A camp fire was built, their clothes were dried, but with their food gone and but one charge of ammunition left they seemed face to face with a fate worse than death at the hands of the Indians, of whom there were no signs.

Healy headed the little band of men for Fort Lemhi, a Mormon post, which he had visited several years before and which he believed to be within a few days' travel. But they found themselves in a country luxuriant with the vegetation of the plains and as deserted of habitation as a field of ice. The game had been killed off by the Nez Perces and the air was not even disturbed by the flight of a bird. The coy-

ote who seeks lonely fields was not to be found in the cursed region. The sufferings of these

clothed, starving men became unspeakable. They had endured four days of this fearful torture when the sun broke out one morning and showed the lines of the adobe built post of Fort Lemhi. Under this fresh encouragement they crawled onward until the place was reached. There the bitterest of all disappointments awaited them. When within calling distance Healy raised his weak voice. There was no answer, and when finally they reached the post not a sign of habitation was found save the empty adobe houses on either side of a grass grown road. The post had been deserted two years before. A prairie dog would have been a welcome companion then.

At that point of their journey the men completely gave out. They laid down in the deserted roadway, too weak to move further. Driscoll's mind had become partially turned. Bostwick was raving mad, but too far gone to do violence, and Perkins and Healy, though sane, were too exhausted to travel another foot. The last hope seemed gone. Healy saw Driscoll look at Bostwick and then raise his revolver for a last shot.

"What are you going to do?" asked Healy. "Kill him and eat him," Driscoll answered in a maniac's voice, pointing to Bostwick. "No," said Healy. "We have got to die, but we will die like men," and he reached over and wrenching the revolver from Driscoll, threw it so far that Driscoll could not crawl to it.

The men were lying in a bunch, and Perkins had become unconscious, when Healy heard a shout, and saw a half dozen men ride into the post with Jack Mendenhall, now living at Bozeman, Mont., at the head. They were coming over the mountains with a pack train, and had reached the post barely in time to save the lives of Healy, Driscoll and Bostwick. Perkins died from sufferings of the nine days of starvation. Bostwick was killed afterward by the Mountain Crows, and Driscoll was reported to have been shot in a barroom row at Salt Lake. The fabled ledge of gold was never found, though diggings in the Salmon River country were discovered and are now being worked.

ON SITTING BULL'S TRAIL.

After Sitting Bull had made his flight to Canada the government determined to settle the Indian question for good by persuading Bull to return to the Sioux reservation in Dakota and lead a life of peace. General Terry, who was at Fort Benton, Mont., at that time, was selected for this mission, and he chose Healy to assist him. The late Jerome Tillotson was sent by the New York HERALD to report the negotiations, and went with General Terry, Healy and an escort to Fort Walsh, N. W. T., where the conference was to be held. Colonel Cordin, Adjutant General Smith and Major Fremont were in the party. At the British line they were met by the Canadian mounted police and escorted to the post. It was a dangerous trip, for the Sioux were encamped near the post, and nobody could say whether under the leadership of Sitting Bull they would not make an attack on the troops. General Terry did not know how they would be received, but Healy's sharp eyes soon discovered a plot of insult, in which he insists that Major Walsh was a prime mover.

Healy and Sitting Bull had met before in Montana. The scout was known to the Sioux as "Panther-That-Walks-In-the-Night," and Sitting Bull had declared that when he had Healy's scalp at his belt he would have a war feast. And Healy was quite as anxious for Bull's hide. He told Mr. Tillotson that he would drop Bull before the proceedings at Fort Walsh were finished.

The council was held in one of the post buildings. There were present, besides General Terry and his staff, Major Walsh, Colonel McLeod and Major Irving, of the mounted police. Major Walsh had told General Terry to offer his hand to the Indians as a sign of peace, but Healy had seen the Major talking to the Indians, and from the look of satisfaction on his face and the scornful looks of the Indians the scout concluded that there was fun ahead.

General Terry stood at the door when the Indians came in. At the table near him were the other officers, the HERALD correspondent, the interpreter, and Healy with a six-shooter in his hand for instant use. When Sitting Bull came in General Terry offered his hand. The Sioux chief threw himself back and wrapped his hand under his blanket, and with a look that precluded all possibility of peace he glanced about the room and saw Healy. The lines of his face fairly twisted with hatred, and if a gun had been within reach the conference would have turned to a tragedy right there.

After Bull came Gail and Spotted Eagle in full war dress. Like the big chief, they spurned General Terry's offer to shake hands. The climax of insult was reached when a fat, greasy, dirty squaw followed the chiefs. To bring a squaw to a council is the deadliest insult that an Indian can offer to his enemy. General Terry stood unmoved and calmly announced his mission. Sitting Bull replied, rejecting all offers and telling how his people had been driven from one corner to another until they were obliged to turn to their good friends in Canada. Finally the squaw arose to speak, and then Bull and Gail laughed aloud. Healy turned to the HERALD correspondent and said:

"I am going to kill Sitting Bull to-night."

"You will be hanged sure if you do," said Mr. Tillotson.

"I will take ten minutes' start and all of the mounted police in Canada can't catch me."

In the meantime the several newspaper correspondents were preparing for the race for news. Healy was asked how long it would take him to carry the HERALD's despatches to Helena.

"Forty-eight hours," he said.

"You can't do it in three days," said General Terry.

"I will, and will take the news of Sitting Bull's death, too," said Healy.

The other correspondents had arranged for couriers to take their news to Canadian telegraph offices. Healy had picketed his thoroughbred horse outside the post, and, rifle in hand, waited until he could find Sitting Bull alone. The Indians were permitted to wander about the buildings as they pleased. He finally found

the old chief standing alone at one corner of the square row of buildings and an easy mark for a shot. He ran back to get his despatches, and then take a look at his horse before finishing his Indian enemy. But fate was kind to the Sioux warrior that night, and saved him for a death in his own country. It was perhaps well for Healy that he found that his fine thoroughbred horse had untwisted the lariat, and, having become entangled, was thrown to the ground and choked to death.

THE FAMOUS RIDE.

But the despatches must go, and there was no time to be lost and there were no relays arranged. An army officer's horse was hastily found, and Healy, with the despatches in his hat, was flying away over coule and plain in the dark of the night. At daybreak a good part of the 160 miles of road to Fort Benton had been knocked off, and horse and rider were both weary. A freighter was found in the nick of time, and Healy stopped long enough to shift his saddle to a mountain bred cayuse and was away again. The trail over the plain was dry and good, but in the coules it was hard riding, and in the afternoon Healy began to feel a wrenching pain in his back. He stopped only long enough to drink at the mountain streams, eating hard tack and dried venison as he rode along.

At Twenty-eight Mile Spring he made another exchange of horses with a ranchman, and from there to the Manas he sped forward as fast as his tough little horse would carry him. His legs had become stiffened and seemed set in the saddle like a vise, while the sand from the plains burned in his eyes until his vision became partly distorted. In precisely twenty-four hours from his start he was climbing over the hill into Fort Benton. The horse staggered with his weight up to his house and fell over on the ground.

After a hot bath and a bite to eat Healy was again in the saddle on a finely bred horse to make the run to Helena on the old stage road. He slept in the saddle, giving the horse free rein and leaning over on his neck. Another horse was found at the end of sixty miles, and the ride down the Prickly Pear Canyon was made on schedule time. The last thirty miles was the hardest fight. A good horse was found at a stage station, and Healy, so sore that he could hardly move, was lifted into the saddle. His head grew dizzy as he struck the Prickly Pear Valley and saw the lights of Helena twinkling in the distance, but he braced himself with a drink for one last effort, and in an hour the plucky horse and pluckier rider were flying down the old diggings, around the corner of towering Mount Helena, and down again over the sharp foothills that mark the sides of the gulch and into Main street.

The sleepy telegraph operator heard a shout outside and opened the window.

"Well?" he asked.

"War news for the New York HERALD," yelled a voice, and through the window came a flying bundle. The next morning the HERALD had an exclusive report of the council three days before at Fort Walsh, and Healy had made the greatest ride in the Northwest.

A FIGHTING ALEUTIAN EAGLE.

Feb. 15, 1895.
Brave Efforts of an Old Bird To Save Her Young from Capture.

"Surgeon Bratton of the Corwin was an indefatigable sportsman and ardent naturalist," said Capt. C. A. Abbey to a New York Sun man while referring to a cruise of the United States revenue steamer he commanded in Bering sea. "The Corwin's anchor had not fairly dropped in Atka harbor before he spied a nest of eagles upon a high rock that stands like the blasted trunk of some tremendous tree at the entrance of the harbor. With four men in a boat and armed with his fowling piece he started at the earliest possible moment to capture the eaglets.

"From the boat he shot one of the parent birds as it wheeled low above him, and took it aboard. The other did not leave the nest, and the doctor found that he must climb for it. Nothing daunted, he landed at the base and began to scale the cliff, which was sixty feet high and very precipitous. After a long and laborious struggle upward, and with serious doubts whether he would be able to retrace his steps, he reached the summit. At his coming the old bird flew away, and the doctor's delighted gaze rested upon two fine young eagles, almost of an age to fly, left behind in the nest. He pressed forward to secure them.

"But in anticipating an easy capture he had reckoned without his host. The old bird had gone up in the air only to get a better field of operations for an attack on the intruder. As the doctor reached for the young eagles they raised their heads in a scream of protest. A louder scream from behind rang in his ears as the old bird struck his shoulder, knocking his hat off with a blow of her beak, clawing into his back with her talons and giving some parting thumps with her wing as he at length succeeded in shaking clear of her. As she rose in the air and swung around making ready for another dart, the doctor fired both barrels of his fowling piece, with the result of only scattering a few feathers.

"The shot, however, had the effect of sending her upward, and the doctor turned again to the capture of the young eagles. As he reached again toward the nest the first squall of her offspring brought the old one down on him again with a rush. The doctor had neglected to reload his fowling piece, but using it as a club he again beat the eagle off. He then loaded the gun and tried to bring her down, without effect.

"This fight between man and bird lasted an

hour, the eagle remaining in the air except when the doctor approached the nest, and then she unfailingly attacked him. Although a good marksman his shots produced no effect upon the indomitable bird. He finally expended all his ammunition and had to call for assistance from the boat. Two of the men responded and climbed to the top of the cliff, carrying boat-stretchers as weapons. In this way the doctor was enabled to capture the young eagles while the men maintained a fight with the old one.

"They succeeded in warding off her attacks during their descent and got their prizes safely into the boat. The old eagle still hovered over them, swooping down and screaming, but not risking the chances of another attack against forces so superior. The young birds were taken aboard the Corwin and adapted themselves contentedly to their new quarters, where they grew rapidly in size. Their wings at the time of the capture measured three feet from tip to tip, and those of the old one that was killed measured six feet and four inches."

It is regarded as very singular that the secretary of state and the secretary of the treasury in dealing with the fur-sealing investigation and in arranging the regulations with Great Britain for the protection of the seals in Bering sea have studiously avoided consulting Justice Harlan, Senator Morgan and the counsel of the United States before the recent Paris tribunal. And it is equally singular that they should endeavor to discredit the opinions and recommendations of these gentlemen, who have given the subject their most serious attention for the last two or three years. Secretary Gresham has asked congress to appropriate \$425,000 to pay claims which the representatives of the United States at Paris have repeatedly denounced as fraudulent, and Secretary Carlisle seems to be guided in his policy on the seal question by "Prof." Henry W. Elliott, who was the chief support and mainstay of the counsel for the British government before the tribunal. Mr. Elliott is a mystery; no one seems to know what relation he holds to the Bering sea controversy. He seems to have jumped into the case as a volunteer witness, and is devoting his entire time to discrediting the former policy of this government and in giving advice to the secretary of state and the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Elliott lives in Cleveland, O., when he is home, and teaches drawing in an art school. He was at one time a special agent of the treasury in the Aleutian islands, was afterward an employe of the Alaska Commercial company, and then for two or three years was engaged in making illustrations for the reports of the Smithsonian institution and the geological survey.

In 1890 he visited the seal islands again, and offered to the secretary of state and the secretary of the treasury an elaborate report, giving his theories and opinions on the subject, but it was rejected. Up to that time he had been a very ardent admirer of Mr. Blaine, but immediately thereafter became his bitter enemy and assailant. When this government refused to adopt his recommendations and publish his report he furnished copies of it to the newspapers and to the counsel of Great Britain before the Paris tribunal. The latter seized upon it as a valuable windfall, and made Mr. Elliott their chief witness, emphasizing the fact that he was an American and formerly an official of the United States government. Mr. Phelps of Vermont, formerly minister to England, in discussing Mr. Elliott's testimony before the tribunal, said:

"There was a violent competition at Washington over the renewal of the [sealing] lease, and the new company [the North American Commercial company] got it away from the old company and Mr. Elliott's side [The Alaska Commercial company] was defeated, and immediately after—that is to say, within two or three months—he made his appearance on the islands. Then what took place? For the first time in the world he discovered that the virility of the herd was being destroyed by the business of overdriving. This discovery of Mr. Elliott's was an attack on the administration of the new company."

Senator Morgan in his opinion at the arbitration tribunal says:

"I know the Mr. Elliott whom the British government has dubbed 'professor.' I have respect for his character and sprightliness. He is a painter in water colors of no mean pretensions, but his use of color does not stop with his canvas. It enters into all he says, and makes him too vivid and enthusiastic for a safe reliance on questions of measurement, statistics and cold facts."

Mr. Elliott has been in Washington almost constantly since the decision of the Bering sea tribunal, but no one knows who employs or pays him for his very active services. He goes to the capitol one day and persuades somebody to introduce a resolution bearing upon the seal question. Then he rushes up to the state department or the treasury and prepares the reply. Between times he writes letters to the newspapers and interviews members of congress. But his chief pull is with the secretary of the treasury.

The house committee on appropriations rejected Judge Gresham's application for an appropriation of \$425,000 to pay the claim of Great Britain for damages suffered by alleged Canadian sealers who were prevented from catching seals by the government of the United States during the season of 1892, but the secretary has induced "Willie" Breckinridge to agree to offer an amendment in the open house while the deficiency bill is under consideration authorizing the payment. Although the evidence submitted to the Paris tribunal showed that the larger part of the claims are fraudulent, although they were denounced before the Paris tribunal by the attorneys for the United States, and although Mr. Foster wrote a letter to Secretary Gresham calling attention to their fraudulent character and the evidence against them, the latter insisted that it would be economy for the United States to pay them without further question, and has informed congress that, in his opinion, it would cost more than \$425,000 to ascertain their actual merits, which he has already agreed to pay the British minister. This statement illustrates how ignorant Secretary Gresham is of the records and precedents of the department over which he presides and how reckless he is in his statements, even in official communications to congress.

A SPLENDID TRIBUTE.

An Alaskan Mountain Named After Lieut. Emmerich of the Navy.

Few Americans have such a splendid memorial as that which has been chosen by the officers of the coast survey to immortalize the excellent qualities of the late Lieut. Charles F. Emmerich of the United States navy, who died in California last year. Lieut. Emmerich was executive officer of the steamer Hassler, which took a surveying party to Alaska during the season of 1893, and endeared himself to every member of the ship's company. When the news of his death reached the city last year the officials of the survey determined to honor his memory by naming for him one of the peaks that had been discovered during the trip that he helped to make so pleasant. To note this fact the following letter was sent by Mr. J. F. Pratt, who was chief of the party, to Mrs. Catherine C. Emmerich of this city, Lieut. Emmerich's mother: "I inclose a photograph of 'Emmerich mountain,' one of the most conspicuous peaks on the west side of the head of Chilkat inlet, Alaska. This mountain is 6,940 feet high, and was so named by the members of the coast survey party engaged in that locality on the international boundary between Alaska and British America during the past season in honor of your son, in thankful remembrance of the good-fellowship and many attentions shown them while he was the executive officer of the coast survey steamer Hassler."

Rev. Albin Johnson of Yakutat purchased a cow some time ago and had her shipped to him at that point. It was the first the natives there had ever seen, and when she was landed they ran for their lives; some of them climbed trees to escape the terrible animal. Some of his mission children came to him and stated solemnly that they could not stay in the Home any longer if he was going to keep that animal there. They all soon discovered that the beast was harmless, and became reconciled.

*The Journal
Providence R. I.
Feb 1895-*

ALASKA CHILDREN HARD TO EDUCATE.

Public and Private Schools Embrace
Less Than One-Fourth
of Them.

VACATION TO GO A HUNTING.

What the Government Has Done to Civilize Uncle Sam's Children in the Far Northwest Territory.

Alaska, so far as the popular notion goes, is almost an unknown territory. It is for that very reason unusually interesting. Aside from the reports issued by the Government there is little information available regarding that region of ice and snow. The estimated school population of Alaska is between 8000 and 10,000. Of this number 1934 were registered in thirty-one schools. The Government supported sixteen day schools at an expense of \$20,000, and fifteen contract schools, with an enrollment of 1136, were supported jointly by the Government and the missionary societies of the Presbyterian, Moravian, Episcopal, Methodist, Congregationalist, Lutheran and Roman Catholic Churches. In the contract schools besides the day pupils were 348 industrial pupils. These latter were clothed, housed, fed and taught. The boys learned shoemaking, house building, furniture making, coopering, baking, gardening and the care of cattle. The girls were taught cooking and other household arts. About \$30,000 was contributed by Uncle Sam for these contract schools, and over \$68,000 by the missionary societies. Such, in brief, is the statistical statement from Alaska.

There are, however, many incidents of



Revenue Marine Steamer "Bear" Moored to a Field of Ice in Behring Sea.

A striking illustration of the depressing effect of being alone in such a region is furnished by Mr. W. T. Lopp, the teacher at Cape Prince of Wales contract school. For some months he was the only English-speaking person in a wide section of country. In the Spring of 1892 a native family that had been off 300 miles to a trading post returned, bringing with them a dog that would obey commands given in English. The loneliness had been so great that Mr. Lopp would visit that dog every day for the companionship of some animal that had once heard the English language. Last season a bell was provided for this school, which greatly delighted the people. In October, however, the teacher was waited upon by



SWEDISH EVANGELICAL UNION MISSION, YAKUTAT, ALASKA.

life in the schools and at the stations along the coast which possess a romantic interest. A man never realizes the magnitude of the power which a Government near at hand exerts until he gets away into some such region as the Russian purchase and finds himself the victim of circumstances which cannot be altered by statute law or political machination. If he is the victim of violence no one is there to avenge him, and his fate simply goes on record, to be reported a year or two later at Washington.

It is not an entirely roseate picture which is drawn by Dr. Jackson, and, after reading it, a person begins to appreciate the sacrifice which the missionaries and teachers make who go to Alaska. The native Eskimo, to begin with, has a prejudice against schools, and the sorcerers of that race use their influence to keep the children away. Then the majority of these people are kept busy either hunting or fishing to provide a supply of food. The caribou often migrates far into the interior, and the hunter must tramp long distances over fields of ice and snow in search of game. One characteristic of the northern Eskimo is that he is unaccustomed to commit anything to memory for future use, and consequently does not make a brilliant scholar at once. His idea is contained in the expression "to-morrow will be another day." In spite of this tendency to procrastinate the Eskimo at Point Barrow seem to have a desire to learn English. One of the great hindrances to the civilization of these natives is the liquor smuggled in by a few whalers. The greater portion of the whaling fleet is opposed to the introduction of liquor, but there are always a few captains who elude the revenue officers, and deal out a bottle here and there for the purpose of inducing trade or something worse.

a sorcerer, who requested him not to ring the bell, as the spirits informed him that its noise would prevent the people from successfully hunting foxes and seals. But as white foxes were more abundant than ever, the ringing of the bell did not seem to have any bad effect. The mean temperature from October to May at Cape Prince of Wales was 5.6 degrees. In February and March Behring Straits were filled with ice, that five of the men were able to make a trip by dog sleds across to Siberia for tobacco.

At the Kosoriffsky contract school, a Roman Catholic mission on the Yukon River, the teachers are sisters of St. Ann. There is a large boarding home established in 1893. The attendance was 75 in 1891. The pupils made good progress because they were separated from their parents. The girls were taught to wash, iron, sew and cook; and the boys carpentering, blacksmithing and gardening. The Sisters also conducted a day school for 40 pupils. They did not progress as rapidly as those in the boarding school, as they were less under the influence of the teachers, and were irregular in attendance, owing to the necessity of securing food.

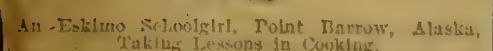
The Bethel boarding school is a Moravian mission, with John H. Kilbuck as teacher. Each pupil is provided at the expense of the school with two suits of clothes, a fur cap, a pair of seal-skin mittens, lined with wool, and two or three pairs of fur boots per year. The diet at table consists of dried salmon, frozen fish and game, bread, tea, sugar, beans, and salted salmon. In the Spring the boys are allowed to go to the mountains and trap for furs. This gives them experience and helps them earn a portion of their living.

Metlakatla, in Southeast Alaska, is described as a model settlement, flourishing under the care of the veteran missionary, William Duncan. There are 100 neat frame houses in the village. The output of the salmon cannery for the year was 6000 cases. The place also contains a saw and planing mill, which turns out all the lumber needed in that vicinity. A tourist

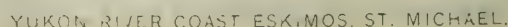
There are three public schools in the Kodiak district of Alaska, the population being Russian creoles. The teachers report the children bright and willing to learn English. Much the same report comes from the public schools in the Sitka district. The salaries of public school teachers range from \$720 to \$1000 per annum. The first Government appropriation to establish schools in Alaska was made in 1884. The amount was \$25,000. Since that time the amount has been increased to \$50,000 per annum.

The arrival of the river steamer Arctic from up the Yukon, 2000 miles, bring-

In the United States Postal Guide is



GROUP OF NORTON SOUND NATIVES, ST. MICHAEL.



Mitchell Post Office, Alaska. Probably there are not 100 American citizens who can locate it on the map. It is 1400 miles up the Yukon, near Forty-Mile Creek, and has no competitor within a thousand miles. Jack McQueston is postmaster, at a salary of \$3 a year. The mail arrives once or twice a year. McQueston raised nine tons of turnips in 1891. A frost early in August killed the potato crop. The placer gold mining in the vicinity of this trading post yields \$75,000 worth of gold dust each season. Mr. Jackson thinks it would be money well expended to open up a trail from the coast at Chitkat to the head waters of the Yukon, and give the hardy miners a more frequent mail. — Providence "Journal."

Alaska als neues Touristenziel.

Alle Welt weiß, welche entzückenden Natur Schönheiten das mit Vorliebe so benannte Land der Mitternachtssonne, Norwegen, mit seinen Fjords und Fjelds uns bieten kann. Aber daß auch nach einem kaum genannten Erdenwinkel, unter freilich nicht höhern Breiten, aber bei einem fast polaren Klima fröhliche Reisegesellschaften, zu denen das schöne Geschlecht einen starken Procentsatz beisteuert, ihre Schritte lenken könnten, das erscheint kaum glaublich. Das Wunderland, die vom nordamerikanischen Continent in den nördlichen Polarkreis hineinragende Halbinsel Alaska, der während der drei Sommermonate mit allem Comfort der Neuen Welt ausgerüstete Dampfer jährlich Tausende von Besuchern von San Francisco aus zuführen.

So findig wie der Yankee ist eben kaum sonst noch jemand auf der Welt. Als er den Russen 30 1/2 Mill. \$ für das nur von wenigen Indianerhorden und Eskimos bewohnte Gebiet bezahlte, meinte man, die Fischerei und der Robbenfang kämen den Amerikanern recht theuer zu stehen. Aber die Erträge beider, insonderheit des Lachsfangs, steigerten sich von Jahr zu Jahr, in gleichem Maße auch die Ergebnisse der Goldbergwerke, die unerschöpflichen Giskammern der Gletscher liefern jede beliebige Menge zu allen Jahreszeiten dem heißen Süden, aus dem man gern in die erfrischende, nervenstärkende nordische Kühle flieht.

Nirgends in der Welt steigen die Gletscher so mitten durch mächtige Wäldungen unmittelbar an das Meer hinab. In einer Breite von 2800 Mtr. fallen sie in scharfem Schnitt steil zum Wasserspiegel, in Zaden und Zinnen von 50 bis zu 76 Mtr. Höhe aufragend. Die stille Wasserfläche ist weithin besät mit riesigen Brocken.



Aus Alaska: Amulette und Zaubermittel der Indianer gegen Krankheiten.



Aus Alaska: Geschnitzte Holzsäulen eines Indianerhäuptlings und seiner Frau.

er der Charakterköpfe aus den Zeiten der Begründung des Reiches, als Schöpfer einer legendären Anwesenheit eines ideenreichen und energiegelassen Geschäftsmannes wird Moritz Schauenburg so bald nicht vergessen.

die der Gletscher entsendet hat, leuchtend in dem wundervollsten Tiefblau wie in dem zartesten Rosenroth.

Der Hauptort von Alaska ist Sitka auf einer der Inseln des Alexander-Archipels, ein Städtchen von 1200 Einwohnern, darunter 859 Indianer und 31 Chinesen, denn die Angehörigen des Himmlischen Reiches haben sich auch schon in diesem Erdenwinkel zu mehreren Tausenden eingefunden. Die Hauptmasse der kaum 32000 Seelen starken Bevölkerung Alaskas besteht aus Indianern, die auch hier, um in ihrer eigenen Bildersprache zu reden, „schnell gegen Sonnenuntergang den Schatten ihrer Väter zu eilen“. Unter russischer Herrschaft zählten die elf Stämme der Thlinkiten noch an 30000 Köpfe, der Census von 1890 hat nur 4739 nachgewiesen.

Mit der alten, wenn auch rohen, so doch naturgemäßen Lebensweise scheint auch die Lebenskraft zu schwinden. Keinen passenden Gegensatz zwischen sonst und jetzt können wir vorführen als das im jüngsten modernsten Holzbaustil aufgeführte Haus eines Häuptlings und die davor errichteten, kunstvoll geschnitzten Holzsäulen mit den „Totems“ der Bewohner, den Handzeichen, deren sich die Häuptlinge statt der Namensunterschrift bedienen. Sie bestehen meist in einem rohen Bilde des Thieres, von dem sie den Namen tragen. Auf unserer Abbildung sehen wir die Säule eines Häuptlings und seiner Frau. Die des Mannes ist gekrönt mit dessen Vorträtbüste, die den Hut, das Abelszeichen, trägt, der Nabe weiter unten

ist das Totem seiner Mutter. Auf der Säule der Frau sitzt ein Adler, das Totem ihres Stammes, die Kröte am Fuß zeigt, daß ihre Familie einen berühmten Medicinmann zu den Ihrigen zählt.

Bei der ärztlichen Praxis spielt die Geisterbeschwörung eine wichtige Rolle. Denn alle Krankheiten betrachtet man nicht als die natürlichen Folgen einer Störung des menschlichen Organismus durch verkehrte Lebensweise, man führt sie vielmehr auf die Einwirkung böser Geister zurück. Sie fern zu halten, dienen die Masken auf unserem Bilde sowie das um den Hals getragene, aus Knochen geschnitzte Figürchen.

Aber es sind nicht nur Erholung und Vergnügen suchende Touristen, deren fröhliche Fahrten uns das abgelegene Gebiet näher bringen. Mit amerikanischer Freigebigkeit hat vor Jahresfrist die Union wie die canadische Regierung einen großen Stab wissenschaftlich geschulter Männer entsandt, um das Grenzgebiet zwischen den beiden Staaten zu durchforschen und die Grenze festzulegen. Die Ergebnisse sind überraschende und für die Vereinigten Staaten nach jeder Richtung hin befriedigende gewesen. Wenn die Yankees sich nicht am Ende doch bedrückt fühlen, daß nun nicht mehr ihnen der höchste Berg Nordamerikas zugehört, daß ihr als der mächtigste Riese des Nordens bisher betrachtete Mount Elias mit seinen 5491 Mtr. von dem nur 43 Kilomtr. nordöstlich auf canadischem Gebiet gelegenen Mount Logan um 457 Mtr. überragt wird!



Thus Alaska: Der Taktisch-
civil government in 1884. During these
years it was even proposed to attach
Alaska as a sort of penal colony, or
American Siberia, to Washington Ter-
ritory, and General McDowell, a former
commander of the Army Department of
the Pacific, actually recommended that
the whole of Alaska should be given
away to get rid of a nuisance. And to-

day, despite the gold mines and the sal-
mon fisheries, which have yielded at
least \$16,000,000, there is not a mili-
tary post in the territory. The Govern-
ment has never made a geological or
topographical survey of the country.
There is only one lighthouse on the
whole coast, and no telegraphic com-
munication with the rest of the world.
At this moment hundreds of miners are
encamped along the Yukon River, devoid
of protection, and also free from all
restraint.

How long should Congress allow this
disgraceful state of things to last in a
country which by treaty she promised
"all the rights, advantages and immuni-
ties of citizens of the United States"
and "to maintain and protect in the
free enjoyment of liberty, property and
religion." The existing condition would
be wrong even for a mere fishing and
mining country, but Alaska has a possi-
ble great future as an agricultural do-
main. Major Powell, formerly of the
United States Geological Survey, in a
recent report to Congress computed the
area of tillable land in Southeastern
Alaska at 1500 square miles—a tract
larger than the State of Rhode Island.
Along the shores of Cook Inlet, the
peninsula and adjacent islands, he has
found 5000 additional square miles of
cultivable soil.

The colonization of Alaska will never
be possible under the laws as they now
exist. Not even titles to land in Alaska
could be procured until three years ago;
and since the operation of the Land law
of 1891 only a paltry amount of purchase
money has been received by the Land
Office. As land can neither be bought
nor pre-empted, immigration is virtually
prohibited. Only a more civilized juris-
diction in Alaska and Federal guarantee
of law and order will make attractive
settlement, even when proper land in-
ducements are offered. Let the United
States return to Secretary Seward's
policy. In Europe, between the same
parallels of latitude as Alaska, there
dwells a population of 20,000,000 people.
The population in Alaska in 1890 was
30,329.

Phila Pa. Telegram
March 6, 1895

INDIANS OF ALASKA.

STORIES OF THEIR MANY QUEER CUSTOMS AND TRAITS.

Colonel Sol. Rapinsky, of Chilkat, Alaska
arrived in Portland a few days ago on a busi-
ness and pleasure trip. Ten years ago Mr.
Rapinsky was a prominent merchant of
Salem, and an officer of the Oregon State
militia. He is now engaged in the general
merchandise business in Chilkat, and is also
Postmaster of that far-off trading post. Chil-
kat is the last stopping place on the road to
Yukon mines. No regular mail is received
there, and very often a native travels down
the river 100 miles in a canoe for mail.

"There are three canneries in Chilkat," he
said, "and during the fishing season about 350
whites and 300 natives are employed there. In
the winter the population decreases to about
30 whites and 200 natives. A mile across the
Chilkat peninsula is located the Haines mis-
sion of the Presbyterian church. The Rev. W.
Warne is the minister, and is also Government
teacher. He is doing much good for that sec-
tion of the country."

In speaking of the customs of the natives,
Colonel Rapinsky said:—

"Marriage among the natives is a strange
ceremony, if it may be called a ceremony. The
women are bought, prices ranging from ten to
one hundred blankets, according to their
beauty. That ends the proceeding. Blankets
are a staple article, and are used instead of
money. All monetary earnings are invested
in blankets, and when an Indian becomes the
possessor of more than \$500 worth of blankets
at \$2 each, he sends an invitation to all his
tribe to be present at the potlach or feast.
When all have arrived he ascends a high
scaffold with all his blankets and cuts them
into strips about a foot wide, which he de-
livers to each of his tribe, until his supply is
exhausted. This is considered an honor, and
it is their only ambition to possess wealth to
distribute among their tribes. Nearly all
Indians have more than one wife. When the
husband dies his possessions revert to his
relatives, not to his widows, and if the de-
ceased has nephews, they become the hus-
bands of the widows.

"When one Indian kills another the wife of
the murdered man goes to his murderer and
demands a penalty, which is paid by his tribe
giving so many blankets to the tribe to which
the deceased belonged. This is the cus-
tomary way among the natives of settling a
murder, and a murder is an everyday occur-
rence. The Government at present has three
Indian policemen there—one for each of the
three tribes. When an Indian is killed by a
member of his own tribe the policeman be-
longing to that tribe settles the matter by
awarding so many blankets to the murdered
man's friends. When one belonging to another
tribe is killed the policeman of that tribe goes to
the policeman of the other and demands so
many blankets. If his demand is not satisfied by
the immediate delivery of the amount asked for,
he and his escort kill the first man of the mur-
derer's tribe they find, whether he be the
murderer or not. This may seem strange to
many of your readers, but it is true, and it
happens every day.

Phila Pa. Chronicle
March 4, 1895

So many people are going into the
Yukon country in Alaska that the post-
master general is being petitioned to
establish a mail route from Juneau
or Chilkat to the mining camps along
the Yukon river. At present that re-
gion is reached by mail via Bering sea
once in about every ten months. There
are at present 500 or more men at
Juneau waiting for the season to open
sufficiently to enable them to journey
into the interior, and indications point
to a much larger emigration to the
placer mines as the season advances.

Phila Pa. Record
March 4, 1895

The Problem of Alaska.

The Federal Government has at last
awakened to its duty of establishing a
proper jurisdiction over the anomalous
Indian Territory, and it is high time
that the lawmakers at Washington
should arouse themselves to a more mod-
ern solution of the Alaska problem. The
existing condition of the great North-
western Territory is far from conducive
either to its own or the Union's best
welfare. Alaska has to-day virtually
no voice at the Capital. Whether or
no there should be any national repre-
sentation still remains a dubious ques-
tion, but it may not be unwise to grant
Alaskan white citizens a release from
the alien office-holders who have been
so long administering its local govern-
ment. "The Tlinkit, the Aleut and the
Eskimo," a recent critic has indig-
nantly declared, "the salmon, the seal
and the reindeer of Alaska have all
been legislated for. The white citizen
patiently awaits his turn."

The history of Federal sentiment in
regard to its valuable Russian annex-
ation ever since the transference in Oc-
tober, 1867, will without doubt surprise
almost every American. Ten years of
mere garrisons, two years without sol-
diers as a customs district, an uprising
by the settlers against the Sitkan na-
tives which nearly culminated in a Brit-
ish protectorate, and several years of
naval government from a man-of-war
preceded the establishment of a sort of

"When a native is sick, his near relations consult a doctor. The doctor comes and examines the patient, first by pulling his hair, pinching him in the ribs, and pulling his nose, and then declares the patient cannot live. He is then asked, 'Can you do anything for the patient?' 'Yes, but it will cost you fifty blankets.' When the required number of blankets is collected from the patient's friends, the doctor dresses himself in a peculiar manner, builds a bonfire, and makes ready for the work of driving away the devil which he claims is in his patient.

"After the patient is almost beaten to death by the doctor, the latter announces that the devil has taken his leave. Should the patient grow worse, the doctor, after charging his friends as many blankets as they can get, goes into the forest and remains three days consulting his god, and then returns with the information that the patient is bewitched, and places the charge of bewitching him upon some friendless native. Without ceremony, the friends of the sick man then seize and tie the accused with the head drawn back as far as possible without breaking the neck. His hands are tied behind his back, and he is then taken into a dark cellar and left in that condition for three days without food. Although the victim pleads for mercy and protests his innocence, yet he is left there still unconscious, when it is expected an explanation will be made by him. In many cases persons accused of such crimes are left alone until death relieves them from suffering. This is not an unusual sight, and many a native without friends has gone to his grave in this way."

In speaking of the first and only horse ever seen by the natives, Mr. Rapinsky said: "Some time ago the missionary received a horse at Chilkat, and when the natives beheld the animal they took to the forest. Finally, when night came on and they were compelled to return to their huts, they sent their old wives first, saying that if the horse ate them, they would have their young wives left. This is no joke, but it is a true story. All I have said in regard to the natives of Alaska may be seen almost any day. There is much to be done in regard to bringing Alaska into the civilized world."

Boston Mass Transcript
March 7, 1895

ALASKA MUST BE PROTECTED.

State of Washington Protests Against British Usurpation.

OLYMPIA, WASH., March 7. The following resolution was adopted in the House yesterday and a copy will be sent to President Cleveland:

Whereas, England, with her usual cupidity and avarice and pursuant to her time-honored custom of attempting at all hazards to gain control of all newly-developed sources of wealth, and to appropriate to her own benefit the present and prospective commerce of the seas, whether rightfully or otherwise, has asserted claim to harbors, bays and inlets through which the greater portion of the commerce and trade of and with the territory of Alaska must be carried on and which of right belong to the United States; and

Whereas, the United States will be robbed and despoiled of the trade and commerce of a veritable empire and suffer diminution of the wealth with which nature has endowed said Territory if the policy and claims of Great Britain as aforesaid shall prevail; therefore be it Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, the Senate concurring, that our members of Congress be requested and our senators instructed to use all honorable means that the rightful claim of the United States relative to said harbors, bays and inlets be scrupulously maintained and that an unequivocal policy on the part of the United States Government in relation thereto be fully carried out.

CAPT. SHEPARD IS DEAD

Washington Post

Chief of the Revenue Marine a

Victim of Pneumonia.

March 13, 1895

POPULAR AND EFFICIENT OFFICER

Caught a Cold in Trying to Have a Bill Passed Aiding Superannuated Officers of the Service—Was Present at the Fight at Fort Fisher—Also an Expert on Seal Fish-

ing—A Most Honorable Record—To Be Buried in the State of Massachusetts.

Capt. Leonard G. Shepard, chief of the revenue marine division of the Treasury Department, died yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at his home, 1907 Nineteenth street northwest, in this city.

What had been thought originally to be merely a bad case of grip proved to be acute pneumonia, and all hope of his recovery was abandoned Wednesday night. Yesterday afternoon, after a day and night of severe suffering, he died. Capt. Shepard's eldest son, Leonard, is also dangerously ill of pneumonia in the same house, and last night was too ill to be informed of his father's death. Mrs. Shepard and his younger son were with the captain at the time of his death.

The First Bureau Chief.

Capt. Shepard was the first officer of the revenue marine to hold the position of chief of the bureau. His last illness was contracted in an effort to aid the superannuated officers of the service. A bill to this end, which had been introduced mainly through his efforts was pending in Congress a few days before adjournment. He was almost continually at the Capitol in behalf of the measure, and remained there till late in the night of the second in the hope of securing its passage. Coming out from the crowded and over-heated building at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, long after the cars had stopped running, he caught a severe cold. He paid no attention to it, however, till the following Tuesday, when he was taken with a chill while at his desk in the office. It was at once evident that he was seriously ill, and he was taken to his home in a carriage by some of his brother officers. Dr. Busey and Dr. W. W. Johnston were called in, but medical attention was unavailing.

Complete arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made, but the services will be held on Saturday either at the home or at the Church of the Covenant, of which Capt. Shepard was a member. After the services the remains will be carried to Dorchester, Mass., where the interment will be made in the family burial ground.

His Life and Record.

Capt. Shepard was born at Dorchester, Mass., November 10, 1846, and entered the service just after the close of the war. During the war he was in the volunteer service attached to one of the supply ships, and was present at the fight at Fort Fisher. He was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant in the Revenue Service March 29, 1869, and was made first lieutenant the following year. His commission to the grade of captain bears date of March 14, 1878. He was then in command of the steamer McLane, stationed at Galveston, Tex., and was continued on that station until June 30, 1882, when he was relieved, ordered North, and placed on waiting orders. On the 8th of August following he was assigned to the steamer Bibb, then completing repairs at New York, and directed to proceed with this command to Oswego, N. Y. He was detached from the Bibb June 15, 1883, and placed in charge of the bark Chase, used as a schoolship for the cadets of the service, with headquarters at New Bedford, Mass., which command he retained until April 9, 1887, when he was ordered to the steamer Rush at San Francisco, Cal. During that and the two subsequent seasons he cruised with his command to Bering Sea, under orders to protect the interests of the government in Alaska and on the Seal Islands. December 14, 1889, he was detached from the Rush and assigned to duty at the department as chief of the Revenue Marine Division. On October 1, 1894, he was reassigned to this duty under the act of July 31 of that year, which provides that a captain of the service shall be detailed to act as chief of the Division of the Revenue Cutter Service.

Capt. Shepard's appointment as the chief of the revenue cutter service marked an important epoch in the history of that bureau. As an officer, having had experience in the practical work of the service, as well as a personal knowledge of the officers therein, he had an immense advantage over any civilian appointee. Personally, he was an executive officer of ability, and under his management a number of reforms and improvements were introduced in the service. The plans for two new revenue cutters, one for the Pacific coast, and the other for the lake service, were being prepared under his supervision at the time of his death.

Protecting Sealing Interests.

While on duty with Rush, Capt. Shepard made a number of cruises in Alaskan waters, and under his orders to protect the sealing interests of the United States about the rookeries, he made many of the seizures which were afterward the subject of the Paris arbitration. He was present at the meetings of that tribunal

as an expert in the reading of history, having made himself familiar with the details of the business during his northern work, and being regarded in the department as an authority on the subject. His loss will not only be a blow to the service, but a deep grief as well to his fellow officers, by all of whom he was highly esteemed.

Under the present law Capt. Shepard's successor must be an officer of the revenue marine service, but the appointment is an executive one, and does not lay in the line of regular promotion, so that it is impossible to say who the next chief of the bureau will be.

St Paul Minn Dispatch
Mar 15, 1895

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

One of the most useful and effective appropriations made at every session of congress is a sum ranging from \$50,000 to \$60,000 per year for education in Alaska. It has never been possible for the government to procure an accurate census of the population of that territory ever since it has been owned by the United States. Petroff, the Russian creole, who was employed in 1880 to take the census, contented himself with making estimates rather than enumerations, and in this rough and tumble way made the population to show about 50,000 natives and 5,000 whites at the various small villages, mining camps and cannery stations. In 1890 he made a pretense of employing more accuracy, because more assistance was given him to do the work, and the number of natives was reduced to 25,000 and that of the whites slightly increased. When the time came for him to assist the state department in the preparation of the American case in the Bering sea controversy, he confessed that his returns, both for 1880 and 1890, had been fraudulently padded and he at once absconded. It is impossible to make an intelligent estimate of the Indians in the territory. The only thing near the truth is the census of the public schools at the various missionary and school stations. The last report to the bureau of education shows that there are fourteen schools in Alaska that are strictly public, that is, that are in no manner connected with any church missionary enterprise; and fourteen others that are under control of various missions and are subsidized by the government. In some instances the subsidy is in the form of payment of the salary of the teacher, the church missionary society furnishing the school building and the equipments for the school. This is the most general method of applying the government subsidy. These schools are scattered along the coast and among the islands, from the northern boundary of British Columbia to Point Barrow in the Arctic ocean. A large number of the pupils in the schools from Sitka westward, and northward to Point Barrows are the descendants of the original Russian settlers, who are known as Creoles, and who adhere tenaciously to their own religion, that of the Greek church. They have heretofore made a good deal of trouble in regard to the reading of the Bible in the schools, and in most instances withdrew their children from the strictly United States schools on that account, until the practice was finally abandoned. The Indians or aboriginal natives of the country are the more eager for the benefits of a white man's common school education than any other, and wonderful progress has been made among them in that respect. The natives of the country resemble the working classes in Japan in many respects, and especially in brightness, aptitude and industry are they the exact counterparts. For that reason the money spent by the public in schools,

at and near their own villages, has become an excellent investment, and in a few years not a village anywhere will be without a good school house and a good school. A want of a proper understanding and appreciation by congress of the character and capabilities of the native races of Alaska has heretofore resulted in the withholding of the amounts of money to make the system of education there a complete success. There are four schools for white children exclusively at Sitka and Juneau, the most important white settlements in the territory.

Juneau City Mining Record

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A CHINESE WALL.

QUEER FEATURES OF THE PLATT BILL

Some Scathing Comments Made by the
San Francisco Examiner--An Un-
just Reservation.

All the people in this city who are in anyway connected with or interested in Alaska, either by whaling, fishing, fur hunting, residing there permanently or in the United States Marine Service, are talking about Senator Platt's bill, recently introduced, in regard to it.

Several copies of the printed bill have just reached here, and they are being eagerly read. This is the bill which provides for setting aside a great principality in Alaska larger than all Colorado, to be devoted to the exclusive use, besides natives, of teachers and missionaries.

MONOPOLY FOR MISSIONARIES.

It shuts out all traders and anybody of whatever class or calling except these. People from California who go every year to Alaska say it is a project to control absolutely the immense region referred to and enable the schemers to secure all the furs there for little or nothing and at the same time receive good salaries from the government or nominally pretending to teach.

There are many other things about the bill that challenges attention. It is a voluminous affair, comprising nearly 8,000 words, and though the provisions asking that this empire be sequestered is conspicuous, a leading object is to set up a temporary government for the whole territory.

Under it Alaska is to be a United States Judicial District with two terms of court a year, one at Sitka in May and the other at Juneau in November. Besides the judge the President shall appoint seven United States commissioners, residing in Wrangel, Unalaska, Sand Point, Kodiak, St. Michaels, Sitka and Juneau, and these are to act as justices of the peace. While there will be one United States marshal there will be eight deputies distributed at various points.

SOME STRIKING FEATURES.

The whole country is created a land district, with a land office at Sitka. All the principal officers of the Territory are to be appointed by the President and serve for four years. There is a feature in connection with this that is being scanned with interest. It relates to the salaries.

The governor is to get \$3,000 a year; the secretary \$2,500; the judge \$3,000 and traveling expenses; and the marshal and attorney \$2,500 and expenses. The clerk of the court is to receive \$2,500

and expenses. The deputy marshals will receive \$1,000 a year and fees, according to the Oregon laws which have been adopted.

Pages are devoted to restricting or attempting to restrict the sale and use of intoxicating liquors, and beer and ale are included as intoxicants. Only a druggist can handle any of these, and he must make many oaths about selling only for medicinal and scientific purposes, demand similar oaths from others, and also carry a license regularly.

MUST BE CAREFUL ABOUT DRINK.

Any white man found intoxicated anywhere in Alaska may be arrested without a warrant and de-

tained until he can be tried. Captain Healy of the United States steamer Bear says this is impracticable, as there are no jails within hundreds and even thousands of miles in places, and that such a law cannot be carried out. Besides it gives one man who does not like another an opportunity to arrest him and detain him on a flimsy pretext.

Fifteen thousand dollars provided in the bill will go to purchase reindeer for the governmental use, \$50,000 for a fast-going steam vessel to carry a United States Revenue Commissioner and Territorial officers around, and \$60,000 for a new military post at the junction of the Tananah and Yukon rivers. Besides this \$25,000 is asked for surveying what are denominated the agricultural lands of Alaska.

Here is the clause which sets aside the immense area of land referred to, in fact all north of the Arctic circle, and which is receiving so much opposition from people interested in Alaska:

THE CHINESE WALL.

"It shall be unlawful for any person except natives of Alaska to reside on the coast north of Bering straits and within the intermin north of the Arctic circle, except with a permit from the Secretary of the Treasury, or else under permit from the Commissioner of Education to engage in teaching or missionary work."

The Commissioner of Education is Sheldon Jackson, a Presbyterian minister and frontier missionary. Senator Platt, it is said, is a close friend of his and Jackson is credited with the authorship of much of the bill. As Commissioner of Education his salary is \$2,500 a year, and since nobody can get on the territory reserved unless he has a permit from the Secretary of the Treasury, who is far away in Washington, or from Sheldon Jackson who is on the ground, the latter will practically control the situation.

There are only about 10,000 Indians on the entire proposed reserve, and 5,000 of these are on the coast, so people here say. They point out that these Indians cannot be civilized by hedging them in, as the school teachers and missionaries would have the government do. Besides it puts the power of a Czar into the hands of Jackson, the boss of the missionaries.

In commenting editorially upon the above the San Francisco Examiner says:

"The Platt bill concerning the government of Alaska is a remarkably audacious measure. One clause deserves especial attention. It is as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person except natives of Alaska to reside on the coast north of Bering straits and within the intermin north of the Arctic circle, except with a permit from the Secretary of the Treasury, or unless under permit from the Commissioner of Education to engage in teaching or missionary work."

National pleasure grounds have been set aside by common consent for the use of the people. But this is the first instance of any attempt to set aside a national mission field. It is so obviously unfair and ill conceived that argument favorable to it could not be made, and argument against it seems almost superfluous.

The union of Church and State is deprecated

by those in touch with the Constitution. Yet the arm of the state could with more propriety be thrown about the church as a whole than devoted to the support of one of the many branches of the theological tree, happening in the present to be the Presbyterian offshoot. Permission to enter

the preserve may be had from the missionary-in-chief up there, and and anyone whose views from the standpoint of this mighty good man are not orthodox will knock in vain. Shall those not of the faith be permitted to sow the seeds of Briggsism in the minds of the native? Shall they speak to the lost and groveling Alaskan of salvation as taught by the Catholics? Or even as taught by the Methodists, Congregationalists, Unitarians, Baptists, etc.? Not while Sheldon Jackson and the shade of Calvin are on guard.

With all respect for the earnest missionary, who aflame with zeal, goes to distant shores, the fact is submitted that missionaries as a class have never done anything to stamp them as more worthy than any other people to be trusted with a monopoly. It is even true that in some countries they have lived on the fat of the land, have acquired wealth with little effort, and have by the insistent teaching of their particular doctrine, forgetting that other people also have doctrines, stirred up discord and violence. In other words, the missionary is human.

The imagination may conjure up the picture of Missionary Jackson standing where the Arctic blizzards beat upon the banners of his creed, and extending a welcoming hand to those who have read by different light the story of salvation. But this requires an imagination of extraordinary powers.

As a plain matter of fact there is no reason why a Presbyterian minister, or any other, should be given the right to bar from a portion of the public domain such people as he may choose not to admit. In the exercise of such authority there is no reason to believe that he would not be narrow, arbitrary and unjust. The scheme is palpably ridiculous.

Dr. Jackson's field of operation as Educational Agent has been transferred to the western and northern portions of Alaska, while this portion, or what is commonly called Southeastern Alaska, is under the superintendency of Mr. William Hamilton, a very able and earnest worker in the cause of education. The reservation made embraces about 104,000 square miles, or 66,560,000 acres, and if there are 10,000 Indians in that section as reported, (which, by the way, is a very large estimate) then each Indian would be entitled to 6,656 acres of land. This seems to be rather an unfair allotment of the government domain, and more especially when the government will not allow the white population of Alaska to take up more than 160 acres on which to build themselves and their families homes. This reservation embraces rich mineral lands and has untold wealth in furs, etc. Its mineral wealth will soon be brought into use, as year by year the hardy and adventurous miner and prospector is penetrating the most remote places of the globe in search of gold and other minerals, and already the Arctic circle has been looked over scantily and enough mineral indications found to in time develop great industries in that section, if people are allowed to explore it. It is a well known fact that its capabilities in the fur line are immense, and by prohibiting all but a certain few from entering the circle this business would be monopolized by a monopoly of gigantic proportions, who, under the cloak of leading the Indians from darkness into light, would become immensely wealthy. The public domain belongs to the people, and all should enjoy the free use of it.



MAP SHOWING THE COURSE OF THE BALLOON TRIP TO THE NORTH POLE.

BY BALLOON TO THE NORTH POLE.

New York World
March 17, 1895
A 2,200-Mile Ride in the
Sky from Spitzbergen
to Behring Sound.

SIX DAYS AND SIX NIGHTS.

Andree's Novel Airship Will Be Operated
on a New Plan Which Other
Aeronauts Indorse.



A. ANDREE, the distinguished Swedish civil engineer and scientific aeronaut, will start next year on a balloon journey to the North Pole, under the auspices

of the Royal Swedish Academy of Science and with the financial support of a number of Swedish gentlemen. Chimerical as such an undertaking seems to be, its projectors believe it will be a success, with most important results.

In a lecture before the Royal Swedish Academy recently Mr. Andree outlined his plans. He declared that the science of balloon construction and of steering a balloon during the last four years has advanced so far as almost to solve the practicability of aerial navigation.

His plan is to establish headquarters at the Norwegian Islands on the north-west coast of Spitzbergen. Here a house or shed of sufficient size to cover a balloon of 22 metres, or 72.6 feet, in diameter when filled with gas, will be erected, and from this point the balloon journey to the North Pole will commence. The greatest expert in the world on balloon construction and aerial voyages, the celebrated balloon manufacturer, the late L. Gabriel Yon, of Paris, in a letter to Mr. Andree indorsed the plan as entirely practicable, and advised him to use a balloon of 22 meters in

diameter, to be constructed of two-fold silk covers, and said that a balloon of this size and construction would float for thirty days without refilling. As an indorsement of M. Yon's statement, Henri Giffard, Poisenilles and Graham, who are well-known aeronauts, computed that the balloon would lose comparatively a small amount of gas in a month.

The gas used for balloons is now manufactured and for sale, and can be transported any distance in cylinders; 1,700 to 1,800 cylinders are sufficient to fill a polar balloon such as Mr. Andree will use and can without any difficulty be transported to Spitzbergen. As it might be somewhat dangerous to fill a balloon in the open air, Mr. Andree will erect a portable shed to cover the balloon when being filled.

The balloon under construction will be of such carrying power as to support a large, strongly built gondola. The gondola will contain a dark room for photographic purposes, a sleeping room for three persons, and will be provided with a system of sails for steering. The gondola will be suspended from the balloon in such a way that in case of disaster it can be instantly detached.

An interesting feature of the projected trip is that the balloon will not rise higher over the earth on an average than 825 feet. This will be accomplished by means of drag-lines, constructed of cocoa fibre, thus permitting them to float on water. The balloon can therefore be kept at the same distance from the earth in passing either over ice or water.

The balloon will also be provided with a great number of free hanging ballast lines. The object of these is that in case the balloon from some cause or other suddenly sinks to a great depth as soon as the ballast line touches the ground the balloon will be relieved of a corresponding weight and the sinking will stop before the gondola touches the ground.

The journey, as now planned, will be in a direct line from Spitzbergen over the North Pole to Behring Sound, a distance of about 2,200 miles, and will not, it is expected, occupy more than six days, which is a fifth part of the time the balloon can float without refilling.

Geographical and meteorological observations en route will be made by a competent scientist. Photographs will be taken of the country as the balloon floats forward, and these will be taken in double sets. One set will be developed on board the balloon in case the travellers meet with accident and have to take to the gondola. The balloon will also be provided with Davy's safety lamps, and an electric storage battery for cooking, &c.

In the polar regions during the month of July the sun, both by night and day, is above the horizon, so that the Arctic regions are peculiarly fitted for a long aerial voyage. The lowest temperature at Spitzbergen in July, 1883, was a few degrees above the zero point.

Another advantage of ballooning in the Arctic regions in the absence of very

But from records made in July at Spitzbergen this danger is not to be feared. The total cost of the expedition will be about \$40,000, and this amount has already been subscribed. King Oscar of Sweden takes a great interest in the proposed balloon journey, and will no doubt materially aid Mr. Andree.

Baron Nordenskjöld, the famous polar traveller and discoverer of the North-west Passage, has strongly recommended the expedition to the Royal Academy, and has stated the only practical way of reaching the North Pole is by means of a balloon. From his large experience of polar and arctic meteorological conditions, he is satisfied that Andree's plan will be successful. As the distance from Spitzbergen to the North Pole is only about seven hundred miles, with a south wind, the expedition should in a few hours see more of the polar regions than would be discovered in several centuries by old methods of exploration.

Dr. Nils Ekholm, probably the best informed meteorologist in Europe and one of the members of the Swedish Spitzbergen expedition in 1882 '83, says that the wind currents are favorable during the summer months for a balloon voyage. The only danger he fears is that on reaching the North Pole, or the centre of the polar regions, a perfect calm may be found to prevail; but experience has proved that such a centre is usually surrounded by wind currents blowing outward.

Mr. Andree has a European reputation as a scientific aerial traveller. He is not an enthusiast, but a practical, cool-headed man of science, who has made many experimental tests besides many balloon journeys. In his balloon Svea last November he travelled from Gothenburg on the west coast of Sweden to the Island of Gotland, in the Baltic, a distance of over 245 English miles, covering the distance in five hours.

New York Staats Zeitung
March 18, 1894

Die Ausrottung und Verbreitung des amerikanischen Elchs.

Von Dr. C. Steffens. New York.

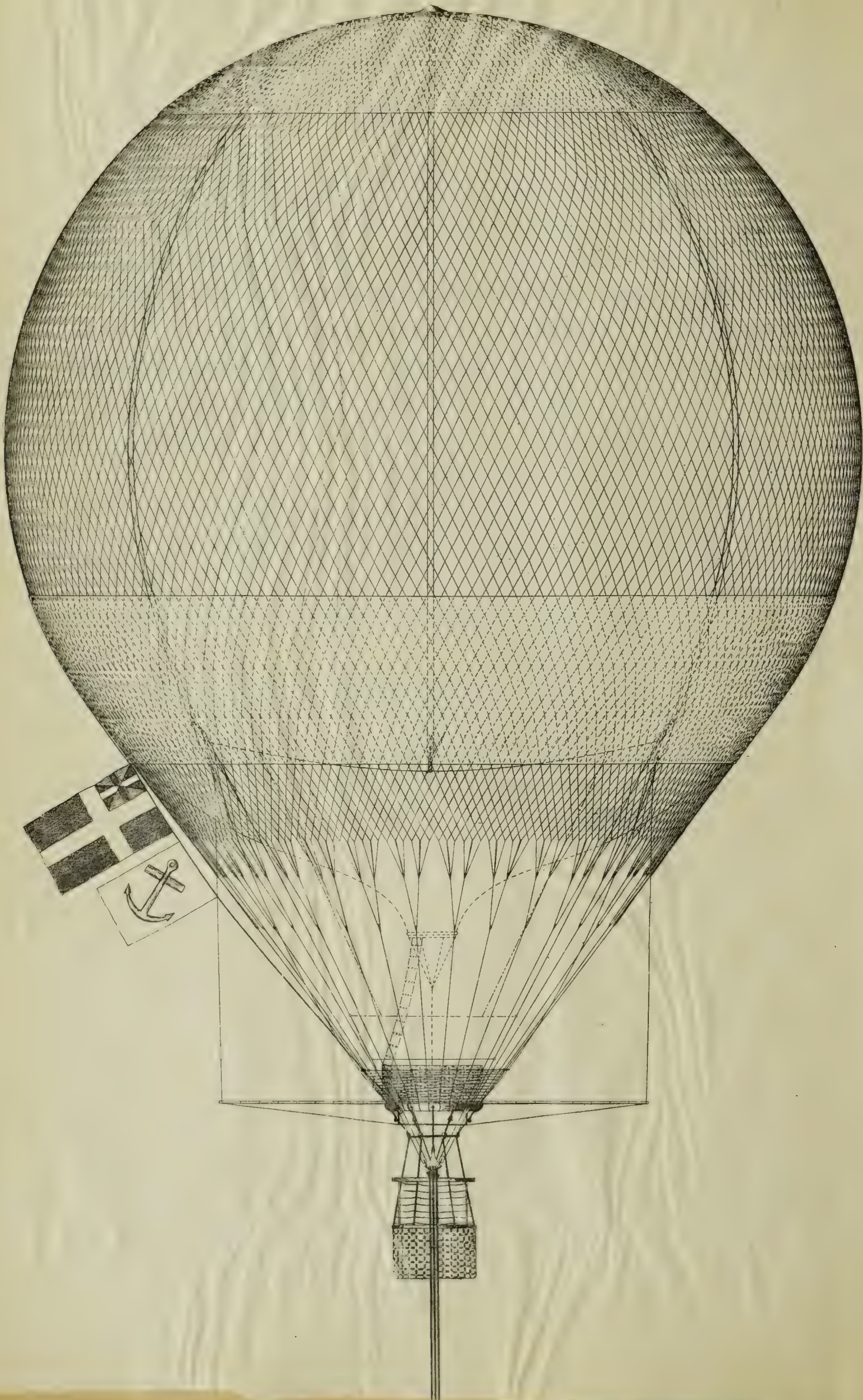
Nach den neuesten Untersuchungen, welche Madison Grant und andere Zoologen veröffentlicht haben, scheint es leider, als ob auch unsere amerikanische Spielart des Elentieres, der Alces americanus, dem Untergange geweiht ist oder schließlich auf so enge Räume beschränkt wird, wie sein europäischer Bruder, der es auch nur der Schonung verdankt, daß er noch vorhanden ist. Die Geschichte des Unterganges unseres Büffels ist keine Warnung gewesen; von der Gabelantilope (Antilocapra furcata) und dem Bergschaf wird sich auch bald dieselbe traurige Geschichte erzählen lassen.

Das Missethier, wie der amerikanische Elch hier genannt wird — gewöhnlich Moose, Musoa der Indianer — ist das größte und gewaltigste Säugethier des Kontinents, dabei aber schon wie kaum ein anderer Vierfüßler, so daß er sofort da verschwindet, wo der Mensch einrückt. Und der Mensch rückt mit Riesenschritten vorwärts, immer weiter ausgreifend nach Norden, wo er erst an der Eisverfüßte Halt machen wird.

Wir wissen, daß das Mose noch vor 100 Jahren in Kentucky und Illinois in Rudeln vorkam, etwa zu derselben Zeit, als in Sachsen (1746) und in Schlefien (1776) der letzte Elch erlegt wurde. In dem nördlich an den Ohio angrenzenden Bezirke wurde es noch 1820 erlegt. In dem Adirondack-Gebirge, im Norden des Staates New York, war es vor 40 Jahren noch wohl bekannt, wiewohl die heutigen Bewohner jener Gegend kaum noch etwas von dem Thiere wissen oder Verwechslungen mit dem Wapitihirsch machen.

Das Missethier ist ein echter Waldbewohner, worauf schon sein aus dem indianischen Muswa oder Musoa, d. h. Holzesser, stammender Name hindeutet. Es lebt von den Zweigen und Rinden junger Bäume und weidet nicht,

Polarballoon



In the summer of 1896 a balloon (an object like that shown on the drawing) may be seen floating in the air. This balloon will convey a party of three Swedish scientists, who have been making explorations towards the North Pole by these means. The Government of Sweden and Norway has requested, that the explorers may receive all possible assistance. Natives should therefore be told, that the balloon is not a dangerous thing, but merely a mode of conveyance in the air just as a ship is in the water.

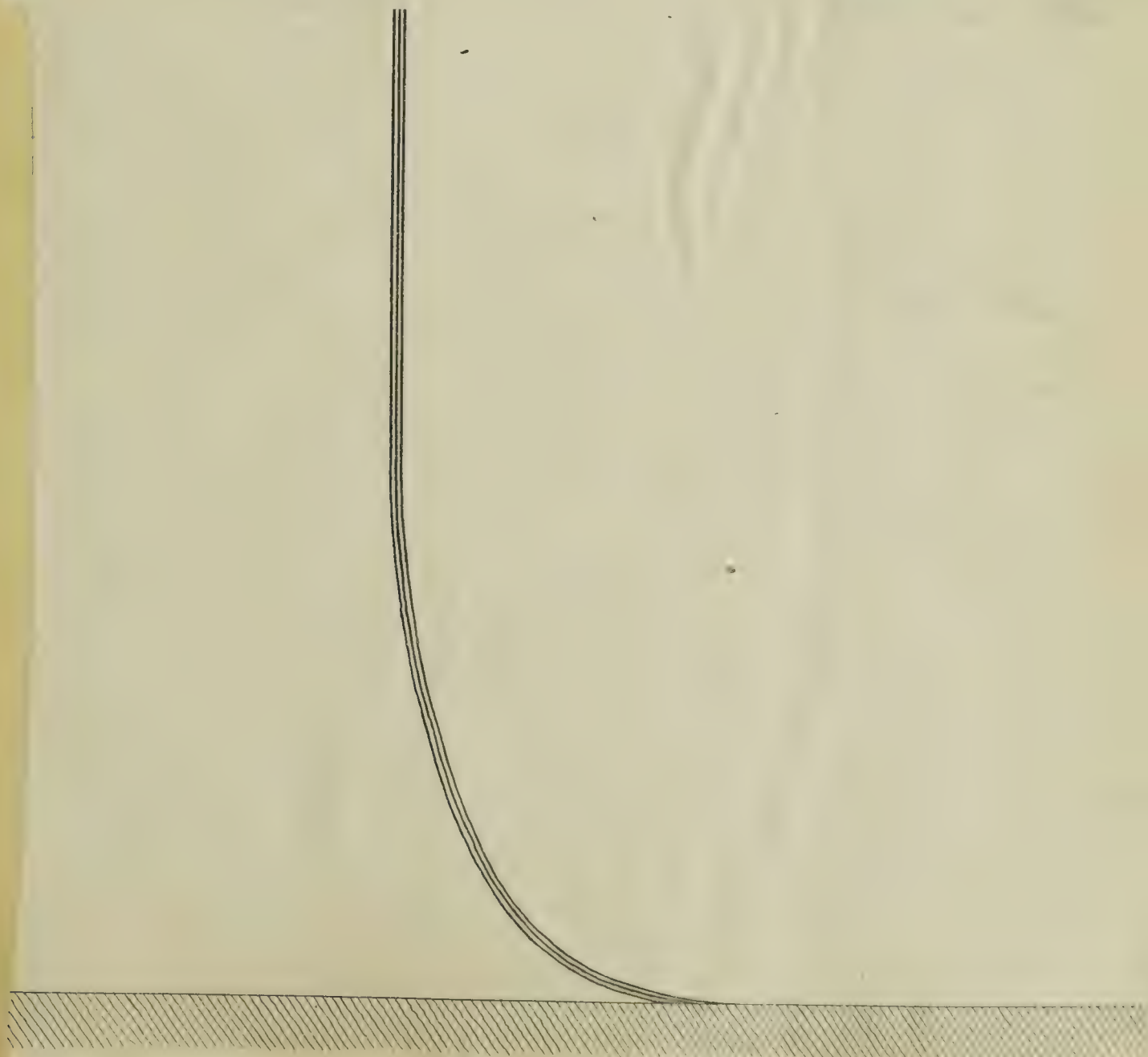
Natives should be told to approach the people in it without fear and to give them all the help in their power.

If the balloon is seen only, the natives should be told to communicate the day and hour, the direction and time it was visible, and the direction of the wind.

If the people arrive, having lost the balloon, the natives to be told to give them all possible assistance.

It is requested that the travellers may be supplied with passport and all necessary official documents, the names being:

Mr. Salomon August Andrée	aged 42.
Dr. Nils Gustaf Ekholm	„ 48.
Mr. Nils Strindberg	„ 24.



wozu schon die Banart seines Halses ungeeignet ist. Damit ist auch seine geographische Verbreitung gegeben, die heute schon seine zusammenhängende mehr in Nordamerika ist. Am Lake Superior liegt die Trennungsstelle zwischen dem canadischen und dem großen nordwestlichen Bezirke dieses Riesenbirsches. Zwischen der südlichen Verlängerung der Hudsonbai (der James-Bucht) und dem Lake Superior ist das Musc schon ausgerottet; von da aus reicht es noch nach Osten bis an die Küsten des Atlantischen Oceans, kommt aber in Labrador nicht vor.

Am häufigsten ist der Hirsch noch in dem großen nordwestlichen Bezirke. Er kommt vor im nördlichen Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington und wahrscheinlich in einem Stückchen von Dakota, nördlich hin zum Mackenziesee. Wo der Snake River mit dem Three Tetons in Idaho zusammenfließt, liegt die Südgrenze. Das Musc geht durch British-Columbia nach Alaska, wo die Indianer es im Yukonflusse jagen, wie das schon Whymper dargelegt hat. Der östlichste Grenzpunkt in diesem Bezirke ist der Lake of the Woods und der Dog Lake in Manitoba. An diesen beiden Seen sind sie noch häufig. Südöstlich erreichen sie von hier aus die Tamarack-Sümpfe beim Red Lake im nördlichen Minnesota. 1875 wurden einige bei Superior City in Wisconsin erlegt.

Im östlichen Bezirke reicht ihre Verbreitung von den Nordküsten des Huronsees bis in's Quellgebiet des Saguenay, des bekannten linken Nebenflusses des St. Lorenzstromes. Die Wasserscheide zwischen den Zuflüssen des letzteren und denen der Hudsonbai ist auch die Grenze des Muschiersees. Nördlich vom Saguenay fehlt es. In dem durch den St. Lorenzstrom und dem Atlantischen Ocean eingeschlossenen Landstriche werden sie immer weiter gen Norden getrieben, wiewohl sie zur Zeit der Entdeckung südlich bis zu den Catskill-Bergen reichten. Für ihr Vorkommen in Pennsylvania liegt kein Zeugnis vor, aber in den Muschelhaufen von New Jersey hat man die Schalen des Musc gefunden. Sie werden in Canada und Maine noch heute gejagt; 1871 wurden in Vermont noch einige Exemplare geschossen; 1884 erlegte man fünf Stück am Second Connecticut-Lake. In den Catskills, wo sie in geschichtlicher Zeit ihre Südgrenze erreichten, sind sie seit 100 Jahren ausgerottet. In den Adirondack-Bergen wurde 1855 der letzte Elch geschossen, soweit zuverlässige Nachrichten vorliegen; ob sie noch 863 dort vorkamen, wie eine Quelle angiebt, ist nicht gewiß.

Das Muschier ist außerordentlich scheu und zieht sich da zurück, wo der Mensch vordringt; geht es dann immer weiter nordwärts, bis nur dahin, wo Wälder vorhanden sind. Der Mensch breitet sich mehr und mehr aus, er folgt dem Flüchtling auf dem Fuße und die Wälder werden schonungslos gelichtet. Da sehen wir denn die Ausrottung dieses mächtigen Thieres mit Sicherheit herannahen und wie der Büffel wird es später vielleicht noch an besonders geschützten Stellen der Schwelt als Merkwürdigkeit erhalten bleiben.

GLIMPSES OF ALASKA.

Chicago Record
AN INDIANA TEACHER'S VIEWS.

Principal of the Presbyterian School at Sitka. Now Visiting at Newcastle, Talks of the Conditions and Life in Modern Alaskan Homes.

Special to the Chicago Record.
Newcastle, Ind., March 19.—Mrs. de Vore, principal of the Presbyterian school at Sitka, Alaska, is visiting in this city. To a Record correspondent she talked interestingly of the school and of the natives. She said:
"The mission school was established about fifteen years ago and a great work has

been accomplished. From the very outset the people have shown a remarkable desire to be taught the English language and the various useful pursuits of civilization. The boys and young men are eager to learn a trade of some kind and the girls and young women vie with one another to acquire the accomplishments necessary to be a good housewife.

"Invariably a native on coming to the school for instruction asks to be taught 'Boston.' The most plausible explanation of the term is that the first American vessel that arrived off the coast of Sitka was called the Boston and hailed from Boston. From that day everything American and pertaining thereto has been 'Boston' and 'Bostonians.' You notice that I use the word American. You must know that the Alaskans invariably speak of the English as 'King George' men. The Russians they heartily detest.

"I shall never forget the scene on our first arrival at Sitka," said Mrs. de Vore. "A great company of Alaskans—men, women and children—stood ready to help us land, and the first thing that most of them did was to shout in unison: 'Teach us Boston right away quick; we pay you; we work for you as long as we live; we bring you fish; we give you all the oil you can drink; we put up houses for you.' And we had to commence right then and there.

Fish Oil and Phonetics.

"Into the largest building the heterogeneous crowd packed itself like sardines in a box. The atmosphere was terrible. The sickening smell of fish oil pervaded the room. Our pupils, to make themselves attractive to our eyes, had besmudged themselves liberally with the greasy product of the fish. But the teachers persevered and it was wonderful how much we succeeded in teaching those eager, hopeful, cheery, simple people. From that hour on the Alaskans have never wearied in coming to the school to be taught. Even the very young children, some of them strapped to boards and laid up against the wall, while the elders are being taught that d-o-g spells dog, soon learn to mutter 'Boston.' It is the first English word they acquire."

In continuing her description of her work at Sitka, which Mrs. de Vore will shortly resume, she said that the greater portion of the male pupils had been taught trades and, as a general rule, were excellent mechanics. The girls make sturdy housewives, and as the young people marry—there are no old maids there, it being the custom of the country for every woman to be married before she reaches the age of 18—American homes are being located where in times past were only "King George men" and the Russians.

"In saying that there are no old maids there I may add that Alaska is essentially a woman's country. She is 'boss' there without the shadow of doubt. If there is a political meeting to be held the wife tells her husband to go and catch some fish or do up the chores; then she sees to it that two or three dogs are left where they can get at the supper dishes, and off she goes to pass upon the affairs of state, after having carefully locked the doors of the house. When she returns she knows that her Goodman will be patiently waiting for her and that the dogs will have the dishes all cleaned. To the Alaskan mind this method of cleaning dishes saves a lot of bother, but it has its drawbacks to the average American, especially if one is urged by the lady of the house, who may happen to meet you on her way home, to take dinner with her. He or she is a wise pedestrian who is mindful enough to carry a small tin platter and a knife and fork. But I need not dwell upon that phase of Alaskan life, nor need I speak of the native habit of never taking a bath except in oil.

"New Women" Rule There.

"The men are absolutely ruled by the women. For instance, a certain woman's husband desires to take a canoe and go fishing. You would naturally suppose that all there would be about it would be to have his lines in order, jump into a canoe and paddle away. But he must first ask his wife for her permission, then get the consent of his mother-in-law and of all his wife's female relations within reach. That programme holds good in every case. The wife, too, is the financier of the family. She always carries the pocketbook and the husband cannot spend one cent unless she knows just what it is for, and then she uses her own judgment, as one of them naively explained it to me, whether she gives him anything or not. More than that, after he has made a purchase it is his bounden duty to report to the head of the house and he does it without fail."

A little later on that perennial subject, the

weather, came up and the lady from Sitka said:

"I have suffered more from the extremes of the weather since I have been in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania than I did during the whole time I was in Alaska. There we are neither scorched in summer nor frozen in winter. The temperature is equable and mild and a fairer land the sun does not shine upon. The finest grain lands of the great west are not half as fertile as those of Alaska. The finest timber in almost inexhaustible forests is there. The fur industry in itself is a source of wealth and who shall calculate the moneyed interests of the fisheries in the future? Silver and gold we have in abundance. The precious metals only wait the coming of prospectors, practical miners and capitalists. A gentleman from San Francisco a few years ago located a mine near Sitka, giving \$150 for the property. I know it to be a fact that he received for the product of that mine at least three times the amount that the United States government paid for all of Alaska."

She Is Opposed to Arbitration.

The conversation drifted to the seal fisheries, concerning which Mrs. de Vore gave a glowing account. She deplored the fact that the United States had submitted to arbitration, and to the subsequent loss of certain rights to the seal fisheries in the Bering sea.

"Why should we arbitrate about a piece of property which we bought and paid for? It is most absurd from both business and patriotic standpoints. The day is coming when the nation will bitterly regret ever having consented to arbitrate or to give up one jot or tittle of our possessions in those waters.

"Another point, while I think about it: That strip of land, 630 miles or so in extent, belonging to British Columbia, between Washington and Alaska and bordering on the Pacific, is to be a large bone of contention some day. If you take the map you will see that to go overland from Washington to Alaska the traveler must traverse that strip, and the people of that portion of the British possessions are the English of the English. But we out-Herod Herod on the Alaskan boundary line. There the people fairly worship the stars and stripes, and though an Alaskan were to pass the flag fifty times a day he would salute it every time. The Alaskan may have his faults, but he can never be charged with a lack of patriotism. As I have said, the day is coming when there will be a wrangle between our government and the powers that be in British Columbia, and when it does, if arbitration is resorted to, I hope that one of the arbitrators at least will be a loyal American—one who has traveled through the strip, who is familiar with Alaska and her needs, and who has studied the people in the strip and the territory on either side.

Schools to Succeed Prisons.

"The custom laws of British Columbia and Alaska differ. We Alaskans decided to have prohibition, and, of course, it was necessary to patrol the boundary line, but prohibition to a great extent is a farce. At first prohibition was all right. Then it was found necessary to bring in alcohol for medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes. It is surprising how much whisky is required in medicine, science and mechanics. Be it said to the credit of the native Alaskans, that the whisky in Alaska to-day has been taken there by Americans from the states."

"What is the main thought you have brought away from Alaska?" asked the correspondent.

"That it is cheaper, viewed solely from a pecuniary point of view, and much more humane to educate men and women than it is to put them behind the bars in penitentiaries or to try to reform them in institutions. In Alaska the Presbyterian board of missions believes in education and agitation. During the thirteen years that we have been at work there the people have been educated and civilized to a degree. The education has been general, and from a Christian standpoint. The result is we have no need of penitentiaries and reformatories."

Mrs. de Vore is the widow of an officer who lost his life in the civil war and her home—she still retains one in the east, mainly for the purpose of educating her only daughter—is at Corey, Pa. She will soon return to take up her work at Sitka.

San Francisco Record

HUNTING THE WALRUS

March 23, 1895
IT IS OFTEN DANGEROUS SPORT.

**Masses of Blubber That Won't Fight, but
May Crush the Hunter—Polar Bears
Like to Take Table Board
with the Walrus.**

"On the same day that we killed two polar bears on St. Matthew's island, in Bering sea, we bagged a walrus," said Capt. C. A. Abbey of the marine revenue cutter to a New York Sun man. "The Corwin lay at anchor above Cape Upright. The two big bear carcasses had been hoisted on board and officers and men were examining their points and comparing their size when several walrus were seen hauling up on the rocks a mile or two away, and it was determined to try for some ivory."

"A surfboat was dispatched toward the walrus in charge of Pilot Douglass, with Surgeon Bratton, Chief Engineer Kelley and six men, armed with Remington rifles of heavy caliber. Upon nearing them it was found that there were seven in the group, averaging probably 2,000 pounds in weight. They were basking or resting upon a large flat ledge, round which the sea surged and boiled, making landing dangerous."

"The walrus, being very shy, is apt at the slightest alarm to flop and roll his huge and unwieldy bulk overboard, when he disappears for a long time. The utmost caution and quiet are necessary, therefore, in approaching him. Accurate judgment and rapidity in firing are required to secure a shot that shall strike the creature near the head. The enormously thick hide and heavy blubber of the walrus are almost impenetrable to an ordinary rifle ball, and unless struck in a very vulnerable part, nothing short of a cannon shot is sufficient to kill one of these enormous pigs of the sea."

Quick Work Necessary.

"While still a considerable distance away the oars were taken in and the noiseless paddles substituted. The rifle men lay in the bow as the boat was carefully steered toward the walrus. The surf of the ocean washed nearly up to the huge beasts and tossed the boat in dangerous proximity to the rocks. Quick work was necessary in every respect, and the situation was full of danger. The only line of escape for the walrus was toward and almost upon the boat. One blow of a flipper or stroke of a tusk would crush the frail craft and drown the crew. Even the swash of the waves when the big animals should flounder heavily into the sea would nearly swamp the boat. Orders and information were given in whispers and signs as the boat stole cautiously on, winding in and out among the rocks and breakers as close as it was safe to go. Pilot Douglass, an old and experienced arctic hunter, gave the orders:

"Now, keep as still as you can. The minute they see us they'll rush down the rocks for the water, and your only chance of getting one is in firing as soon as they come in sight. Aim to hit them in the back of the neck. If one is wounded and stops on the rocks try to spring on shore and finish him, but mind you keep out of range of his tusks and tail. He won't fight, but he'll be likely to blunder on top of you or flounder over you, and if he does there'll be nothing left where you stood but a hole in the ground."

"Slowly the bow of the boat came round the last intervening rock close upon the walrus. The rifles were instantly raised, as good aim taken as possible and a volley poured in at such heads as were visible."

"Great Scott! What a rumpus!" cried Kelley, as the huge masses thus sharply awakened, heaving, flopping and grunting in their fright, rolled, slid and tumbled overboard, nearly swamping the boat as they plunged into the water. One huge beast fell between the rocks and the boat, causing such a lurch as nearly to pitch the crew into the sea. Another came up just outside the cutter with the apparent intention of trying his enormous tusks upon it. Quick as thought Bratton put a ball into him, when he sank and was seen no more."

But One Was Left.

"Six escaped, but one was left on the rocks. He was hard hit, and had floundered into a cleft, or he too would have got away. Leaping upon the rocks, the hunters gave him two or three more shots, and he soon lay dead before them. He was so large that six of the boat's crew stood at one time upon his body. His tusks were 30 inches long and 3 inches in diameter. With an ax the head was severed from the body, after which, there being no hope of the reappearance of the other walrus, the boat returned to the ship."

"Old voyagers in Bering sea tell of a strange association between the walrus and the polar bear. The walrus furnishes the principal food of this great carnivore, which is his deadliest foe, in fact, yet to see them together, as they frequently are encountered, one might think they were boon companions. Lying upon the field ice will often be seen patches of walrus containing from thirty to fifty, and with each of these groups will be found the polar bear. They all are apparently resting

together in the happiest sort of unity. Occasionally a walrus flops into the water and sinks leisurely into the depths, while others will be seen emerging therefrom and climbing up on the ice."

"The bear becomes hungry and decides he will dine with the walrus that day. He rises to his haunches and sways himself heavily upon all fours. After a yawn and a stretch he saunters to the nearest walrus and swings his powerful paw in a crushing blow upon his head, instantly killing the animal. He then proceeds leisurely to make a comfortable dinner off the unfortunate object of his selection. This performance, apparently does not startle the others. They continue to bask undisturbed, seemingly indifferent to the fate of their comrade and await their turn like stoics. The female walrus with young, however, does not tolerate the presence of the bear. She regards him with merited suspicion and promptly takes to the water with her offspring on his appearance."

*The Telegram
Portland Or
March 23, 1895*

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

Sheldon Jackson, general agent of education for Alaska, has submitted a report which throws considerable light upon the progress that civilization is making among the natives of that territory and is valuable as a basis upon which to build an estimate of the population. It has never been possible for the government to procure an accurate census of the population of Alaska ever since it has been owned by the United States, and the census of the public schools furnished by Mr. Sheldon is just as reliable an index as were the census returns made by Petroff, the Russian creole, five years ago. They made the population to show about 25,000 natives and 6000 whites, but when the time came for the enumerator to assist the state department in the preparation of the American case in the Behring sea controversy, he confessed that his returns had been fraudulently padded and he at once absconded.

Mr. Sheldon's report covers the year ending June 30, 1892. There was then in Alaska a school population of from 8000 to 10,000. Of these, 1934 were enrolled in the 31 schools in operation during the year. Sixteen day schools, with an enrollment of 798 pupils, were supported entirely by the government at an expense of \$20,020, and 15 contract schools, with an enrollment of 1136, were supported jointly by the government and the missionary societies of the Presbyterian, Moravian, Episcopal, Methodist, Congregational, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches. Of the pupils in the contract schools, 788 were day pupils and 348 industrial pupils. These latter were clothed, housed, fed and taught. The boys were taught shoemaking, housebuilding, furniture-making, coopering, baking, gardening, and the care of cattle; the girls were taught cooking, baking, washing, ironing, sewing, dress-making, and housekeeping. Toward the support of these contract schools the government contributed \$29,980, and the missionary societies \$68,211 81. One of the most useful and effective appropriations made at every session of congress is a sum ranging from \$50,000 to \$60,000 per year for education in Alaska, and the fact that a surplus was left after everything had been paid speaks very well for Mr. Shel-

don's management. The most general method of applying the government subsidy to those schools not connected with any church is by paying the salary of the teacher, the missionary society furnishing the school building and the equipments for the school. A want of a proper understanding and appreciation by congress of the character and capabilities of the native races of Alaska has heretofore resulted in the withholding of the amounts of money to make the system of education there a complete success.

The Indians or aboriginal natives of the country are the more eager for the benefits of a white man's common school education than any other, and wonderful progress has been made among them in that respect. The natives of the country resemble the working classes in Japan in many respects, and especially in brightness, aptitude and industry are they exact counterparts. For that reason the money spent by the public in schools, at and near their own villages, has become an excellent investment, and in a few years not a village anywhere will be without a good schoolhouse and a good school."

*Chicago Times Herald
March 23, 1895*

TO SAVE THE SEALS.

NEW TREATY TO BE FRAMED.

Made Necessary by the Inaction of Congress in Regard to the Behring Sea Claims—Modus Vivendi May Be Changed.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Preliminaries are being arranged for the framing of a new treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning Behring Sea seizures. The negotiations will be carried on in Washington. Sir Charles Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries for Canada, and other leading statesmen of the dominion, including, probably, Minister Foster, will come here to co-operate with Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, concerning the terms of the treaty.

On account of the prolonged siege of illness through which Secretary Gresham has passed, which may make it desirable for him to take a rest, the meeting will probably be deferred until later in the summer or fall. The gathering of prominent Canadian ministers will be an interesting occasion, although it is recalled with regret that Sir John Thompson, premier of Canada, who recently died suddenly in London, will not again be among those who have long been identified with the subject.

Made Necessary by Congress.

The projected treaty is rendered necessary by the inaction of congress on the Behring Sea seizure claims. The original claims which, with interest, amounted to \$750,000 were scaled down to \$425,000. President Cleveland advised payment in his message to congress, but an amendment to carry out the President's recommendation was defeated. It then sought to provide for an international commission to adjust the terms of settlement, but this too failed, leaving the matter still open.

The purpose of the treaty would be, therefore, to create a commission to hear all the evidence and determine the amount of indemnity to be paid the seized sealers. After being signed the treaty will have to be submitted to the senate for ratification, and unless there is an extra session this cannot be accomplished before next December. While it is felt that this is an unfortunate delay in adjusting the claims, yet it appears to be the only means of advancing them to an honorable settlement consistent with the kindly relations existing between the United States and Great Britain.

New Modus Vivendi.

Another phase of the situation which may come up simultaneously with the adjustment of the claims, is the framing of a new modus vivendi, or other means of protecting the seal herds in Behring Sea. Experts appear to agree that the seal will be exterminated soon unless energetic steps are taken, as the protection afforded by the regulations agreed on by the Paris court of arbitration seem to be insufficient, even when most carefully executed. A longer closed season is deemed essential. Moreover, the evidence secured since the Paris tribunal sat shows that the sixty-mile limit from the seal islands within which the seal cannot be killed, is not enough to secure protection.

There is some doubt, however, as to this matter being made a subject of negotiation at present, although the entire question is under consideration in London. No intimation has yet been given of the course likely to be taken. In view of the interest which Great Britain's officials take in the subject, it would not be surprising if public attention was directed to it in the house of commons.

The Geological Survey to Investigate The Territory's Coal and Gold Resources.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Secretary of the Interior has approved the plans submitted by Director Walcott of the United States Geological Survey for the investigation of the coal and gold resources of Alaska, and has requested the Secretary of the Navy and the Fish Commission to aid the representatives of the survey in their efforts in the matter in the use of the vessels of both departments that may be stationed in that region.

Dr. George F. Bracker, a gold expert, and Dr. William H. Ball, a geologist, will be detailed for the duty. The localities to be examined will be in the vicinity of Sitka, Cook's Inlet and Kodiak Island, and in the western portion of the Alaskan peninsula. The party will leave Washington next May.

ALASKA IS IN DANGER.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer

British Columbia Reaches Out Its Greedy Hand.

April 21, 1895

ENGLAND'S CLAIM NOT VALID.

Seattle Chamber of Commerce Takes Up the Fight in Earnest.

Lively Meeting Last Evening at Which
Speeches Are Made by Alaska Business Men, and a Report of the
Home Committee Filed Which Fully
Covers the Controversy—Country to
Be Aroused.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce last evening the all-important Alaska boundary proposition was almost the sole topic of discussion. The speakers of the evening were Gen. J. B. Metcalfe, who, as chairman of the committee appointed a month ago to gather data regarding the attitude of Canada on this matter, read a report which was concise, timely and interesting.

Minor W. Bruce, the Alaskan explorer; Capt. James Carroll, the well-known steamship man; Hon. C. S. Johnson, of Juneau, late United States district attorney for Alaska, and others made telling addresses.

E. O. Graves, president of the chamber, called the meeting to order and announced that Gen. Metcalfe would read the committee's report. Maps of Alaska made by both the United States and Canada, before and since the boundary dispute, were hung up, so that all present could see them. All the English maps prior to 1833 showed the boundary as claimed by the United States, but since that time the foreign maps show a "disputed" line, wherein the Canadians claim much of the southwestern strip of the territory. The report which the general read is as follows:

The Committee's Report.

The report of the special committee appointed to investigate the boundary question was read as follows:

Seattle, April 1, 1895.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees, Seattle Chamber of Commerce, City: Gentlemen—We, the undersigned, your investigating committee, appointed at the meeting of March 5, 1895, to examine into certain matters affecting the protection of American interests in Alaska, particularly reference being made to the question of the permanent boundary between Alaska and British Columbia, and to determine upon the necessity for prompt and vigorous action on the part of this organization in relation thereto, respectfully beg leave to submit herewith the result of our careful investigation and to recommend to your honorable body such

a course of procedure as seems to us most necessary under the circumstances.

The main point now at issue is the establishment of a permanent boundary line between the territory of Alaska and British Columbia, from Cape Chacon, the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island, on the southeastern coast of Alaska, in latitude 50 degrees 40 minutes north to a certain point on the 141st meridian west, and in respect thereto we have found the following facts to exist, viz:

(1) That under the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain this boundary was expressly defined as follows:

"Section 3. The line of demarkation between the possessions of the high contracting parties upon the coast of the continent and the islands of America to the northwest shall be drawn in the following manner: Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between the 131st degree and the 133d degree of west longitude, the same line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last mentioned point the line of demarkation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude (of the same meridian), and finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the frozen ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the continent of America to the Northwest.

"Section 4. That wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast, from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of the coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

(2) That, contrary to the original supposition, we ascertain no defined mountain range parallels this coast, but that there exists, instead, merely a vast jumble of peaks and spurs.

(3) That, consequently, the line of demarkation, as set forth above, was, in the absence of this parallel range, interpreted to mean that particular line specified in the treaty of 1825 as being drawn from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude "parallel to the windings of the coast," which, in other words, may mean "parallel to tide water as nearly as may be."

(4) That this line, so drawn, has been recognized by the civilized world, from 1825 to about 1884, and that it appears to have been so recognized by the Canadian government, on the official maps of that government, as late as the date last mentioned.

(5) That this line was recognized at the time Alaska was purchased from Russia by the United States, in 1867, and that the above-given definition, as determined by the treaty of 1825, was incorporated, verbatim, in the contract for said purchase.

(6) That United States troops were stationed at Fort Tongass at the mouth of "Portland canal" soon after the purchase of Alaska in 1867 to about 1887, and customs officers were maintained at said point as late as 1889, meeting with no protest whatsoever from the Canadian government, or any other powers of the world.

(7) That both the Portland channel and the Behm canal were well known, and were noted and recognized on the marine charts of this coast, at the time of the treaty of 1825, and have been since said dates.

(8) That some time after, Missionary Duncan, to avoid the interference, if not the persecutions of his religious superiors, together with controversy over the titles to land, which had been settled upon at old Metlakatla, where his mission was located, withdrew from his station at Port Simpson, B. C., where he had gathered a large native following, and located upon Annette island, lying at the mouth of Behm canal, immediately east of Prince of Wales island.

(9) That subsequently the use of this island at the discretion of the interior department of the United States was granted to the Rev. Mr. Duncan, exclu-

sively, by a formal act of the United States congress.

(10) That shortly before this time the Canadian government appears to have awakened from its sleep of sixty years, aroused no doubt by the fact that a large number of natives were transferred from Canadian soil by Mr. Duncan's withdrawal, and recognizing more fully the advantages to be gained from a possession of the best harbors of that coast, altered the international boundary on their maps

so as to include these harbors and to again include Mr. Duncan's colony; that to so do they indicated that line as proceeding directly north from Cape Chacon, through the west arm of Behm canal, and eastward to an intersection with the 56th degree of north latitude, and the Canadian press is now asserting that the government has "reason to believe" that the words "Portland canal" were not in the original treaty of 1825, "or if so," that Behm canal was the inlet intended, and, furthermore, denying the right of the United States to proceed eastward from Cape Chacon to the mouth of the Portland channel, under the terms of said treaty of 1825, while ignoring, at the same time, the fact that their own line proceeds in that direction to a nearly equal distance before intersecting the stated 56th degree of north latitude.

(11) That from this latter point of intersection the Canadian government, fully alive to the lack of facilities for reaching and controlling the vast resources and the growing trade of the interior without the possession of these harbors, appears to have drawn an arbitrary line to the west of these waters, following the text of the said treaty of 1825 in no well-understood particular, but cutting off the heads of all the largest and best inlets in a manner calculated to give to British Columbia the most valuable, and, in fact, the only distributing points from which the interior can at present be reached from this coast, and thereby well calculated to greatly injure American commerce with Alaska.

(12) That the American territory they would thus add to British Columbia is

represented by a strip about 600 miles in length and varying with the windings of the coast in breadth, including many valuable islands.

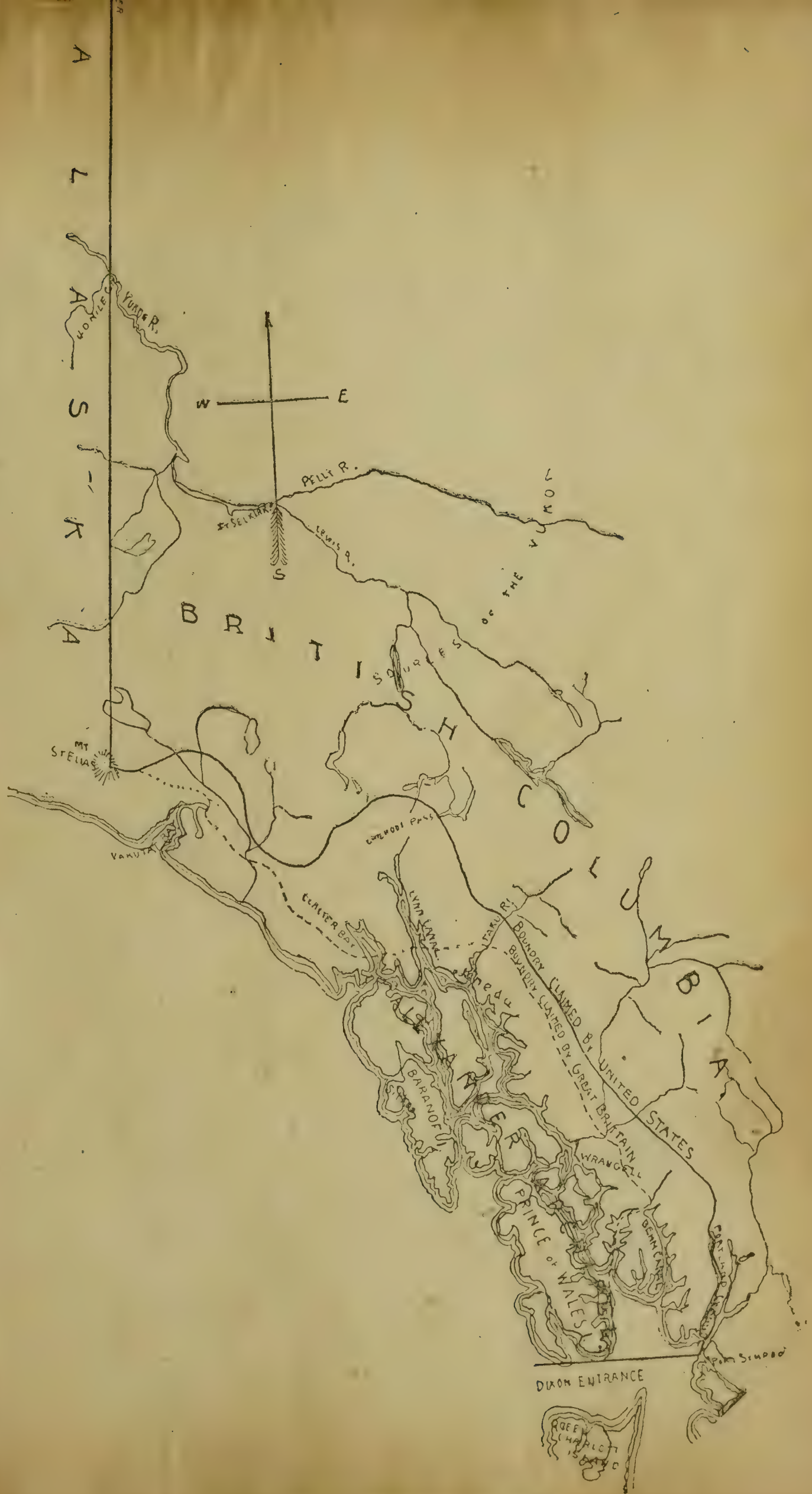
(13) That under article 1 of the convention of July 22, 1892, between Great Britain and the United States a commission was organized for the express purpose of "providing for the delimitation of the existing boundary between the United States and her majesty's possessions in North America, in respect to such portions of said boundary line as may not in fact have been permanently marked in virtue of treaties heretofore concluded," and that the said commission, by the terms of a supplemental convention of March 28, 1894, is to make its final report to the high contracting parties before December 31, 1895.

(14) That both governments have had large engineering parties in the field for the purpose of obtaining data upon which to base "future negotiations with a view to determining an ascertainable boundary," and that it was ascertained that the Canadian engineers have, apparently, devoted great energy to a method of photographing the jumbled mountains in such a manner as to give them continuity, in the endeavor to prove the existence of a definite chain paralleling the coast along the lines they wish established, thus defeating the "ten marine league" limit that has been recognized for seventy years as the legal boundary.

While the above-mentioned points are

sufficient to a good understanding of the great question at issue, and would seem to prove conclusively the injustice of Canadian claims against our possessions, yet our investigations have unearthed many other facts of interest and importance, all of which tend to prove the right and title of the United States to that territory claimed by them today, and it is to be regretted that any circumstances should have compelled the recognition of adverse claims by the United States.

No one who is at all conversant with the wonderful resources of "our big ice box," as Alaska has been slightly termed, can deny that it is today one of the most profitable investments ever made by our government. Its rigorous climate will prove no bar to a rapid development henceforth. Just as Oregon, including our own great state of Washington, was once maligned, apparently scorned and almost rejected as worthless, through ignorance of and even care-



THE BOUNDARY LINES IN DISPUTE.

lessness as to its immense value, so the magnificent territory of Alaska has suffered at the same hands, and is even suffering today. The people of British Columbia, on the other hand, have for many years seen the advantages to be gained by a control such as this contemplated change of boundary would give them, and the lines have been cunningly set to that end.

The press of British Columbia today, while strongly advocating the seizure of these points of vantage, seem to seek to disguise the importance of the matter,

belittling it in the hope, presumably, of distracting the attention of the American public until such time as their plans may have been fulfilled beyond possible protest.

Our loss would surely be their incalculable gain, and the people of Seattle would be the first to feel it.

Therefore, your committee, while fully recognizing that the points at issue involve questions of law as regards the interpretation and construction of the treaty of 1825, upon the basis of such data as shall have been obtained by the commission of 1892, and while believing that the protection of American rights and interests may well be intrusted to the hands of our general government, and that they will be fully safeguarded, yet, in view of the ignorance which exists on the part of an overwhelming majority of the American people in regard to all facts and points of interest whatsoever affecting Alaska and Alaskan interests, your committee would now unanimously and warmly recommend and urge your honorable body to enlist itself at once in the active defense and earnest support of the interests of that vast and indisputably rich territory; to organize, on the lines laid down at your meeting of March 5, 1895, a permanent committee on Alaska, whose duty it shall be to disseminate such information as will awaken the people of the United States to a full sense of the

importance to them of maintaining the absolute integrity of these possessions as they now stand.

In conclusion, your committee deprecates the neglect which Alaska has suffered in the past at the hands of our government, and which has resulted in the great discouragement if not the estrangement of its people. We believe it is now high time that the citizens of the Pacific coast of the United States and of the state of Washington, in particular, should constitute themselves the champions of Alaska's cause, and we believe that the citizens of the city of Seattle should especially interest themselves in definite and determined action, as being more closely associated with that territory than are the inhabitants of any other city of the United States. We feel assured that if this permanent committee on Alaska shall succeed in arousing the commercial and political organizations of other cities to a realization of the importance of such action as is herein contemplated, and shall thereby cause Alaska to be better understood and appreciated by the people of the United States as a whole, its efforts and labors will be sufficiently rewarded and its work will be well done. Respectfully submitted,

J. B. METCALFE,
Chairman.
S. L. CRAWFORD,
W. E. BOON.
SAMUEL RAMSEY,
T. L. PROSCH,
Committee on Alaska.

While reading the report the general illustrated the several geographical positions dealt with by pointing out the localities on the maps. He also supplemented the report by recalling a visit to Sitka in early days, on which occasion he was deeply impressed with the immensity of the territory and became aware that it was a vast storehouse of riches.

Miner W. Bruce, of Alaska.

At the conclusion of the general's remarks the chairman called on Miner W. Bruce, of Alaska, for a speech, and Mr. Bruce said that the report of the committee was very complete. He said that within the past three months the Canadian government had sent a party of surveyors into the country and some of them were still in the bleak interior. He mentioned the fact that one of the surveyors returned a short time since and at Port Townsend, in an interview, said there was no occasion for alarm; that there would be no trouble over the boundary. Mr. Bruce pointed out that Canada is still endeavoring to lull the American public into a feeling of security in order that the valuable coast of Alaska can be the more

easily secured to British domain. The speaker reviewed the whole boundary question and said that the Canadians have always proceeded very cautiously and secretly in the matter; that although the Canadian maps have changed the Alaska boundary according to Canadian ideas, still the press of the country was singularly silent on the matter. He argued that that silence meant no good for America or Americans. It has been said that Alaska was not very valuable anyway, but why then should Canada be so anxious to secure it? Why should surveying parties be sent out at great expense in the dead of winter? He declared that the country which England is endeavoring to steal is the key to the gold mines of the Yukon and the interior, and for that reason also is immensely valuable.

Mr. Bruce said that even the people at Washington City were supremely ignorant of the value or the resources of Alaska. He said that a well-known American diplomat at the national capital had said that Alaska had never produced enough to pay her original cost. The speaker declared that Alaska has produced more than \$68,000,000 since her purchase by the United States, in the fishing and seal industries, not including the output of her mines. The commerce and trade of the country has also been much greater than the casual observer could possibly conceive of. He said that Alaska was almost wholly deserted by the American people, and that the attitude of the people seemed to indicate that they did not consider Alaska as much a part of the Union as some other portions of the country which take a pride in the stars and stripes.

Hon. C. S. Johnson, of Juneau.

Hon. C. S. Johnson, of Juneau, late United States district attorney of Alaska, being called upon to deliver a short speech upon the legislative needs of Alaska, said the territory did not need much legislation, but what she does need she needs badly. He spoke of the meager legislation in 1867, which was all that Alaska had until 1894, when the organic act went into effect, giving them a governor, a district attorney, and a few United States commissioners, and a judge or two. Then again in 1891 another law was given them, which, however, aided them little. He said Alaska was helpless because she had no political prestige. What they need is a representative in congress, and he wanted Seattle to take up their fight and help them out. What was needed is an extension of the land laws. There are only twenty-one land titles, only twenty-one persons in the whole territory who own their own property, outside of the mining property. What was wanted is the privilege of the people to buy their own homes. He also wanted the present importation laws changed. From an economic standpoint it would be far better if the present prohibitory law was rescinded and a license system adopted; that nine-tenths of the work of the court is taken up in prosecuting men for selling liquor or for being found with whisky in their possession.

He concluded his speech by saying the people of Alaska wanted a delegate in congress, and he said congress should appropriate \$5,000 annual salary for a representative to aid Alaska. "We don't

want much," said he, "but we do want a delegate to give us laws, even of the most primitive kind. We need your aid and we believe you can help us if you only will."

Capt. James Carroll.

Capt. James Carroll, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, was introduced, and he said he did not have much more to say on the boundary than had already been said. He said he was no speech-maker, but, on behalf of the people of Alaska, he thanked the chamber for the interest taken in the boundary matter, and said that Seattle had always aided Alaska when called upon, and the people up there appreciated it and would not forget it.

Report of the Committee Accepted.

The report of the committee was accepted and the secretary was instructed to mail copies of it to the commercial bodies of the several cities of the Pacific coast and endeavor to get them to take similar action in the matter.

Education of Alaska Indians.

Washington, April 9.—Secretary Smith has decided to use the \$5,000 he was authorized to expend for the education of Indians in Alaska in building two school-houses, one at Douglas Island, the other at Kotchikan. Plans for the buildings are in course of preparation.

Baltimore Ad News
April 9, 1895

COOKING IN FAR ALASKA.

ESKIMO GIRLS LEARN THE ART AT SCHOOL.

The United States Government and the Missions of the Various Churches Teach It Along With Sewing, Housekeeping and the More Unpractical Knowledge of Books — Arithmetic a Popular Branch of Study.

They teach cooking and sewing in the schools of Alaska. The little Eskimo girls think it great fun to learn United States cooking along with United States talk. They rather like to handle the United States cooking utensils and they like the food still better after it is cooked.

There is in Alaska a school population of from 8000 to 10,000. Of these 2000 are enrolled in the 31 schools in operation. Sixteen day schools, with an enrollment of 798 pupils, are supported entirely by the Government at an expense of \$20,020, and 15 contract schools, with an enrollment of 1136, are supported jointly by the Government and the missionary societies of the Presbyterian, Moravian, Episcopal, Methodist, Congregational, Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches. Of the pupils in the contract schools, 788 are day pupils and 348 industrial pupils. These latter are clothed, housed, fed and taught.

The boys are taught shoemaking, house-building, furniture-making, coopering, baking, gardening and the care of cattle; the



MRS. TILLIE PAUL,
Native Teacher, Sitka Industrial School.

girls are taught cooking, baking, washing, ironing, sewing, dressmaking and house-keeping. Toward the support of these contract schools the Government contributed \$29,980, and the missionary societies \$63,211.81, so that the total cost to the Government of education in Alaska is \$50,000 annually.

Arithmetic Is Popular.

Arithmetic is the most popular branch of learning in Alaska. Writing follows closely. Grammar is a study no one seems to have any use for. They go light also on sewing and the use of tools.

There are difficulties in the way of education in Alaska. The natives like to do so many other things better than to go to school, that the school hasn't much show. For instance, the Presbyterian school at Point Barrow, opened in October. There were but few natives at the time in the village, the majority of them still being absent, hunting on the land and fishing in the waters, to secure a supply of winter food. This kept them away until the dark days of December, and the scarcity of food was such that some remained away the entire winter, coming in only to bring supplies of food to their relatives that remained in the village. The caribou had migrated further than usual into the interior, and only scattered ones were

seen.

The native prejudices against an education and the influence of their sorcerers kept some of the children from school, so only a few attended the earlier portion of the year. As the winter advanced, however, more came in. The progress of those that did attend was better than that of the previous year. They seemed to have remembered what they had learned, and started readily upon a review covering what had been gone over, the review being thorough and complete, before any new matter was presented, except the short texts and phrases, which were kept constantly on the blackboard to attract their attention.

Don't Care to Remember.

The cultivation of memory was a somewhat difficult task and did not succeed as well as was desired.

One of the characteristics of the northern Eskimo is the idea that "tomorrow will be another day," and they were unaccustomed to commit anything to memory for future use. They seemed, however, to have a great desire to know the English language, and studied very diligently in the schoolroom, but failed to use what they had learned, outside; although sometimes, when the children were on the playground, with none of the older natives around, they used the English which they had learned in the school quite freely.

One of the great obstacles to the school work, and the civilization and christianization of these natives, is the liquor which is smuggled in by a few of the whalers.

At the Moravian school at Bethel, "kept" for 200 days in the year, the attendance is 34, and the pupils board at the school. Each pupil is provided, at the expense of the school, with two suits of clothing, a fur "parka," a fur cap, a pair of sealskin mittens lined with wool, and from two to three pairs of fur boots, per year. The diet at the school table consists of dried salmon, frozen fish and game, bread, tea, sugar, beans and salted salmon. In the spring the boys are allowed to go to the mountains and trap for fur, which gives them experience and also helps them earn a portion of their living.

At Kosoriffsky.

At Kosoriffsky there is a large boarding or home school in care of the Roman Catholic Sisters of St. Ann, which was begun in August, 1888. The attendance is 75, and the progress of the pupils good. This progress was largely due to the effect of the pupils being separated from their parents and being under the influence of their teachers.

Besides a good English education, the girls were taught washing, ironing, sewing and cooking. The boys were taught carpentry, blacksmithing and gardening. During the long summer vacation six of them found employment on the river steamer as firemen and pilots.

As in all such schools, English was the only language allowed to be spoken in or out of the schoolroom. At the same place and time, and by the same sisters, there was conducted a day school with an enrollment of 40 scholars. These, however, did not progress as much in their studies as did their friends in the boarding school, as they were less under the influence of the teachers and irregular in their attendance, the necessity of securing food requiring them to change their location and be absent from home a considerable portion of the year.

A Martyr to the Cause.

The cause of education in Alaska has had its martyr, Mr. C. H. Edwards, killed by whisky smugglers. In August, 1891, a schoolhouse was built and a school established at Kake village, an isolated settlement on Kupreanoff Island, about wild region, quite beyond the influences of civilization. The school was given in charge of Mr. Charles H. Edwards, who had been very successful as teacher of

the native school at Douglas. In his new field he was 50 miles from the nearest white man. Among the supplies furnished to Mr. Edwards were an organ and stereopticon, and he soon succeeded in attracting the natives. In a short time the small school was filled to its utmost capacity, and it became necessary to divide the school into three sections. In the morning the small children came and kindergarten work occupied their attention; in the afternoon reading and writing were taught to the young people, and in the evening a session was held at which no books were used, the efforts of the teacher being directed to giving his pupils practice in conversing in English.

It was not long before trouble came. Whisky found its way into the village. In one of his letters Mr. Edwards writes: "Yes; I am lonely. Not a white face have I seen since our steamer left us.

Two nights ago a canoe brought in quite an amount of whisky. One chief and all his retinue were gloriously drunk. All night long they kept up an infernal hammering on an Indian drum, and the mauling voices of men and women mingled in savage songs. I could not sleep. Next morning I went around to see what was the matter, and such a sight as met my eyes! Half nude human beings in all attitudes, their staring, intoxicated eyes reminding one of an insane asylum. The only thing you can do with a drunken man is to let him sober up. No impression made upon him is lasting. So I let them finish their revel, as they could get no drunker. Since they have sobered up they are ashamed to speak to me. I am an ultra whisky hater."

Arrival of the Smugglers.

Toward the evening of January 10, 1892, a sloop with Malcolm Campbell and Emery Elliott on board entered the harbor about three miles from the Indian village, and commenced trading whisky to the Indians. What Mr. Edwards knew concerning this illicit traffic is not known. An Indian named Squanish purchased \$5.50 of whisky from them, which, when Mr. Edwards found, he poured into the bay.

They offered his interpreter, Jimmie Coffin, whisky to drink, but he refused. They gave Ta a Hoo whisky to drink and he drank it. They gave whisky to the six or eight Indians who went in advance of Mr. Edwards' party and went into the cabin of the sloop. Mr. Edwards had been frequently annoyed by the results of the sale of liquor to the Indians, and his own life had many times been jeopardized. He therefore resolved to see with his own eyes and convince himself that the parties then in the harbor with the sloop were violating the laws of the land, and if they were that he would exercise his right as a citizen and his duty under the laws of Oregon to arrest them and take them forthwith with all speed to Wrangel and there deliver them up to the authorities.

For this purpose he called a meeting of the Kake Indians at the schoolhouse; he informed them of the objects of the meeting. After opening the meeting with a song he requested 14 volunteers to assist him in finding out whether these men on the sloop were actually violating the law or not, and, if they were, to go prepared to arrest them and start immediately to Wrangel—not armed to the teeth nor with handcuffs—but with small cords in his pockets, to bind them safely and conduct them thither.

The Fatal Encounter.

A canoe with the larger number of the volunteers proceeded to the sloop under his directions to find out what was being done on board, and he followed himself in a smaller canoe with the rest of the volunteers. When he arrived at the sloop the Indians who had preceded him were engaged in drinking whisky furnished by the occupants of the sloop. Mr. Edwards gave orders to bind the two men. This having been done he began to clear the sloop for sailing.

He had the anchor raised and requested all the Indians to leave the sloop and return to the village, leaving him only and two Indians to man the sloop. He had the Indians take on shore with them a revolver and a rifle, presuming, no doubt, that they were all the firearms on board.

When alone on the sloop with these two Indians and the two smugglers, he had not counted on the possibility of any more firearms being on board, but Malcolm Campbell, the owner of the sloop, managed to get his left hand loose, reached under the foot of the bed, got a revolver, and shot at Mr. Edwards three times, mortally wounding him, and immediately after shot the other two Indians, one with the revolver, so that he jumped into the water and never afterward was seen or heard of. The other while attempting to escape by swimming was shot at with a rifle and he was never more seen or heard of.

Campbell's associate on the sloop, Emery Elliott, managed to get his hands loose and cut the cords which bound Campbell's feet, and thus both were liberated. They then proceeded to get away from the place.

The sloop finally arrived at Sitka, where Mr. Edwards died. A coroner's jury sat in the case, but the matter was hushed up and nobody punished.

Albany, N.Y. Journal
April, 1895

Two school houses are to be erected and equipped by the United States government in Alaska. The amount available for the purpose is not large—only \$5,000. Nevertheless, it indicates the spirit of the American people. Civilization follows the Stars and Stripes; and one of the most glorious manifestations is found in what is known throughout a large portion

of the United States as "the little red school house." Even the Eskimos of Alaska will enjoy educational advantages.

The Alaskan

AND HERALD—combined.

SITKA AND KALOSHII.

April 13, 1895

[Rev. V. P. Donskoy, in the Church Journal, St. Petersburg, translated for the Searchlight by George Kostrometinoff.]

Up to the year 1796 the Russian knew Sitka only by hearsay; even the shores of the islands of Sitka had not been marked or designated on the Russian charts. In the summer of 1796 Alexander Baranoff, then the governor of the Russian settlement on the island of Kodiak, issued orders to Captain Schultz, an employe of the Russian Fur Company, then engaged in surveying the shores of Chilkat to investigate Sitka sound and to visit the principal villages on the island. According to these instructions a large vessel, the "Northern Eagle," made the survey of Sitka Island, and visited the largest Indian village on that island, situated on a beautiful bay and fine harbor. Prior to that time the Sitka natives had seen only the English trading vessels and the Englishmen with whom they had bartered for their furs. The natives disliked the latter for their ill treatment and violence, and upon the visit of Captain Schultz, the head chief of the Sitkas complained to Schultz of the English sailors and traders and asked aid and protection from the Russians. The latter circumstances and the convenient situation of Sitka induced Baranoff at the first opportunity to establish a permanent Russian settlement there, but that undertaking was only accomplished several years afterward with a great deal of hard labor and sacrifice. After 1796 and prior to the establishment of the trading post, the Russian hunters and traders came here every season to hunt and to barter with the natives.

In 1799 Baranoff left Kodiak for Sitka on the ship "Catherine" for the purpose of establishing a post.

The ship brought to Sitka all the material and the most necessary implements for the erection of the post.

The whole winter of 1799 and 1800 that extraordinary man labored with twenty men in building the post and putting up the necessary houses for his men. While the buildings were going up Baranoff lived in an old worn out tent, and afterwards during the winter

months in a smoky and very uncomfortable hut, enduring much inconvenience and suffering from cold weather.

While the Russians were building the post the Kaloshi natives were trying their utmost to injure them. Many times they came near the place where the work was going on and made threats to kill all. Only the firmness and intrepidity of Baranoff saved the new settlement from the malignant attempts of the Kaloshi. The following is one of the instances of Baranoff's intrepidity; As soon as the buildings were finished Baranoff decided to signalize the newly established settlement of Sitka, with celebration of a Russian feast, and on the day of inauguration he named the new post "The Archangel," in honor of Saint Michael, the archangel; he then sent an interpreter, who was a woman, to the Indian village to invite all the chiefs to his feast, but the Kaloshi after hearing what the interpreter had to say positively refused to accept the invitation, and after beating her and inflicting severe wounds upon her body they sent her back. Seeing such disrespect shown on the part of the

Indians, Baranoff with only twenty-two men went to the village where there were at that time over 3000 armed Kaloshi, and demanded of them an explanation for insulting his interpreter. Such boldness on the part of Baranoff had such an effect upon the Indians that they did not dare to show any hostility toward the Russians for a long time.

It has been said that Baranoff always wore a suit of armor beneath his clothing which the arrows of the natives could not penetrate. After several unsuccessful attempts to kill him the superstitious Kaloshi looked upon him as a great shaman or conjurer, and thought that to kill him was impossible. They feared him and looked upon him with reverence.

At the completion of all the necessary work, Baranoff, in the spring of 1809 left Sitka for Kodiak, leaving at the new settlement twenty-three Russians and 135 Aleuts and hunters [women and children are not included in this number] in charge of Mr. Mednikoff. Baranoff's absence destroyed all fear and awakened in the Indians the old hatred toward the Russians. In the fall of 1802 a large number of armed Kaloshi surrounded the post and made an attack upon it, shooting through the windows of the buildings where the Russian and Aleuts were. The colonists defended themselves bravely and it

was a hard fight. Finally the Kaloshi set fire to the buildings and when the inmates ran out the Indians caught and killed them. Those hunters who happened to be out hunting at the time of the attack came in soon after, but the poor fellows only returned to be murdered. During the fight there were twenty Russians, including Mr. Mednikoff, and 130 Aleuts killed. All the furs, provision, merchandise and arms were stolen by the Indians. The women and children were taken as slaves. Soon after the massacre an English vessel commanded by Captain Barber came into the Sitka harbor and when he ascertained what had happened he immediately put the chiefs, who came on board to sell their fur, in irons, and kept them until all the captives were brought on board, viz; three Russians, five Aleuts and eighteen women and children whom he brought to Kodiak.

On learning this news Baranoff determined to punish the Indians, and in 1804 by his instructions two ships were built at "Ya-koo-tat." In July of that year he arrived at Sitka with the intention of making the Indians return everything that they had stolen from the post. The Kaloshi were then in possession of the post and would not give up anything; so there was no alternative for him but to make an attack upon it. During the fight 15 men were killed on the Russian side, Baranoff himself was wounded in the arm. The Indians fought bravely for six days and on the seventh gave up the post and abandoned the place.

After driving the Indians away Baranoff immediately began to rebuild the post, but in another place on a high hill and named it the "New Archangel" and from that time Baranoff never left Sitka. The settlement grew rapidly, Russians, Creoles and Aleuts came in numbers from Kodiak and other places, and in 1805 the proposition was made by Baranoff to the directors of the Russian-American Fur Co. at St.

Petersburg, to move the headquarters from Kodiak to Sitka. In the fall of 1805 misfortune fell upon the inhabitants of "New Archangel," The ship "Zacharie and Elizabeth," bringing a full cargo of provisions from Kodiak to Sitka was lost and the colonists the whole winter suffered much from want of food. Only 200 were receiving bread, and then not more than one pound a week, the Aleuts did not receive any at all. Dried salmon and seal meat were the food luxuries of the

inhabitants of the "New Archangel," most of the time they had to eat eagles, crows and cuttlefish; such misery lasted until March 1806, when the fresh fish began to appear and the people began to revive.

During the famine seventeen Russians died and a good many Aleuts. Abundant relief from starvation came in June 1806, when the chamberlain of the imperial court Mr. Rezanoff arrived from California on a large schooner "Juno," with a full cargo of fresh provisions. From the time of the removal of the headquarters of the Russian-American Fur company from Kodiak to "New Archangel" by Baranoff, that is, from 1808 to 1816, the people of this place did not have any priest to conduct divine service. The priests that were left from the old mission, Herman, Joasaph and Athanase, were living in Kodiak and dared not venture to sea on account of old age.

The first priest who came to this place was Rev. Alexis Sokoloff, who came here in 1816, bringing with him a very large and valuable icon of St. Michael, which was sent here by the directors of the company at St. Petersburg, which image can be seen to this date in the church. In 1818 Alexander Baranoff was relieved as governor of Alaska on account of old age and was succeeded by Governor Hagaymaster. On the 16th day of April, 1819, Baranoff died at sea while on his way to his home in Russia, leaving behind him a brilliant and lasting memory.

In 1834 Archpriest Innocentius Veniaminoff, by the order of Baron Wrangel, who was then the governor, was transferred from Unalaska to Sitka to succeed Rev. Alevis Sokoloff. In 1831 a new magnificent church was built at this place and was named "St. Michael." It was much handsomer than the one built here by the governor Baranoff.

In the spring of 1840 Rev. Innocentius Veniaminoff went to St. Petersburg and the latter part of that year he was ordained as Bishop for Alaska. In 1841 he left Russia for his diocese. Upon his arrival here he established a seminary for the education of the native children. Up to that time all the clergy had been brought from Russia, but now a son of a creole or a son of an Aleut and Kalosh could be a clergyman and could preach to his fellow countryman in his native tongue. On the first day of April, there were twenty-three boys in the seminary.

In 1849 another church was erected near the Indian village expressly for the natives, where the services were conducted in the native tongue.

After the cession of Alaska to the United States Russia still continued the generous support of the Sitka church.

The Post.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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A CURIOUS PROTEST MADE.

Russia Wants the Protestant Missionaries Driven Out of Alaska.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A curious question has arisen between this government and the Russian government over our obligations to the natives of Alaska under the treaty by which Russia ceded that territory to the United States. When we acquired the territory, the natives were nominally members of the orthodox Greek church, like all the other subjects of the czar. It was not long after Alaska became an American possession, before missionaries were sent there, by some of our churches, and they have been working among the natives ever since, endeavoring to convert them from the Greek church. Recently a Russian bishop of that church has been stationed on the Pacific coast, his diocese including Alaska. This dignitary soon discovered the havoc the American missionaries had caused among the membership of his church in the territory, and he cast about for means to stop it.

He found that the treaty by which Russia ceded the territory to this country, bound us to protect the natives of Alaska in the practice of their religion, as members of the Greek church. He referred the matter to the Russian government, and in due time the Russian minister here, Prince Cantacuzene, brought it to the attention of Secretary Gresham. The prince took the extraordinary ground that the provision referred to in the Russian treaty bound the United States to prevent proselytizing by missionaries of their churches among the Greek Christians of Alaska, just as the Russian law forbids proselytizing among the subjects of the czar. Holding this view, the Russian minister requested that this government either eject the missionaries from Alaska, or compel them to stop proselytizing among the natives.

Secretary Gresham explained to the minister that the provision of the treaty on which he based his request merely bound this government to protect the natives of Alaska in the practice of their religion as Greek Christians as long as they wished to belong to that church, but that it could do nothing to prevent them joining another church if they wished to do so, nor could it interfere with the proselytizing work of the missionaries.

This did not satisfy the Russian minister, however, and he has had several other interviews with the secretary, which have failed to convince him that he is wrong in his view of our obligations under the treaty. He still insists that we ought to drive the missionaries out of Alaska. There is no danger, however, that the question will disturb the amicable cordials which exist between the United States and Russia.

ALASKA AND ITS PEOPLE.

Miss Kate Field Tells the Heptorean Club Many Things About Them.

Miss Kate Field, editor of Washington, lectured on "Alaska" yesterday afternoon before the Heptorean Club of Somerville. The address was given in the new Highland Hall, and proved a

veritable treat to those present.

Miss Field described the Indian villages on the coast, and said that smuggling is carried on to an enormous extent, the customs department consisting of but "one official, a dog and a boat."

The manner of living was described, and many curious habits touched upon. For instance, said the lecturer, if one should be indiscreet enough to die in the winter, his or her body would be carried about by the friends or family of the deceased and utilized for a pillow, and when the warm weather came the body would be cremated, that being the form of burial in Alaska.

Mortality is almost unknown there, continued Miss Field. When the country was under Russian rule, convicts from Siberia were sent there to become heads of the government. They intermarried with the Alaskans, and as a result the morals of the people are in a very degenerate condition. Much of the misery and degradation of Alaska she ascribed to "dear, good, virtuous Boston, which sent the first cargo of whiskey to Sitka in 1837." Governed in bygone years by Siberian convicts and encouraged in vice by American whiskey, she said, the people had little chance to be respectable. Slavery, as well as polygamy, prevails to some extent. She knew of one case, she said, where a father sold his consumptive daughter for a few dollars.

Miss Field rapped Congress for its indifference to Alaska, whose territory is one-fifth the size of the United States. The peninsula is rich in gold and silver, and coal, iron and copper are also found in large quantities. The lecturer said she believed the northern Pacific coast would yet be the centre of shipbuilding for the world. She also touched upon the fisheries industry.

WRECKED IN BERING SEA.

St. Paul Despatch.
SAILORS DIE FROM EXPOSURE.

May 8 1895
Survivors Tell the Story of the Sufferings and Hardships of the White's Crew.

Port Townsend, Wash., May 8.—Mail advices from Kodiak, Alaska, by the steamer Topeka, confirm the report that the schooner C. D. White, of San Francisco, was wrecked in a gale and snow storm on Kodiak island, in Bering sea, on April 22. One letter says eleven lives were lost, and another places the loss at 17. Capt. Isaacson, after the White struck a rock, drifted ashore on a piece of wreckage, but died an hour afterward from exposure. All but two men reached the shore, but the chilling blasts of the gale and blinding snow storm quenched the faint sparks of life in the exhausted bodies of the men. On the third day, when a party of natives came along, six of the survivors were taken to Kodiak on the steamer Lescoi for medical treatment. Their limbs were so badly swollen that amputation was necessary. Three others remained at the scene of the wreck until the schooner could return to their assistance. The vessel is a complete loss, the hull being ground into splinters. It was impossible to get a list of the dead from the survivors who reached Kodiak on account of their weak physical condition.

In the same gale the schooner Kodiak went ashore on Iktalik island, twelve miles from Kodiak island, and will probably prove a total loss. The crew reached home safely, except the captain, who had his leg badly bruised. The schooner Maud S. reports that a large quantity of wreckage from the ill-fated collier Keeweenaw came ashore in Rose harbor, Queen Charlotte island. The Indians secured pieces of the steamer's timbers, some of which bore the name of the vessel. The medicine chest and several articles from the steamer Montserrat were found by the Pachon, who was in a small schooner on Etahline island, Clarence straits, Feb. 23. This wreckage drifted fully 700 miles to the northwest through narrow passages and among numerous islands from where the two colliers are supposed to have foundered off Cape Flattery. A copper plate from the medicine chest was brought here by Capt. Wallace, of the steamer Topeka. The two colliers left Nantux, B. C., last year, coal laden for San Francisco. This is the first positive information of where they were lost.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer
May 15, 1895.
THE SEATTLE POST

A STRONG WITNESS.

Missionary Duncan's Testimony

on Alaska Border.

AMERICAN CLAIM WAS ADMITTED

Valuable Contribution to the Case Against Canada Given to the Chamber of Commerce.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday J. B. Metcalfe, chairman of the committee appointed to gather information on matters pertaining to the Alaska boundary controversy between this country and British Columbia, submitted some interesting correspondence which he had had with Rev. W. Duncan, the old missionary of New Metakatl. Mr. Duncan formerly was stationed at Fort Simpson, but not liking the restrictions placed upon him by the English, he moved to Annette island, Alaska, which the British then acknowledged to be out of their domain. But now, according to the contention of the British Columbia papers, Annette island is a portion of the territory of Alaska claimed by the British.

Mr. Duncan's letter to Mr. Metcalfe on this matter reads as follows:

"On Board City of Topeka, Alaskan Waters, May 3, 1895.

"Before leaving home for a trip to Sitka I received a letter from Mr. Miner Bruce, the explorer, asking me to write you any particulars I might happen to know regarding the question of the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia. Most likely the little information I have on the subject is already known to you, but it can do no harm to write what I know.

"First—In 1857 I was located at Fort Simpson, and was in constant daily intercourse with the affairs of the Hudson Bay Fur Company, who had a monopoly of the country at that time. From this intercourse I learned that all the country north of Portland canal belonged to Russia, and for the privilege of trading with the Indians from that point, and as far as Chilcat, the Indians paid a rental to the Russian government of one thousand (1,000) otter skins each year. It is not at all likely that a company of such proportions as the Hudson Bay Company would consent to pay rent for territory of which there was uncertainty as to ownership. That company would most assuredly be well acquainted with the maps which assigned the territory to Russia, or it would have never made the agreement with Russia which it did. Nor did those officers during all the years I was in daily intercourse with them ever hint at a doubt as to the boundary from which Russian claims started.

"Second—I have known law-breakers to escape to Tongass from justice, being, while there, out of the jurisdiction of British Columbia.

"Third—When the United States purchased Alaska a corps of soldiers was stationed at Tongass and continued there for years in undisputed control.

"Fourth—On my migrating with over 800 Indians from British Columbia, in 1857, we had to call at Fort Tongass and give an account of our belongings. I paid the customs officers over \$1,000 to bring my goods into Alaska. The customs authorities resided at Tongass, just over the inlet called Portland canal."

Mr. Metcalfe reported that he replied to Mr. Duncan as follows, under date of May 11:

"I am in receipt of your favor of May 3, for which please accept my sincere thanks. The information contained therein I regard as valuable whenever the question comes up for adjustment of the claims between the United States and Great Britain. In your favor to Mr. Bruce you speak of having the natives write to me relative to this matter through their secretary. May I ask you to have this done at your earliest convenience, and oblige."

Mr. Metcalfe reported that all the data he was gathering on the subject were being kept in a scrapbook, and portions of it, regarded as more important, had been forwarded to Secretary Gresham, at Washington City.

The meeting of the trustees was unusually large and enthusiastic, and it was clearly evinced that the organization has taken a new lease of life. The labors of the committee on reorganization and of individual members have met with very flattering results, and the chamber can boast of over 150 new members. The following were elected at yesterday's meeting:

Charles F. Reeves, O. E. Harris, Isaac Cooper, John M. Lane, Charles A. Munn.

ell, George M. Horton, M. D.; C. E. Vilas, Charles H. Frye, J. W. Allen. In view of the greatly increasing membership it was decided to call a general meeting of the chamber at large on next Monday evening for the purpose of amending the by-laws and adapting them to the new organization. T. W. Prosch gave notice that at that meeting he would present a new set of by-laws and requested that other members do likewise. It is desired that there be a full attendance at the meeting, and the new members are especially invited to be present.

Mr. O'Keefe, representing the Court-wright undulating pump and motor, addressed the meeting and invited the members to make an examination of the plant which he has in operation in the canal leading from Lake Union to Salmon bay, near Fremont. He stated that arrangements had already been made for the manufacture of the machinery at Seattle, and that this city would be made the distributing point. Mr. O'Keefe submitted photographs of the machine both at rest and in operation, and they may be seen at the rooms of the chamber. The pump is particularly adapted to irrigation of arid lands.

Attention was called to certain freight rates which have worked to the disadvantage of Seattle houses and the matter was referred to the committee on transportation for speedy action.

The advisability of a Fourth of July celebration was discussed and the movement was indorsed. It was ordered that the rooms of the chamber be placed at the disposal of citizens for the purpose of organization and entertainment of guests.

The rooms have been renovated and a large amount of reading and descriptive matter has been placed on file, and it is the earnest desire of the board of trustees that all members of the chamber avail themselves of its privileges and use the rooms freely for the entertainment of their friends.

Benevolent organizations and committees are welcome to hold their meetings at the rooms, and the chamber invites the co-operation of any and all persons interested in the welfare of the city and the state.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The United States revenue cutter Commodore Perry hurried out of port last night on an important mission. She will make all haste possible in order to reach Bering sea in time to prevent the fleet of cutters which are now heading for the sealing grounds from seizing any armed vessels as is the present intention.

Upon the fleetness of the Perry may depend the warding off of serious complications with England. The latter government has practically decreed that any interference with armed sealing vessels flying the British flag will meet with retaliation in the shape of claims for heavy damages, and the Perry's sudden departure for the north is considered an indication that the administration does not desire to invite any more trouble with the lion upon the sealing question.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., May 16.—The United States government realize it will be a difficult undertaking to intercept the revenue cutters now cruising in the North Pacific before they have an opportunity of seizing Canadian sealing vessels, which they may find within the prohibited waters violating the Bering sea regulations, as they presume to exist, being ignorant of Great Britain's repudiation. Almost a week will elapse before the cutter Grant receives sufficient repairs for a sea voyage. The whereabouts of the patrol fleet is unknown other than the cutter Rush, carrying the commander of the fleet, C. L. Hooper, who is supposed to be cruising slowly along the coast of Alaska toward Unalaska.

The Bear and the Corwin had general instructions to take a zig-zag cruise west and northwest of Cape Flattery, and report at Unalaska early in July.

That the situation is critical is evidenced by the receipts of numerous dispatches from the department by Capt. Toiser of the Grant, who is urged to make all possible haste to start out in quest of the fleet. It is believed that the government will dispatch a vessel at once from Mare Island on a similar mission.

A well authenticated report comes from Victoria that a prominent naval officer of the British ship Pheasant, now supposed to be cruising west along the Alaska coast, previous to his departure made a statement that Great Britain had so modified her orders this year as to practically abrogate the restrictive regulations. This statement was made about April 28, when the relations between the two governments were somewhat strained over the Nicaraguan incident.

Officers in communication with the department admit the situation to be critical, and are bending every effort to get the Grant ready for sea by next Monday.

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KERLUNGER

KERLUNGER is a beautiful Eskimo maiden, of seventeen summers, with laughing happy countenance, dainty delicate hands and feet, and teeth so white and pure that dentists have pronounced them without a blemish. A happy, sunshiny girl, and a fair type of the Eskimo women of arctic Alaska. She was a member of the party to whom Mr. Miner W. Bruce, a year ago, gave a tour of the United States, presented to Mrs. Cleveland in Washington, and took to Boston and some of the other prominent eastern cities. These arctic Eskimo women are proverbially merry and gentle; with sweet musical voices, whether singing their quaint songs or keeping up a perpetual chatter with each other. They are skilled seamstresses, and unrivaled workers

in skins, which they fit with great exactness. When the Eskimo were at West Newton, near Boston, last year, a lady who was greatly interested in the party, noticed how much Kurlunger admired her gloves, and at parting, presented them to her. The next day, Kurlunger appeared at the afternoon entertainment, with the dainty Suedes perfectly fitted to her hands and arms. She had made little incisions here and there, and fitted them with the utmost skill and nicety.

In the far north the dress of the women is distinguished from the men's, by the cut of their fur coat. The girls, at eight years, are tattooed upon the chin, as a mark of distinction—from three to five lines are cut across the chin with a sharp instrument, and wood ashes are then rubbed in.

The Eskimo are industrious and honest. As an evidence of their integrity, it is told that during the first winter of the



introduction of reindeer at Port Clarence, though suffering from hunger to the verge of starvation, they lived and endured, in sight of a herd of 150 reindeer, that would have furnished them food and clothing, without ever molesting them. Could such a record be possible among civilized whites?

They are an unimaginative race. Their belief does not include a future. They have many superstitions about evil spirits; but when death comes it ends existence, and they bury and soon forget the individual. They are happy in little things. One of their pleasures is to watch the coming and going of different ships. They know the American flag and always eagerly go out to our vessels, and linger to enjoy sea biscuits, molasses and the other dainties with which the hearty sailors regale them. It seems almost cruel to disturb such simplicity by awakening new tastes and feelings, so much harder to supply.

A NATIVE AMERICAN

Boston Daily Standard

July 17, 1895

Alaska's Christian Endeavor Delegate

Reflects Honor Upon His Race.

AN ELOQUENT ORATOR.

The Needs of His Country Forcibly Presented.

Natural Resources of the Land
Ought to Be De-
veloped.

Great distinction reflects upon Alaska in the one representative which she sent to the Christian Endeavor convention.

Edward Marsden, who was the sole delegate from that far-away country, is a type of manhood that represents the highest qualities of citizenship, as well as the fine intellectual endowments that inherently exist in the Indian race. He possesses a strong, vigorous personality, and his face not only betokens keen mental perception, but true, genuine sympathy and interest with all humanity.

Mr. Marsden was born at Metlakatla, British Columbia, in 1869, where he lived until 1886, when his family, in company with 1000 Indians, moved into Alaska on account of the British persecution of that time.

In 1888 he attended the industrial school in Sitka, established by the Presbyterian Home Missionary Society, where he remained until 1891, when he went to Marietta College, O., from which he graduated last month, but to which he returns in the autumn for a three years' course in theology and law.

In an interview with Mr. Marsden, he said: "My great aim is to preach the gospel, but for the purpose of leading my people in the near future, I am pursuing legal studies, as I think a Christian statesman ought to know something about law."

CONDITIONS IN ALASKA.

When questioned as to the condition of Alaska, his dark eyes shone with earnest fervor as he graphically described the needs of his country, which he said is 70 times larger than Massachusetts, while the population is one-fiftieth of that of the same state.

Continuing the conversation, he said: The country is noted for seals, salmon fisheries, gold and silver, lumber, grand and majestic scenery, and for a very fine hard stone for building purposes, and for leather.

The country was under the government of Russia for 126 years, when the United States bought it. Although the national resources of the land were not developed during all this time, yet \$1,000,000 worth of furs were annually transferred from Alaska to Russia.

When the purchase was made the Russians, or a larger part of them, withdrew, and instead of the United States forming a newer and better government, the military took control and the country made no advance whatever until 1877, 10 years after the purchase was made, when Dr. Sheldon Jackson went up there to see to the needs of the natives. Through his agency missionaries and teachers have been going there, until now we have 10 different Christian denominations engaged in the work.

In spite of many obstacles and oppositions that the missionaries have had to encounter, about 6000 natives have been converted and the outlook is very bright.

The United States government supports a number of our public schools. The country is not yet a territory, but simply a district. The Governor and other officials

are appointed by the President of the United States, and the country is under the laws of Oregon. We are trying today to bring the matter before the political public, as well as the Christian public, so that the country will be organized as a territory and laws be made for the good of the people—notably for the development of natural resources.

NO LAND LAWS.

The general land laws of the United States are not yet in existence here, and we cannot hold property by deed, but only so long as we are in actual possession.

We have enough intelligence today in Alaska for a territorial government, but Congress is very slow to understand the needs of this part of the country. There are no laws regulating the felling of trees, but the United States forbids the natives to ship lumber out of the country, and this rule also applies to the fisheries, mines and the fur business. The country is inhabited by six different tribes, speaking as many different tongues. The peoples that live in the southern part are very patriotic, and think a great deal of the American flag.

The natives have never been enslaved by any religious system, which accounts for their readiness to accept Christianity.

"As a people they are very peaceful and industrious—not a single pauper or beggar among them, a fact of which we are very proud. They are very eager to learn, and we have sent a number of our students to the states through the help of our Eastern friends, and they have proved themselves capable of higher education. "The people live in little towns, and each family has a garden, where potatoes, cabbages and onions are raised. We have very few horses, but raise cattle and sheep."

"On account of our not worshipping idols, and our dislike of pork, and our practice of teaching trades to children, some people have formed the opinion that we are the lost tribes."

ALASKA'S GREAT NEEDS.

"Alaska has four great needs, of which the first to be mentioned is the need of Christianity. We have among us many foreigners, who bring with them strange customs, which are very injurious in effect upon the community, while the teachings and truths of Christianity are always uplifting."

"The second great need to be mentioned is that of education, or the establishing of schools. Congress can afford to help us in this matter. The school population of the country is more than 10,000, and we have only a little over 3000 in the schools."

"The best example of an educational institution that we have is the industrial school at Sitka, which is under the care of the Presbyterian church, but is helped by the government a little. Naval or military displays do not help to civilize or Christianize a people, but schools do greatly help in accomplishing this important result. The third great need is the teaching of industries, or the development of industries that are already there. We want to have all our people self-supporting, and the Home Mission boards that have helped us along would then be greatly relieved, as was the case with my people, which, since 1882, have not received help from any

church, simply because we were enabled to be self-supporting from having found markets for our fish and furs.

"The fourth great need of Alaska is knowledge of the law. When the natives understand all the principles of government, and when they are educated there will be no trouble about admitting the country into the Union as a state."

JUSTICE DESIRED.

"We need justice; nothing but justice. The states send us men we do not want at all, men who are not fitted to rule the country. Our government only lasts as long as the administration lasts; we have a change with every change of politics at the national capital."

"The rum traffic is a great obstacle in the way of our progress. In spite of the express declaration of the revised statutes of the United States that no rum or any other alcoholic traffic should be carried on in Alaska, except for medicinal purposes, we have hundreds of smugglers from the United States every year, and they do no good to the natives. Two of our missionaries were killed through these smugglers."

"At one time, out of the five towns of Arctic Alaska, four towns were wiped out of existence by starvation, because the people were so addicted to drunkenness that they did not provide for the winter."

"With a proper government, just laws and the general introduction of Christianity and education there are great possibilities for Alaska, and her people will

prove that they are well worthy of the consideration of which they are deserving at the hands of Congress; and with the development of the natural resources of the country, it will be found that they will develop into valuable citizens of the United States."

UNSWERVING APPLICATION.

Mr. Marsden is a descendant of the Tsimpshean tribe, which, early in the present century, was known as the "Terror of the North Pacific."

His parents, through the efforts of William Duncan, an earnest, zealous missionary from England, were converted to Christianity in 1850, at which time their family name was bestowed upon them. While brought up amid civilized Christian surroundings, Mr. Marsden can remember the rude mode of living that prevailed among some neighboring communities in his boyhood.

Owing to the death of his father, when he was nine years of age, he was obliged to leave the day school he was attending that he might contribute to the support of his mother and younger sister. His first work was to level with his hands and bare feet the earth and sand which were thrown into a new street that was then in course of construction. His remuneration for the whole summer's work was \$3, one pair of school pants, and a sack of Irish potatoes.

Mr. Marsden illustrates what may be accomplished through close application and faithful performance of whatever work lies nearest to hand. He has never hesitated to engage in any employment whereby he could be of assistance to his family, and in addition to acquiring an education he now has 20 trades at his command, among which are to be mentioned brick laying, clock repairing, house painting, gardening, tinsmithing, printing, store and book-keeping and boat building. From being a deckhand and cook aboard a steamer in 1885, he passed through various positions on the vessel until, by a process of gradual promotion from coal shovelling, he became first assistant engineer, and two years later was put in charge of the steamer. He erected a cottage for his mother and sisters in 1888 and then went to Sitka, where he resumed his studies, which had been interrupted since 1882.

With other talents, Mr. Marsden is a musician of exceptional ability, and has both composed and taught the sweet strains of melody. He has natural gifts as an orator, and with a ready command of language, a forceful manner and strong, well-modulated voice, he is especially adapted to address large audiences, and will undoubtedly win large recognition as a public speaker, while as a representative of the Indian race, his influence will be potent and far-reaching in behalf of his countrymen.

The Washingtonian

May 24, 1895

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

THOMAS B. CORBETT, MANAGER

208 and 209 New York Block SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Those interested in the advancement of the State of Washington, should use untiring diligence, to promote traffic between our farmers, merchants and produce dealers, and Alaska.

A golden harvest from practical, legitimate sales of needed provisions, clothing and outfitting of every kind, is being reaped weekly. Neither San Francisco, Portland or Victoria, should be allowed to secure the lion's share of this trade. Let wide-awake business men see that the golden harvest is not all reaped, below Puget Sound!

Every boat that goes north, is loaded to the gunwales with freight, supplies and provisions of every kind; and the de-

hardly burn from the frozen oil, we never failed to have our little band of worshippers at Evensong; men holding their ears from the cold, women wrapped in their blankets, little ones toddling along in their rabbit-skin coats, would hasten in at the sound of the mission bell, and join reverently in the prayers and singing."

*Phil^a Pa. Record
July 13, 1895*

THE NATION'S REINDEER

Gratifying Success of Alaska's Imports From Siberia.

WILL EXPEDITE MAIL SLEDS

Lapps Have to Be Borrowed Because Eskimos Would Rather

Kill Than Raise the Very Valuable Growing Herds.

Washington, D. C., July 12.

More than 600 Siberian reindeer now domesticated in Alaska attest the success of the experiment made by our Government at the suggestion of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the pioneer missionary of Alaska, for increasing the food supply, and ultimately and to a great extent the wealth of our far Northwestern Territory.

Dr. Jackson's first thought was for the natives, whose food supply was diminishing as the destruction of fur-bearing animals went on; but it has broadened out so that it takes in others, and contemplates the whole future of Alaska. Incidentally his idea will greatly enrich the territory. The small sum which he finally persuaded Congress to appropriate for an experimental introduction of reindeer into Alaska will be repaid a thousand fold, directly and indirectly.

One interesting feature of the enterprise is that it will furnish means of transporting the mails to Northern Alaska, which will give certain communication during the winter between the fleet of sailing ships, valued at millions of dollars, and owned largely in New England and California, which winter at Herschell Island, off the Arctic coast, and the settlements in Southeast Alaska.

Postmaster General Wilson has already arranged for mail service from Southeast Alaska to the Yukon mines, 850 miles away, on the Yukon River, and it is only 500 miles from there to Herschell Island. Eventually the reindeer will be used also for the transportation of supplies to all the points which now lack necessary facilities.

THE RICH YUKON MINES.

These Yukon mines, for example, which are said to be rich, are attracting many people, and would attract many more if there were better facilities for getting food supply. But the steamers do not run frequently enough or near enough, and there is no other means of transportation except by dog sleds or Indians, both being unsatisfactory.

The trading posts, which are found as far north as Point Barrow, the Government Refuge Station, the whaling stations, the missions all through Northern Alaska and along the coast, are equally in need of improved means of communication with the outside world, from which they are cut off for long periods. But, as Dr. Jackson says, a reindeer express service will not be feasible until the reindeer are much more numerous and much more widely distributed, and this can only be accomplished within a reasonable number of years by largely increasing the number of animals brought into the territory.

Now that the expenditure of a few thousand dollars, of several years of time and of infinite trouble have converted

Dr. Jackson's experiment into an established institution, it can be more easily extended whenever Congress has the means and the inclination to enlarge the appropriations. If it had not been for the generous contributions of private philanthropists which supplemented the meagre Congressional appropriations Dr. Jackson would not have been able to accomplish what he has done.

As Dr. Jackson states, in a report as Government agent, to the Secretary of the Interior on the condition of the project, the Siberian herders who were first brought with the reindeer from Siberia proved to be so cruel that it was found to be necessary to discharge them. They killed one after another of the valuable deer which had been trained to travel and to draw sleds, and did it in the most brutal fashion.

LAPPS TO HERD THE REINDEER.

Dr. Jackson determined that he would endeavor to secure some of the Lapps from Lapland, who are equally celebrated for their skill and their kindness in the treatment of their reindeer; but it was impossible to get any money from the Government for this purpose, so he secured contributions from H. O. Houghton, of Boston; John Nicholas Brown, of Providence; Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard and Miss Mary S. Kennedy, of New York; Mrs. William Thaw, of Pittsburgh, and others, with which he sent a man to Lapland who had been brought up there and knew all about the people and the reindeer.

"The greatest difficulty was experienced," Dr. Jackson says, "in procuring the consent of the herders to leave their country and their people. The fact that there is not a single colony of Lapps in the United States or elsewhere shows their intense love of home and great unwillingness to leave it. In addition to their aversion to leave home and friends they were afraid of the barbarous people among whom they were to be taken."

Six Lapps were secured, four of whom were accompanied by their wives. The party included four children. Some of these are men of property, owning large herds of reindeer, and all are educated people. These Lapps are used to superintend the Indian apprentices and instruct them in their work.

TEACHING ESKIMO APPRENTICES.

The Eskimo men, 15 of whom have been employed in the care of the reindeer at the Alaska station, have made good progress, according to Dr. Jackson, although they are apt to regard themselves as experts in their business as soon as they are able to throw a lasso and drive a team. Some of the men employed prove to be entirely worthless, and are not kept for a longer time than is necessary to demonstrate their inability. In addition to instruction as herders the apprentices receive a small amount of schooling, about four months out of the 12. In addition to the instruction and food and clothing furnished by the Government each apprentice who has a good record is given two deer at the end of the first year, five deer at the end of the second year and ten at the end of each succeeding year he remains at the station. At the end of five years each apprentice has a total of 37 deer, with which to start a herd of his own.

The Government has, of course, made use of the missionaries in Alaska in distributing the deer. One of the missionaries, stationed at the Cape Prince of Wales, was presented with 118 head of deer for the use of the natives in that vicinity.

Dr. Jackson says: "The missionaries being the most intelligent and disinterested friends of the natives the Government naturally looks to them as the best agents through whom to reach them. From their position and work, having learned the character and needs of the people, they are best fitted to wisely plan and carry out methods for transferring the ownership of the deer from the Government to the natives in such a manner, as will best facilitate the reindeer industry. The Government further realizes the fact that the natives who most completely come under mission influence, civilization and education are the coming men of affairs among their own people, and therefore are the best men to lead in a new movement."

The Government has also loaned 100 head to five natives for five years, at the expiration of which time they are to return 100 to the Government and retain the increase for themselves.

WOULD STOCK THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

Dr. Jackson has a new plan for extending the reindeer domestication. He believes that the Aleutian group of islands, which reaches out 1000 miles from the mainland of Alaska, should be stocked with reindeer. He says: "The scattered Aleutian population, in the past supported by sea-otter hunting, are now being reduced to want by the disappearance and destruction of the otter. The introduction of reindeer would be to them a new and valuable source of food supply. Again, between the islands are the passes which lead from the Pacific Ocean to Bering Sea and the Arctic. On May 11, 1894, the whaling bark James Allen, attempting to sail through, struck a sunken reef off the east end of Amliak Island and went down, the crew taking to their boats. Twenty-five persons were drowned or died from exposure. And when, on June 14, Captain Healy, of the Bear, took the last nine survivors off Umnak Island, they were found eating the dead body of a companion, who had died two weeks previous. If those islands had been supplied with reindeer much of this starvation and loss of life could have been prevented. In view of the importance of increasing the food supply throughout that desolate region, I would recommend that early steps be taken to turn loose a few reindeer upon the principal islands of the Aleutian group and the larger islands of the Bering Sea."

HOW TO BUY THE REINDEER.

The present system of purchasing animals should be changed. Dr. Jackson says. Purchasing parties are obliged to visit sections of the Siberian coast at periods when it is not always advisable on account of the ice conditions. Last year the revenue cutter which was sent on this mission was able to secure but 120 head of deer, at which rate of increase it will take many years to accomplish the purpose of the Government.

It is proposed to secure at least 1000 reindeer, to which end a permanent station is advised, provided the consent of the Russian Government can be obtained. It is planned to establish purchasing parties in the reindeer section, with a supply of trade goods, that the owners of the deer may come as often as their necessities require, and in the place of money, of which they have no knowledge, barter deer in exchange for supplies. As the deer come in from time to time, they can be herded at the stations, Siberians being employed to care for them. The following summer the revenue cutter would have no difficulty in reaching the place and bringing away the accumulation without the loss of time.

HENRY MACFARLAND.

*N. York Eve'g Post.
August 24, 1895*

RIGORS OF ALASKAN LIFE.

Reports Brought by Priests Who Work Among the Eskimos.

[Special Despatch to The Evening Post.]

VANCOUVER, B. C., August 24.—The Rev. Father Losi, Prefect Apostolic of the Roman Catholic missions in Alaska, and a colleague, Father Barnem, are now here for a visit. Their work is among the Eskimo Indians, where they have the aid of about twenty-five other priests and nuns, in the country lying about three hundred and fifty miles north of the Skleno, where the climatic and other conditions are so rigorous as to try the strongest of constitutions and the most indomitable religious zeal. They report the Eskimos as kind and peaceable to a degree, and readily amenable to religious influences. Lately the number of the Eskimos of northern Alaska have, as regards the children, been sadly diminished by a severe form of whooping-cough. The reindeer introduced by the United States authorities have failed to thrive, on account of the savageness of the Eskimo dogs. Only at Fort Clarence, where the reindeer are carefully protected from the dogs, is a herd keeping up its numbers. Father Barnem is compiling an Eskimo dictionary.

Father Barnem deems the gold-fields of the Yukon greatly overestimated in worth, and difficult to work with profit. It is hopeless for young men of inexperience to attempt to work profitably this field, and even old miners carry their lives in their hands, so hard is the climate. They must also, if they hope to succeed, have available at least \$800 wherewith

to exist during preliminary operations.

BENNETT THE MAN

Seattle

Appointed United States Attorney for Alaska.

Aug 1895

HUGH WALLACE NAMED HIM

The Anti-Spotted Egg Champion Is Rewarded by Cleveland for Straight Out Democratic Work—Joy in the Kid Committee Camp.

Burton Ellsworth Bennett, lawyer, of Seattle, has been appointed United States attorney for Alaska. Hugh Wallace, the democratic nabob of the state, is responsible for the appointment, and it is a direct stab at the famous spotted egg democrats of King county, who put up the ticket of that name over the heads of the straight-out democrats of the county last year. The appointment is wormwood and gall in the spotted egg tureen. W. E. Crews, a champion of spotted eggs, has been hungering for the appointment for two years, and all the wires that could be stretched both underground and overhead were run out in his interest, but to no purpose. The latest report from Crews is that he was reporting on a Juneau, Alaska, paper, which is accepted here as a joke by his friends.

Hugh Wallace found in Bennett good democratic timber, but it was left for C. G. Heifner of this city to discover Bennett and trot him forth to fame.

Bennett lives at Latona, and has offices at 507-508 Bailey building. He was in the city this morning early, but locked up his office, leaving a card on the door stating that he was going out of the city and would not be back until about the 12th.

Bennett's campaign for the office has been of short duration, and has been conducted very quietly. Very few people, indeed, were aware that he even had aspirations in that direction. But Bennett is a politician as well as a lawyer, and his wires were laid with the characteristic shrewdness of the acute politician and successful lawyer.

On the other hand, W. E. Crews, his most pronounced opponent, not only pushed his campaign openly, but even went to Alaska and for months has been making a losing fight for the place, with every lawyer in the territory in the race and opposed in common to him. Protest after protest has been fired into Washington from Alaska, it is said, maneuvered by the legal talent up there against Crews.

Bennett first saw fame in Seattle when the kid committeeman, C. G. Heifner, trotted him out for park commissioner just after J. T. Ronald was elected as democratic reform mayor of the city. The first any one knew of Bennett was when Heifner came down town one morning and told the boys he had had a young friend of his appointed democratic park commissioner.

"Who is he and what's he ever done?" inquired some of the boys of Heifner.

"B. E. Bennett's his name," replied Heifner, "and—well—he was once trustee of Asbury park, New York."

The boys always took the latter to be a joke.

Bennett served out his term and made no breaks, and had clean hands when he went out.

Then he sprung prominently into view in the celebrated anti-spotted egg fight with Heifner, John and Lee Hart, and the federal office crowd, last year, but they were beaten in the county convention by two votes.

That fight, with all its little side issues and "jobs"—for there were jobs on every side, was a beauty, and has not been excelled by any party in any campaign in this county.

Bennett surprised the opposition and even his friends by appearing on the floor of the convention with his pockets bulging out with proxies, and when the count was done he lacked but two of turning the convention from spotted egg (populist fusion) to straight-out democratic. Bennett made some rattling good speeches

during that convention, he and John and Lee Hart, John Burns, Heifner and one or two others making the fight.

The appointment made by President Cleveland to-day through Hugh Wallace is a reward for that meritorious democratic work, and is also the penalty inflicted on the spotted eggs (Collins' adherents) and the everlasting discomfiture of aspirant Crews, who was an active worker with the spotted eggs. The salary attached to the office is \$2500. The office was resigned about three weeks ago by the former incumbent. No one seemed to know about the Bailey block where Mr. Bennett had gone, and it is almost certain that the news of his appointment had not been received by him.

The dispatch from Washington to The Times was as follows:

"Washington, Aug. 7.—The president appointed Burton E. Bennett of the state of Washington United States district attorney for Alaska to-day."

New York Evening Post
Aug 17, 1895

ALASKA REVISITED.

Scenery of Cañon and Glacier—Flora and Fauna.

The characteristic scenery of southeastern Alaska has been described by numerous tourists in various books which have been duly reviewed in your columns. The narrow channels, like rivers, between lofty spruce-covered mountains, though picturesque and peculiar, in time pall on the attention. Except where diversified by the glaciers of the mainland, each of which has a certain individuality, the landscape finally strikes one as rather monotonous. It is difficult to exaggerate the beauty and sublimity of such a glacier-field as that of the Muir in Glacier Bay, when seen under sunny skies, and this has been repeatedly described and photographed. There are, however, several corners which in their way are equally striking, but which, being aside from the tourist route, are almost unknown. One of these is Sumdum Bay, an arm of Stephens Passage, in which a good anchorage is found. Near the mouth, on the north shore, there is a fine large glacier. The bay is long and narrow, and at its head two other glaciers discharge a multitude of small bergs directly into the water. The mountains are high and wooded, snowy above the tree-line, and offer several beautiful cascades. Two or three remarkable narrow cañons diverge from the main channel, one of which is sometimes closed by descending masses of ice, and, from the temporary imprisonment of an explorer who ventured into its recesses, is known as "Ford's Terror." The currents in these passages acquire great strength during the flow of the tides. The varied tints of blue and green shown by the moving bergs against the dark background of sombre spruce forest, relieved by the immaculate snow-fields above, which the sun suffuses with delicate rose and pearly light, present a scene of almost unique beauty.

Most remarkable of all, perhaps, is the view obtained at the head of Taku Inlet. Here also are numerous fine glaciers, some of which discharge into the sea, but beyond them is a mountain ridge rising in peaks 3,000 to 6,000 feet in height—a single one to the east, then three combined more westerly, linked by a sharp and jagged crest with a crag over a thousand feet above the rest, which has no equal in Alaskan scenery. Apparently composed of some schistose rock, it rises like a great stone book; the leaves represented by the fissure-lines; the edge towards the spectator is nearly vertical, the covers incline slightly towards the east—sheer precipices of smooth rock on which no snow can lie—and at a distance of fifteen miles the eastern face actually seems to overhang some five degrees. The summit is nearly flat, like the upper surface of a book upon a shelf, and the width of the mass is about one-third of its height above the ridge from which it rises. It seems stupendous and incredible. Westward, the

other (pyramidal) peak enamelled with the whitest snow, contrasting finely with the black prismatic mass before described.

To turn from great things to small, I cannot forbear a few words on the characteristic vegetation which may be seen by the tourist fortunate enough to stray away from salmon canneries and dirty Indian villages into the forest which surrounds them. Here, among the moss-covered trunks of enormous conifers, a whole world of beauty is secluded. Prominent among green things is the large, pale-yellow spathe of the "bearfood," a symplocarpus, less odoriferous than its New England congener, with leaves usually eighteen inches high, but sometimes reaching to four feet, recalling on a larger scale the erect, oval leaves of Coss lettuce. It is the favorite salad of deer and bear, whose footprints are not uncommon in the boggy places it prefers. In its immediate vicinity the "flowering raspberry," grown as an ornamental plant in old-fashioned gardens in the East, enlivens the wet places with its large rose-red blossoms. It is mistakenly called "salmon-berry" by many of the whites, though the true salmon-berry, also found here, does not reach one-tenth the size and has an insignificant white blossom. Abundant in the feathery sphagnum are the white flowerets of the dwarf cornel, and here and there the round cowslip-like leaves of a fragrant *Monesia*, with starry, delicately sculptured, waxy-white blossoms, the most elegant of the characteristic wild flowers of this region. A pretty corydalis, a red columbine, numerous peculiar forms of the blueberry, and two or three fragrant white and purple orchids, with the maroon-colored *Fritillaria Kamchatica*, make up the list of most conspicuous forms. The latter, called *saranna* by the Aleuts, has an edible root, like a rosette of grains of white popcorn, which was formerly collected by the natives for food.

Most characteristic for all this region, and the greatest obstacle to inland exploration, execrated by hunter and prospector, is the false ginseng (*Panax horridum*), or "devil's club," which has the habit of a sumac; its tall, slender stems, close-set, with fine poisonous prickles, rising sometimes to a height of ten feet. The leaves of this plant are large and radiately pointed, and are held aloft like the branches of a candelabra, nearly umbellular in general form; late in the season the centre of the cluster has a pointed bunch of red berries at the tip of the stalk. Few plants are more elegantly decorative, and it is surprising that no designer has yet made use of it.

Ferns are abundant, but of few species, the common brake being the most noticeable; mosses and lichens flourish mightily in the moist air from the sea. The ground in the forest is entirely composed of decayed vegetable matter, chiefly dead trunks of trees, and mosses. One often sinks to the middle in endeavoring to force a passage. Yet decay is slow; we counted the rings in a stump of spruce from which the bole had been hewn away for firewood, and found that it must have been a well-grown sapling when Columbus discovered America. Yet clasped in its roots was the prostrate trunk of another, equally large and almost wholly sound. Deciduous trees are strangely absent. A few alders grow along the streams, and, with some small willows, streak the mountainsides where landslide or avalanche has swept the spruce away; their vivid green contrasting sharply with the sombre conifers on either side. A wild crab-apple occurs sparingly, but of oak, chestnut, birch, and maple there is not a trace. True pines are equally invisible; the spruce, hemlock, Douglas fir, and yellow cedar, with a few larch, make up the forest. The undergrowth away from the brooks is not dense, but rather feathery and graceful, everywhere reinforced by tufted mosses and luxuriant ferns. The extraordinary manner in which fallen tree-trunks lie over and upon one another, thickly carpeted with yielding mosses, renders progress difficult, but a few yards away from the beach one may find a perfect fairyland of scenery.

of the invisible forest population. These dense woods shelter more than one variety of large game still undiscriminated by naturalists. All the islands are inhabited by a small race of the black-tailed deer (*Cervus columbianus*) and usually by the brown and black Alaskan bears. The mountain goat is not uncommon, but is nearly inaccessible, on the ranges of the mainland and larger islands. A special nearly white race of the mountain sheep is peculiar to this region; and the natives insist on the presence of an antelope-like animal with large straight horns. About the glaciers is found a black bear with long white-tipped hairs like a silver fox, the sides of the muzzle tan-colored and the belly nearly white. Some specimens of this animal are so hoary as to appear of a bluish white, and it is known to the trappers as the blue or St. Elias bear. As it is evidently a distinct variety from the ordinary black bear, it has recently been named *Ursus Emmonsii*. Another singular race of the brown bear has been reported to me which has, for a bear, quite a long tail. The skin of a young cub of this kind shown me from the Cook's Inlet region has a tail about six inches long. These facts indicate that the field for the sportsman and naturalist in Alaska is by no means exhausted, and that those in search of adventure, by leaving the tourist route, will find no lack of opportunity.

W. H. D.

School and Home
A MODERN JONAH,
Aug 17. 1894

A New Bedford, Conn., sailor, named James Bartley, met with a most remarkable experience a couple of years since, which he tells of, in substance, as follows:

Last February the Star of the East was in the vicinity of the Falkland Islands searching for whales, which were very scarce. One morning the lookout sighted a whale about three miles away on the starboard quarter. Two boats were manned and put chase to the prey.

In a short time one of the boats was near enough to enable the harpooner to send a spear into the whale, which proved to be an exceedingly large one. With the shaft in his side the animal sounded and then sped away, dragging the boat after him with terrible speed. He swam straight away about five miles, when he turned and came back almost directly toward the spot where he had been harpooned. The second boat waited for him, and when but a short distance away from it he arose to the surface. As soon as his back showed above the surface of the water the harpooner in the second boat drove another spear into him. The pain apparently crazed the whale, for it threshed about fearfully, and it was feared that the boats would be swamped and the crews drowned. Finally the whale swam away dragging the two boats after him. He went about three miles and sounded or sank, and his whereabouts could not be exactly told. The lines attached to the harpoons were slack and the harpooners began to slowly draw them in and coil them in the tubs. As soon as they were tautened the whale arose to the surface and beat about with his tail in the maddest fashion. The boats attempted to get beyond the reach of the animal, which was apparently in its death agonies, and one of them succeeded, but the other was less fortunate. The whale struck it with his nose and upset it. The men were thrown into the water, and before the crew of the other boat could pick them up one man was drowned and James Bartley had disappeared.

When the whale became quiet from exhaustion the waters were searched for Bartley, but he could not be found, and, under the impres-

sion that he had been struck by the whale's tail and sunk to the bottom, the survivors rowed back to the ship. The whale was dead, and in a few hours the great body was lying by the ship's side and the men were busy with axes and spades cutting through the flesh to secure the fat. They worked all day and a part of the night. They resumed operations the next forenoon, and were soon down to the stomach, which was to be hoisted to the deck. The workmen were startled while laboring to clear it and to fasten the chain about it to discover something doubled up in it that gave spasmodic signs of life.

The vast pouch was hoisted to the deck and cut open, and inside was found the missing sailor doubled up and unconscious. He was laid out on the deck and treated to a bath of sea water, which soon revived him, but his mind was not clear and he was placed in the captain's quarters, where he remained two weeks, a raving lunatic. He was carefully treated by the captain and officers of the ship and he finally began to get possession of his senses. At the end of the third week he had entirely recovered from the shock and resumed his duties.

During his brief sojourn in the whale's belly Bartley's skin, where it was exposed to the action of the gastric juices, underwent a striking change. His face and hands were bleached to a deathly whiteness and the skin was wrinkled, giving the man the appearance of having been parboiled.

Bartley affirms that he would probably have lived inside his house of flesh until he starved, for he lost his senses through fright and not through lack of air. He says that he remembers the sensation of being lifted into the air by the nose of the whale and of falling into the water, then there was a fearful rushing sound, which he believed to be the beating of the water by the whale's tail; then he was encompassed by a fearful darkness, and he felt himself slipping along a smooth passage of some sort that seemed to move and carry him forward. This sensation lasted but an instant, then he felt that he had more room. He felt about him, and his hands came in contact with a yielding, slimy substance that seemed to shrink from his touch. It finally dawned upon him that he had been swallowed by the whale, and he was overcome with horror at the situation. He could breathe easily, but the heat was terrible. It was not of a scorching, stifling nature, but it seemed to open the pores of his skin and to draw out his vitality. He became very weak and grew sick at his stomach. He knew that there was no hope of escape from his strange prison. Death stared him in the face, and he tried to look at it bravely, but the awful quiet, the fearful darkness, the horrible knowledge of his environments and the terrible heat finally overcame him and he must have fainted, for he next remembered being in the captain's cabin.

Bartley is not a man of a timid nature, but he says that it was many weeks before he could pass a night without having his sleep disturbed with harrowing dreams of angry whales and the horrors of his fearful prison.

The skin on the face and hands of Bartley has never recovered its natural appearance. It is yellow and wrinkled and looks like old parchment. The health of the man does not seem to have been affected by his terrible experience; he is in splendid spirits and apparently fully enjoys all the blessings of life that come his way.

The whaling captains who sail from New London say that they never knew a parallel case to this before. They say that it frequently occurs that men are swallowed by whales who become infuriated by the pain of the harpoon and attack the boats, but they have never known a man to go through the ordeal that Bartley did and come out alive.

The Length of Days.

At Stockholm the longest day is eighteen and one-half hours. At Hamburg and Dantzic the longest day has seventeen hours. At Spitzbergen the longest day is three and one-half months. At London and Bremen the longest day has sixteen and one-half hours. At New York the longest day is about fifteen hours, and at Montreal is sixteen hours. At Wardoe, Norway, the longest day lasts from May 21st to July 22d without interruption. At St Petersburg and Tobolsk the longest day is nineteen hours and the shortest five hours. At Tornea, Finland, June 21st brings a day nearly twenty-two hours long, and Christmas one less than three hours in length.

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BRUCE'S MENAGERIE
Seattle Times

A Wonderful Assortment of
Arctic Commodities.
Sept 20. 1895.

SCHOONER JESSIE'S CARGO

Oil in Sealskins—Dozens of Bones of the
Mammoth—Whalebone, Skins, Eskimo
mcs and a Thousand Other Curious
Things From the Far North.

The strangest cargo ever discharged at this port was unloaded at Yesler dock today under the gaze of hundreds of open-eyed spectators. Schooner Jessie arrived at 4 o'clock yesterday after a most successful trading voyage into the high latitudes of the Arctic ocean. Aboard her was an assorted cargo of everything almost found in the land of the midnight sun, from a belle representing the creme de la creme of Eskimo society to the commonest kind of little foxes caged in boxes, or the skeleton of a mammoth whose single bones might conveniently be used as timbers for the hull of a ship. The Jessie left Seattle three months ago in charge of the Arctic explorer and writer, Miner W. Bruce, and made a very quick round trip voyage, but lost on the way down some of the oil stored in sealskin bags. This had to be emptied over the bows of the little vessel during a severe storm to prevent the waves from sweeping everything off her deck. Mr. Bruce is much gratified at the happy conclusion of the voyage and the safe arrival of his valuable cargo of curious things. He is bronzed by the Arctic weather and is himself in appearance the typical navigator.

The hatches were removed from the Jessie this morning and the crew began to relieve the crowded hold of its interesting freight. Everything on board was replete with interest. Even gray whiskered Captain Raymond seemed imbued with the spirit of curiosity and as each article or bundle was brought out dilated on its wonders for the edification of the spectators.

First of all on board of absorbing interest were two Eskimo women and a little girl, dressed out in the latest of Eskimo fashion, picturesque in the extreme, bespangled with silver and brass ornaments, adorned in elaborately wrought fox and reindeer skin and with long, glossy black plaited hair, fancifully wrought and wound about with long strips of fur that hung bewitchingly down their backs. On their hands, hiding plump and shapely fingers, were skin gloves that will no doubt revolutionize the ladies' hand gear in no time, for they are a delight to behold, a perfect dream.

They have long gauntlets cut trim and neat and from the end of each finger depends long silken-like fur tassels, which is certainly charming in appearance and the latest thing out.

The ladies have rosy cheeks that will certainly set society raving, and sparkling black eyes and a generally demure expression. One is married, one single. The latter, Miss Kerlungner, is on her first voyage away from her native land. The

married last is Mrs. Wearner, whose husband is aboard and with Isertyner, a young man, form also objects of great interest as they dart about the deck assisting at the unloading.

It is almost impossible to catalogue the many curious things making up the Jessie's cargo. On deck were four large Eskimo canoes made of skin and used in the chase of the walrus, seal and other animals. They are light and one man could carry half a dozen if he could manage to hold them on his shoulders. A large Eskimo dog sledge, the genuine article, formed a special object of interest, as it is probably the first genuine sledge ever brought down to this port. It is made of light pale wood and is fastened at the joints with thongs.

There are also a number of dogs and foxes.

There are a hundred and one skin bags containing every kind of skin found in the Arctic that could be secured. These bags are made of the hair seal, hair out, sewed up at the flippers, tail, mouth and eyes, and with an opening underneath the head, which, after the bag is filled, is sewed up. These skins are of all varieties and color, showing the various markings in the hair seal from its infancy to old age. All kinds of fur animal and other skins are in the bags. Reindeer, bear, deer, Arctic foxes, lynx, sea otter, seal, etc.

One very curious assortment of wares consists of tusks and bones of the mammoth collected from an ice drift which is near the Reindeer station above the mouth of the Yukon river. There are a dozen or more of these and among them are femurs as big almost as logs of wood. Several of the tusks are ten or fifteen feet in length and are rounded out into long, graceful curves. These, Mr. Bruce will probably eventually turn over to the Smithsonian Institute in the interests of science.

There are a lot of bags of oil which, as they were hoisted out of the hold by means of block and tackle, looked much like dead pigs. The oil is seal oil, manufactured or tried out by the natives, and the bags containing it are the skin of the hair seal, turned inside out and sewed up, as are the bags for holding furs and other dry substances. The only difference is the oil bags have the hair on the inside. Just how long this native manufacture will keep in this low latitude is a question, but as the natives eat it, making use of it in their culinary preparations, it may not have a chance to spoil from the heat.

There are any number of Eskimo instruments and hundreds of curios which were secured in barter with the natives. Mr. Bruce and his companions set a day for bartering with the natives in curios and from all around came scores of the Eskimos with walrus teeth, iron, pieces of bone, shells, blown eggs of Arctic fowl of every description, adzes, wooden bowls made from drift wood, etc., willing to barter them for bright articles of manufacture of all kinds. Bright new spoons seemed to have a wonderful charm for the Eskimo mind and dozens of them were disposed of.

There were great bundles of whalebone, snowshoes, made also from the jawbones of whales, the former especially being very valuable, as also the valuable furs and skins of all kinds which comprise the bulk of the cargo. There are also casks of oil and dozens of boxes and bales of skins and curios that were not uncovered and exposed to the great crowd of curious spectators on the docks.

The heat seemed to affect the Eskimo men very much, but they never thought of throwing off any of the heavy fur and skin garments they had on. The sweat stood in beads on their healthy and florid brows as they passed the bundles up to the dock. The ladies of the Jessie remained most of the time below, but permitted themselves to be introduced to some of the men, shaking hands and bowing very gracefully and low.

Mr. Bruce is going to take the Eskimos to Washington in the interest of the race up North, which is suffering much from hunger and privation. The specimens of the race Mr. Bruce brought down are, he says, only a fair average of the Eskimo in those parts and they do not appear to have suffered. They are strong, athletic and healthy-looking.

The reindeer station established two years ago is not altogether a success, as the animals are very scarce and the natives have suffered much from the scarcity. Many Eskimos had to eat their dogs to keep from starving during last winter.

The Jessie reached Point Hope in Katze-hue sound, 63 deg. 20 min. north latitude, and did most of her trading with the natives on that sound.

FOX FARMING IN ALASKA.

A Successful Experiment on the Semedles Group of Islands.

From the Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.

Fox farming in Alaska, which has assumed immense proportions, was originated by a Pittsburger. In 1879 George Wardman was traveling about the coast in the steamer Rush. He saw a valuable black fox-skin sold for \$200, and conceived the notion that farming the fox would be profitable. He got Preach Taylor, Thos. E. Morgan and James C. Redpath interested, and a company was formed. The gentlemen are agents of the Alaska Commercial Company at St. George.

Morgan suggested as a place for the experiment the Semedles group of seventy rocky islets, sixty miles west of Kodiak, which produced nothing but sea birds and sea lions, and are uninhabited. At the seal islands of the Pribyloff group the Alaska Commercial Company catch from 1,000 to 1,600 blue foxes every winter. The black foxes are scarce, while the blue fox is not nearly so valuable.

During the winter of 1880 arrangements were made with an agent at Kodiak to get some black fox cubs. He secured half a dozen, and while he was away on business the natives killed the cubs by kindness and by overfeeding them. No more of the cubs could be found, and no further effort to carry out the scheme was made until the summer of 1884, when about twenty blue fox cubs were caught. They were taken in a steamer to Unalaska, and thence in a chartered schooner, with a quantity of seal meat, to the Semedles Islands, where they were released.

The islands are inaccessible except in calm weather, which helped the enterprise, as it kept poachers and Indians from catching the stock. At first it was difficult to get any right on the land. The Treasury Department, however, addressed a letter to revenue steamers, and the provisional government of Alaska, to give their protection to the fox farmers under the law protecting squatters, and the company has not been molested in its enterprise.

The foxes eat eggs and catch birds in the summer. They are also adepts in killing sea lions, which serve them for food. They are very intelligent. They take the eggs in summer and hide them in the thick moss, which is like mattresses, and leave them until they get hungry in winter, and can find nothing else to eat. If they hid the eggs in the dirt they would be unable to scratch the frozen ground away from them in winter, hence the wisdom displayed in covering them with moss. The foxes have been watched during the months of July and August on the cliffs searching for eggs, and have been tracked to their hiding places.

The blue fox pelt is valued at \$15, and as seals become scarcer it becomes more valuable. All attempts to catch black foxes have proved failures, as they are so scarce. Natives are hired to live on the island and watch the foxes. The latter are trapped in certain seasons, killed and skinned. The carcasses are valueless, as the Indians, who will eat almost anything, will not touch the fox meat. The number has multiplied from twenty cubs to about 500 foxes, and they have been trapped every season since they were large enough to be of value. Mr. Wardman sold his interest to Byron Andrews of Washington. The company is in a fair way to make large fortunes from fox farming.

and the **1890**

Alaska Boundary Commission.

Winnipeg, Sept. 11.—Sir John Schultz, whose term as Governor of Manitoba has expired, has been appointed the Canadian member of the Alaska boundary commission. The United States Government will also appoint a commissioner, and these two will agree on a third, when the commission will meet and appoint a chairman. Evidence will be taken by geographical experts in Ottawa and Washington, and the commission will also visit the scene of the proposed line.

Philadelphia Pa Press
April 15, 1895

Will Start for Northern Alaska.

Bethlehem, April 14 (Special).—William Hamilton, of Washington, D. C., secretary in the Department of Bureau of Education under Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, after spending Easter week here with his brother, Rev. J. T. Hamilton, resident professor at the Moravian Theological Seminary, will leave town for San Francisco, thence to start on his trip to Northern Alaska on an official visitation on behalf of the Bureau of Education. He will also visit the Moravian stations in Alaska before returning home in October next.

THE REINDEER PROJECT.

The Introduction of Domestic Reindeer into Alaska By Dr.

Sheldon Jackson

IS PROVING A SUCCESS.

What the Camel is in the Tropical Portions of Asia the Reindeer will be to the Explorer, Miner and Prospector of Interior Alaska.—On Forty Mile Creek Sufficient Dog Teams Can Not Be Procured to Provide the Necessary Transportation of Supplies—Hence the Growing Need of Reindeer Transportation, which will be a Boon to the People of Alaska.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, U. S. General Agent of Education in Alaska, has returned from his annual trip to Siberia and northwestern Alaska and kindly furnishes us with the following very interesting bit of information regarding the reindeer project:

The season of 1894 has added the testimony of another year to the success of the effort to introduce domestic reindeer into Alaska.

In 1890 and 1891 the proposition was met with the objections that on account of their superstitions the natives of Siberia would not sell their deer alive; that the deer were so dainty in their tastes that they would starve to death while en route from Siberia to Alaska; and that even if they were landed on the shores of Alaska the wild Eskimos and their wolfish dogs would make short work of them. These objections could not be met with argument, as that would merely be the placing of the opinions of one set of men against those of another set equally intelligent.

There was nothing to be done but make the experiment and the results speak for themselves.

Consequently in 1891 I purchased a band of sixteen deer and kept them on board the steamer for three weeks, demonstrating that they can both be bought and safely transported. In the fall of 1893 a dozen reindeer were purchased by a private party and kept on board of a small schooner for over two months while they were being taken to San Francisco. The sixteen purchased in 1891 were turned loose on the islands of Unalaska and Amaknak, where without any care or oversight winter or summer they have thrived and increased.

During last winter four of the band on Amaknak island venturing on a ridge of snow that overhung a precipice were precipitated

STATEMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895:

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

During the year there have been maintained in Alaska 16 day schools, with 24 teachers; 7 contract schools, with 49 teachers and employees; and (exclusive of the Russian Greek Church schools, from which no reports are received) 15 mission schools, with 61 teachers and missionaries. These mission schools are supported wholly by the churches themselves.

As many of the schools have but one mail a year, the full returns of attendance for the year closing June 30, 1895, have not yet reached this office.

As in former years, nearly all the teachers complain of the irregularity of the attendance of the pupils, and ask for regulations to remedy the evil.

Through a small appropriation for 1894, and again in 1895, of \$5,000 each year in the Indian appropriation bill for the promotion of education among the natives of Alaska, which was referred by yourself to this Bureau, I have been able, with your approval, to erect very much-needed school buildings at Unalaska, on the Aleutian Islands, in western Alaska, and at Douglas Island and Tongass Narrows, in southeastern Alaska. Necessary repairs have been made upon the school buildings in Sitka and Juneau.

In response to the growing opposition of the country to contract schools, the number in Alaska has been cut down from 15 in 1894 to 7 in 1895, and will probably be almost entirely eliminated in 1896. In some cases the Mission Society that formerly contracted for the school now carries it forward entirely at its own expense; but being unable during these times of financial distress to raise both the amount previously raised and that received from the Government and voluntarily relinquished by themselves, they have curtailed the operations of the schools and for the present impaired their efficiency.

In other cases, being unable to meet the expenses of the schools, they have turned them over to the Government. This necessitates additional expenditures and calls for an increased appropriation.

For three years in succession Congress appropriated \$50,000 a year for education in Alaska. In 1892-93 this was cut down to \$40,000, and from 1893-94 to the present the appropriation has been only \$30,000, a sum entirely inadequate to comply with the law, which requires "that the Secretary of the Interior shall make needful and proper provision for the education of the children of school age in the Territory of Alaska without reference to race."

I respectfully urge the need of \$50,000 for the Alaska school work of 1896-97.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general agent of education in Alaska, who has spent five consecutive seasons in Arctic Alaska establishing schools and introducing domestic reindeer into Alaska, has given the present

During the summer Dr. Jackson visited the schools at Sitka, Haines, Juneau, Douglass, Wrangell, and Metlakahtla, and arranged for the erection of schoolhouses at Tongass Narrows and Douglas Island.

In April Mr. William Hamilton left the office for a trip of inspection in western and Arctic Alaska. Taking the mail steamer at Puget Sound, he was able to call at the schools at Wrangell, Juneau, Sitka, Yakutat, Kadiak, Karluk, and Unga while en route to Unalaska.

By permission of the Secretary of the Treasury and the courtesy of Captain Healy, he was received at Unalaska on board the U. S. revenue cutter *Bear*, and accompanied that vessel on her arctic cruise.

Sailing from Unalaska June 24, a landing was made at St. Lawrence Island on the 29th. Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Gambell, who had been left on

over the cliffs and killed.

In 1892 one hundred and seventy one reindeer were purchased in Siberia and landed at Port Clarence Alaska, where they were placed in charge of experienced Siberian herders under the supervision of an American. The Siberians pronounced the food supply on the Alaska side as far more abundant than in Siberia. The same testimony has this summer been given by the Lapps, who are greatly surprised at the quantity of deer moss in Alaska. The herd passed successfully through the winter of 1892-3 and in the spring of 1893 seventy nine fawns were born to the herd.

During the summer of 1893 one hundred and twenty seven additional deer were purchased in Siberia and added to the Alaska herd.

The winter of 1893-4 in Arctic Alaska proved one of exceptional severity and when the fawning season came, in April and May, the thermometer registered 30 degrees below zero. During that severe spell of weather 200 fawns were born, of which 50 chilled to death, leaving an increase of 150.

The two years of herding at Port Clarence have proven that neither the barbarous Eskimo or their dogs will interfere with it. During the first year but five dogs attempted interference with the herd and the second year but one. These dogs were promptly shot by the herders, and their owners compensated. Within a mile of the herders is a village of 100 Eskimos, who late in the winter, when their supplies of dried fish are eaten up, are in a starving condition; and yet no attempt was made to help themselves to the venison within their reach.

During the existence of the herd at Port Clarence from 12 to 15 Eskimo men have been kept to learn the care and management of deer.

In introducing this new and valuable industry into Alaska, it is important that our young men should be taught the latest and most improved methods of handling reindeer. To do this it is the universal agreement of intelligent and thinking men on the subject that the Lapps who are the most skilled people in the management of these animals should be secured. Consequently last spring with the approval of the Commissioner of Education, I sent Mr. Wm. A. Kjellmann of Madison to Lapland after some herders. In May he brought over six families, which reached the reindeer station early in August, and are now in full charge of the herd. They also have

the oversight and instruction of the Eskimo apprentices that are learning the business.

Already the Lapps have manifested their superior skill over the Siberians in handling reindeer.

Some criticisms have been indulged in concerning bringing over skilled workmen from Europe. To these I would merely reply, that the bringing of these Lapps is not contrary to, but in full accord with the provisions of the law governing the importation of "skilled labor."

Last spring through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Captain L. G. Shepard, Chief of the Revenue Marine Division of the Treasury Department, the revenue cutter Bear was again detailed to assist me in procuring and transporting reindeer from Siberia to Alaska. Captain M. A. Healy commanding the Bear, with the warm personal interest that he has manifested in the enterprise from the beginning, gave it his hearty co-operation and personal attention, so that while we had to contend with an unusual amount of heavy ice on the Siberian shore yet this season 121 reindeer were brought over from Siberia.

During August 118 head of deer were taken from the herd and given to the Congregational Mission at Cape Prince of Wales as the nucleus of a second herd and arrangements have been made by which, about the holidays, one hundred head will be loaned to An-te si-look, Soo-va-wha-sie, I-zik-sie, Kok-to-wak and I-up-puk for five years. At the end of 5 years, 100 head of deer will be returned to the government and the increase remain the private property of the Eskimos caring for them.

Antesilook and Soovawhasie have been apprentices in the herd at Port Clarence. This third herd is the first step towards giving the Eskimo a personal interest in the enterprise.

Urgent requests have been received from miners and traders in the interior of Alaska for reindeer teams for transportation purposes. Nearly all the mines now being worked and the larger number being discovered in the interior are on small streams.

The Yukon river steamers bring provisions and other supplies to the mouth of these streams from whence they are conveyed to the mines by small boats or sleds and dog teams. On Forty mile creek sufficient dog-teams can not be procured to provide the necessary transportation of supplies consequently there is a growing need for the more efficient reindeer transportation. With the

the island in 1894 as teachers, were found to be in good health and spirits. They are the only white people on the island. The native population are uncivilized Eskimos.

On July 2 a visit was made to the Teller Reindeer Station, and on July 5 to St. Michael, the seaport town of the Yukon River Valley. Returning to Siberia, the month of July was spent in procuring and transporting reindeer. During August Norton Sound and Point Hope were visited. Owing to the presence of the Arctic ice, the steamer was unable to reach Point Barrow.

On the 16th of July the brig *W. H. Meyers*, having on board Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hanna, teachers for Cape Prince of Wales, was blown ashore and wrecked on the beach in front of the Teller Reindeer Station. Their personal supplies and those for the school were a total loss.

As supplies for those distant stations can be procured but once a year, it was at first thought that the important station at Cape Prince of Wales would have to be suspended for the coming year. But it happened, through the failure of the health of Mrs. Kjellman, wife of the superintendent of the Teller Reindeer Station, and their return to a milder climate, that the provisions intended for them could be transferred to Mr. Hanna. This has been done, enabling Mr. Hanna to carry out his purpose of taking charge of the school and reindeer herd at Cape Prince of Wales.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. T. HARRIS,
Commissioner.

Hon. HOKE SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT

OF

THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
Sitka, October 1, 1895.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report on the condition of affairs in this Territory in regard to the population, industries, resources, and the execution of the laws.

EDUCATION.

The Government schools throughout the Territory were well conducted during the past year. The school buildings are all in good repair, having modern school furniture, stoves, fuel, and all that is suitable and comfortable for the people that attend. Competent and experienced teachers are employed and the advancement made by the native children in deportment, dress, cleanliness, and civilized manners was marked and greater than in any former year.

But 29 Government schools were in session, although there are good schoolhouses belonging to the Government at Klawak, Kake, and Karluk. No teachers were employed or schools opened at these places for the reason that the appropriation for education of children in Alaska was not sufficient to allow the expense. New school buildings have been needed for a long time at Unalaska, Kitchikan, and Douglas City. These buildings have been contracted for and the one near Kitchikan will soon be finished. This reflects great credit on the Educational Department at Washington, D. C., and will be a lasting benefit to the people where these buildings are located. Ten years ago, when the Government schools were first established in Alaska by the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, it was difficult to have the children attend the schools, and when the parents were solicited in regard to the matter they demanded pay to let the children go. This is not strange when we understand that the underlying principle of native jurisprudence is compensation. Nothing is given away, no labor performed or favors granted without pay, and there is no crime that a native can commit, murder included, which can not be condoned with blankets, or their equivalent, and when an injury to the person or a crime against the tribe is not settled for, punishment will be inflicted on the accused or some of his friends or family in kind and quantity of the damage or crime charged.

The natives now begin to realize that the schools and missions have been established and maintained for their good and not for the benefit of the teacher, or to gratify a whim of the white people; so seeing the advantages of a little learning they are willing and anxious to have all their young people attend the Government schools.

The Sitka training and industrial school for native children supported by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions is accomplishing great good in this community. Rev. A. E. Austin is the minister in charge, and Prof. U. P. Shull is its superintendent. This school sustains its reputation for thoroughness and efficiency in the work of teaching the inmates the rudiments of an English education, and also in training them in a knowledge of the mechanical arts and habits of industry. We regard the matter of teaching the native how to work as the most important and civilizing part of his education. This institution boards, clothes, and schools 160 children of both sexes. The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions also maintains a mission and home for native children at Juneau, Haines, and Jackson, Alaska.

The Society of Alaskan Natural History and Ethnology was organized October 24, 1887, having for its object the collection and preservation, in connection with the Sitka training school, of specimens illustrative of the natural history and ethnology of Alaska and publications relating thereto. This society has succeeded in gathering a very valuable collection of Alaskan curios and skins, specimens of Indian and Eskimo handiwork, all sorts of ivory carvings, and in fact representative curios from all parts of Alaska are in this very valuable collection. For several years this accruing collection has been kept in a small wooden house which was much too small to serve as a museum building, and the need of better quarters has been apparent to the friends of the society for a long time. Dr. Sheldon Jackson has solved the problem, however, and to his generosity the society is indebted for a large and commodious structure.

This building is located at Sitka, being built of concrete walls, is octagon in shape, and has a floor of the same material. It is consequently fireproof. The interior shows a diameter of 62 feet and a height in proportion. The hip roof is capped with an observatory and flag mast, and the whole cost of erection has been \$5,000. This is certainly a well-directed effort, and the people should appreciate and help this worthy undertaking.

CHURCHES AND MISSIONS.

Ten different denominations are represented in this field by ministers and teachers. Presbyterians are located at Sitka, Jackson, Wrangell, Saxman, Juneau, Point Barrow, St. Lawrence Island, Hoonah, and Haines; Congregationalists at Cape Prince of Wales; Episcopalians at Point Hope and Anvik and Fort Adams on the Yukon River; Methodists at Unalaska, Unga; Baptists at Wood Island; Friends at Douglas City and Kake Village; Moravians at Bethel, Ugavig, Quinehaha, and Carmel; Swedish Evangelical Church at Yukatat, Golovin Bay, and Unalaklik.

The Greco-Russian Church has twelve organized churches with ordained priests, also chapels at almost every native village in the western part of Alaska. Local preachers officiate in these chapels.

While I was at Unalaska I had the good fortune to meet Rev. Fathers Tosi and Barnum, who are in charge of the Catholic missions in the Yukon River region, and who kindly gave me the following information:

The Catholic Church has missions located at Forty-Mile Mining District; Rev. Father Monroe at Nulato, on the Yukon River; Rev. Father A. Paganu at Holy Cross boarding and day school, on the Yukon River; Rev. Father Crimont, with four male assistants, maintains a girls' school there with Sister M. Stephen as superior. Six sisters teach in this school.

At Shageluk River, Rev. Father Judge has charge of a mission, as has Rev. A. Roberts on the Kuskokwim River. Rev. Joseph Treca is superintendent of St. Joseph's boarding and day school at Akularak, Yukon Delta. He has three male assistants. A girls' school is also kept here under the charge of Sister M. Zypherine, superior, assisted by three other sisters.

At Tunuma, Cape Vancouver, and Eskinak, Rev. A. Parodi; at St. Michael's, Norton Sound, Rev. Francis Barnum, and at Selawik River district, Kotzebue Sound, the station is being erected. Ten fathers, seven brothers, and eleven sisters, twenty-eight in all, are engaged in the mission work in that part of Alaska. A day and boarding school is maintained and taught by the Sisters of St. Ann in the city of Juneau. This school has an excellent reputation and is largely patronized by the residents of that place.

The following letter gives information in regard to mission work in western Alaska and the Yukon district, and it is herewith attached:

SOME NOTES ON THE CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN ALASKA.

The foundation of these missions on the Yukon date from 1886. The fathers entered the Yukon Valley by way of Juneau, and first settled at Nulato, where a small day school was started. In 1888-89 a new site was selected lower down the river and called Holy Cross Mission. This is situated about 350 miles from the mouth of the Yukon. Four Sisters of St. Ann arrived, and a boarding school was started which has proved to be most satisfactory. All the traders along the entire river availed themselves of this opportunity to send their children to school. Soon about 40 girls and 30 boys were collected. Several of these were very young; some only 3 to 4 years. The majority remain all the year. Only a few of the children of traders go to their homes during the vacation season. With the increase of pupils extra help was needed and seven more sisters were sent up. The girls are taught how to sew and to make their clothing, and are also instructed in their native fur work, bootmaking, etc., by an Indian woman who has been with the sisters from the start.

new mines being discovered and the more general prospecting of new sections of the country, the need of the trained reindeer becomes more and more urgent.

What the Camel is in tropical portions of Asia and Africa the burro to the miners of Arizona and New Mexico, the reindeer will be to the explorer, miner and prospector of interior Alaska. With the developments now going on the reindeer has entered none too soon to hasten such developments. The government should take prompt measures to secure a much larger supply at once.

Seal Company Litigation.

New York, Sept. 15.--In the United States circuit court today the North American Commercial company put in an answer to the claim of the United States government for \$130,187 on account of the alleged breach of contract, and handed in a bill to the government for \$283,745 for alleged loss of profit arising out of the same contract. The agreement entered into between the Commercial company and the United States in March, 1890, gave the company the exclusive right to catch seals about the island of St. George and St. Paul in Alaska, for which the United States was to receive the annual rental of \$60,000 for twenty years and \$7.06 1/2 for each seal captured.

The government alleges that the company caught 7,500 seals during the first year, for which it demands \$57,187 in addition to \$60,000 for rent. The company says that part of the skins were caught by natives and shipped by the company, which never had the exclusive right as guaranteed in the contract.

The contract alleges that it had the right to seize 60,000 seals the first year and 100,000 each succeeding year, but while negotiations with Great Britain were pending it was prohibited catching any seals, and suffered a loss of \$283,825.

New York Evening Post
April 9, 1895

New Government Schools in Alaska.

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The sisters cultivate a large garden, which produces potatoes, turnips, cabbage, cauliflower, radishes, and carrots. Experiments with other vegetables are made and a large variety of hardy flowers have been raised with great success. The fathers have also an extensive garden. This year one entire acre has been planted with potatoes. Timothy has been introduced and its prospects are most favorable.

The garden work is carried on entirely by the children. The natives of the neighboring village begin to show some little interest in gardening, but as yet none have acted on our advice to attempt a garden for themselves. They have coined a word meaning "big leaves" by which they designate cabbage, and are yet resting after this first agricultural effort. As an object lesson for them we transplanted a number of wild raspberries and currants in a corner of the garden and hope to improve these fruits by cultivation.

The children are taught to read and write and the simple rules of arithmetic. They all, as a rule, write very beautifully, and also readily learn drawing. English is always spoken, and in a very short time there will hardly be found a village on the Yukon where a few English-speaking young people are wanting. In connection with the boarding school at Holy Cross, there is also a day school. This is held in a distinct building and is for the children of the adjoining village. The average attendance is about 30, and a number of women come very regularly. These receive a lunch of bread and tea in the middle of the day. Last year a school was started in the Delta region for the benefit of the coast Eskimo. Four sisters have charge, and the routine, etc., is carried on exactly as at Holy Cross. There are two villages situated about forty-five minutes' walk from the school, and the children come with great regularity. Only a few as yet have been admitted as boarders, for experience teaches that it is better to keep them for a while on probation as day scholars. The Eskimo are most devoted parents, and very loth to surrender their offspring. When little by little they see the benefit their objections fade away.

The teacher and the missionary, the church and the school have exerted a more potent influence for the elevation, civilization, and education of the Alaskan native than any and all other forces combined, and I would recommend that the appropriation for the education of children in Alaska, without reference to race, be increased from \$30,000 to the sum of \$40,000.

Every dollar that has been appropriated by Congress for education of children in Alaska has been carefully and judiciously disbursed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SHEAKLEY,
Governor of Alaska.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.



RINA BRUCE.



IN THE HARBOR OF SITKA.

YOUNG PEOPLE.

Harpers Young People

A LITTLE ALASKAN ESKIMO.

Oct 10th BY KIRK MUNROE. 1893.

VOLUME XIV.

AS the Alaskan steamer moved slowly out from the beautiful many-islanded harbor of Sitka, I leaned against the rail, taking a farewell look at the fascinating old northern town. I was thinking of Baranoff, the robber Russian Governor, and of the many strange scenes witnessed by the green spire of the queer Greek church since it was lifted above the surrounding forest, when my reverie was interrupted by something soft and furry that came tumbling against my legs.

"Hello! What's this?" I exclaimed, looking down at what I for a moment thought was a young bear.

"Hello!" came back, politely, in a childish treble. Then a little hand was imperatively extended, and with my aid the tiniest mite of fur-clad humanity I had ever seen scrambled to its feet.

"Who are you? To whom do you belong? and where are you going?" I asked, greatly puzzled to account for the presence on that south-bound steamer of this midget

in fur, who so evidently belonged to the frozen North.

The only answer I got was a merry laugh, accompanied by a mischievous twinkle of dark brown eyes. Then the little one pulled away her hand, and scampered to meet a gentleman who was approaching.

I recognized him as Mr. Miner W. Bruce, a government agent, who for nearly two years had been engaged in domesticating Siberian reindeer in Alaska. I also knew that he was in charge of a party of Eskimos who were on their way to the World's Fair, and who had just been transferred from the Unalaska steamer to our ship. Knowing these facts, I asked him if the little one now clinging so confidently to his hand was one of that party.

"She is and she isn't," he answered, smiling. "She is a full-blooded Eskimo, and is going to the World's Fair; but she is also my adopted daughter, Miss I. Bruce, not quite three years old, who is on her way to the States to be educated. When I bring the others back to this country next spring I shall leave her somewhere, perhaps at Carlisle, where she will be kindly cared for and taught the ways of civilization."

With this, Mr. Bruce said something to Rina in her

OUR REINDEER EXPERIMENT

BY TAPPAN ADNEY



WHEN the United States Revenue Marine Steamer "Bear" left Port Townsend on the 25th of May, 1891, she was bound on an errand of more peculiar interest than that usually offered by her annual cruise to Behring Sea. The project which Captain

Healy was to assist in carrying out, in addition to his duties as sole representative of the United States Government on that far northern coast, was not only for the immediate relief of humanity (for there would have been nothing unusual in that), but one which might prove the means for the development of a barren tract of country equal in area to the New England and the Middle States, together with Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. This tract of 400,000 square miles, useless for cultivation, is the Alaska which we purchased from Russia; but it must be remembered that its wealth, except for certain gold deposits, and some timber in the southern part, lies along the coast. The possibilities of the barren interior, however, a moss and grass covered tundra, were certainly never suspected then, nor are they fully known now, by a large number of tolerably well-informed people. It is to Dr. Sheldon Jackson, and the societies and gentlemen whom he interested in the subject, that credit must be given for the very first step in this direction. Dr. Jackson long foresaw that the civilization of the Esquimaux of Alaska must begin in a more material way than many Christians are apt to think. It was the physical welfare of those people that needed the first attention of philanthropists. The Indians of Southern Alaska (which is the "Alaska" of the tourist) had already, in a measure, been attended to. But Northern Alaska, the great northwest end of the continent, four thousand miles to the northward of us, and stretching so far west toward Asia that San Francisco itself stands on a meridian only

half way between the Aleutian Islands and Eastport, Maine—this Alaska was sparsely peopled by Esquimaux. It was seldom visited except by whalers and sealers, and even now but once a year is any representative of the government seen there, and mails are received and despatched but once a year. This Esquimaux population, living on the coast, subsisted on fish, seal, walrus, and whales. Whenever there was a scarcity of these creatures, the winter following would be one of great hardship. In the fierce struggle for existence the race barely survived, and the population of Alaska has been steadily decreasing. At last the whales were driven away by the whalers, and sought comparative safety in the Arctic Ocean. The seals were driven off by the sealers, while inroads were made upon the once abundant walrus. The salmon canneries in Southern Alaska commenced the extermination of the fish. Thus cut off from their natural food supply, whole villages were swept away by starvation, as photographs of their bleaching bones and deserted huts testify. Dr. Jackson, as Superintendent of Education in Alaska, foresaw the end that was surely approaching, and, fired with an intense enthusiasm, he interested certain religious societies, which established mission schools at scattered points on the Alaskan coast; but he saw that, sooner or later, unless something better could be done, the Esquimaux must become mere pensioners upon the government, a policy that, in the case of our Indians, has done more than anything else to retard the effort to make them industrious and worthy citizens. It was a happy moment, indeed, when a plan suggested itself that would solve the problem of the Esquimaux's daily meal, and might prove as profitable to citizens of the United States as the destruction of whales and seals. It was none other than to introduce upon the barren tundra the domesticated reindeer of Lapland, a country which, but for the reindeer, would be uninhabitable by man. He would train the Esquimaux to the care of herds which would furnish them with food and clothes and means of transportation. There were many obstacles to be expected, some real and some imaginary. Congress refused to give the needed help; then (as may be remembered) an appeal was made through the public press to the people of the United States, and with two thousand and odd dollars thus raised, the first steps were taken to carry out the plan. Nothing could have been, but for the assistance of the Secretary of the Treasury, who

placed at the disposal of Dr. Jackson the service of the revenue steamer "Bear." And when the final reckoning is made, it may be found that credit for the success of the undertaking will be due hardly more to Dr. Jackson himself than to the hearty coöperation of the several Secretaries of the Treasury, and of Captain Healy, the commander of the "Bear."

It was thought that it would be necessary to go to Lapland for the deer. In Siberia, only across

from molesting the deer? In view of these uncertainties, it was deemed wise, in the words of Dr. Jackson, "to make haste slowly." To-day every question has been answered. The "Bear," after many days of bargaining, and only after the deer men had gone through a curious ceremony of plucking hair from the deer and throwing it to the winds, secured sixteen deer, which were turned loose on one of the Aleutian Islands after a successful transportation of a thousand miles in severe



the strait from Alaska, were Esquimaux possessing large herds of reindeer. But it was understood that the superstitious Koriaks would not sell live reindeer, deeming it bad luck; and having hitherto supplied the Alaskan Esquimaux with deer skins for clothing, they might also consider it bad policy to part with them. Again, it was asked, Would the reindeer bear ship transportation? Would there be sufficient food for them? And would the Esquimaux themselves take kindly to the innovation? Finally, even if all these questions were settled satisfactorily, could the native dogs be kept

gales. The following year these were found by the "Bear" to be in good condition, with two fawns added to their number. And as to food, it was found that in the interior of Alaska there was a great abundance of grass, and especially of the moss which the deer particularly affect.

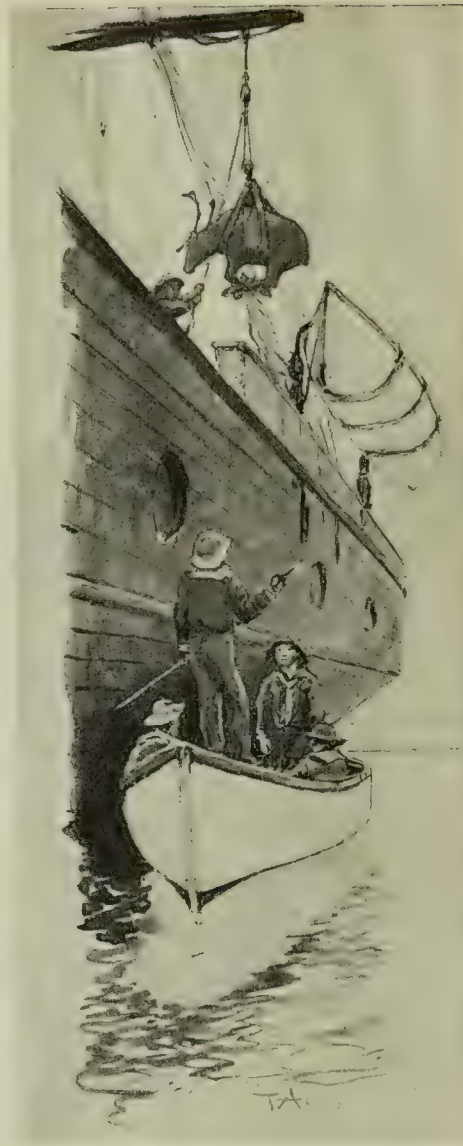
A station—named the Teller Reindeer Station, in honor of the Hon. Henry M. Teller, the ex-Secretary of the Interior, who has taken a leading part in all that has been done—was then established near Port Clarence, forty miles south of Behring Strait, and three thousand one hundred

and eighty-five miles northwest of San Francisco. Congress having now stepped in with an appropriation, and further appropriations being made afterward, deer were purchased each year and placed at the station, together with several Siberian herders, who were to take charge of the herds and instruct the young Esquimaux in the care of deer. Once again it became necessary to call upon private individuals for money, on account of the insufficiency of the Congressional allowance; the government seeming to think that it is better to spend millions of dollars for the support of paupers than to spend a few thousands to make them self-supporting.

It was evident at the start that the Reindeer Station should be in charge of some one familiar with the habits and accustomed to the care of deer, and that he should be an intelligent white man. Accordingly advertisements were inserted in Scandinavian papers, and several hundred replies were received, all agreeing that it would be necessary to procure native Laplanders, together with the trained dogs. A Scandinavian, Mr. William A. Kjellmann, has been made superintendent of the station, and has gone to Lapland to procure a few Lapps and their families to act as herdsmen.

It was natural to look to Lapland for trained herdsmen rather than Siberia, because it is in Lapland that the management of reindeer is understood in perfection. Much information was secured by Dr. Jackson concerning the deer in Lapland, which it might be worth while to repeat here, except that we already have at hand a report from our new station concerning the deer introduced into Alaska. Although it is dated two years ago, Mr. Miner W. Bruce (who was really the first superintendent), had already made some interesting and important observations. In the fall of 1893, there were three hundred and forty-six reindeer in the herd, nearly one-third being fawns.

Naturally, Mr. Bruce did not delay the training of a dozen deer to draw sledges, adopting the method in vogue among the Siberians. A Siberian reindeer harness is a simple affair. A strap of seal hide is passed over the deer's shoulders, somewhat after the manner of a horse's breast strap, except, instead of having a trace on each side, one end of the strap is passed across the breast between the animals's legs, and is fastened to a single tug on the right-hand side. When two deer thus harnessed are driven side by side, as is the usual cus-



tom, it will be seen that one deer is directly in front of the sled, while the other is off to one side. No bit is used. Two straps are passed around the head, one in front and one behind the horns, and are connected by a short strap. To the right-hand side of this headstall a single line is attached, having at the other end a loop which the driver secures about the wrists in such a way that in case of an upset, about all he can do is to hold on to the lines and be dragged until the team is winded.

The deer are guided simply by throwing the line to the right or left as desired. The sled is the same as the Esquimaux dog sleds. It is eight or ten feet long, a foot and a half wide, and a foot high. The runners are of wood shod with whalebone, and there is a railing built around to hold the passenger or baggage in place. Frequently in Siberia the platform of the sled is built upon arched reindeer horn. The whole is tied together, not a nail being used.

Sometimes a team of dogs would attack a deer team, but in that case the driver needed only to run to the deer's heads to give them confidence, when they would turn upon their assailants, striking savagely with their sharp fore hoofs. Sometimes the result of an attack would be a mad chase in which the dog teams were winded after several miles. But certainly the dogs were not so troublesome to the deer as to sheep in the United States, which is the more surprising as there were upwards

of three hundred prowling, snarling, yelping, hungry wolf-dogs near the herd.

The gait of the reindeer is smooth, and (as the writer knows of his own experience with its near relative, the woodland caribou) the animal makes better time than it seems. It thrusts its nose out level with its back, and trots square, over-reaching with its long hind legs. It rarely breaks into a gallop, and then chiefly when suddenly alarmed. It can travel as fast as a horse or faster, in spite of its small size, being not larger than a small Jersey heifer.

Milking has been tried at the station, but not with great success, and only after throwing the animal down and sitting on her neck. Even then it was deemed necessary by the Siberians to adopt the natural method, which they did with seemingly great satisfaction. Even in Lapland it is said that the deer when milked is always thrown, the man holding her down while his wife milks. The milk is very rich, like cream, but only about a pint is given at a milking.

The Esquimaux have taken extraordinary interest in the new herd. Natives have come three or four hundred miles expressly to see the deer. It is intended that capable young Esquimaux shall serve an apprenticeship of two years and then be put in charge each of a herd of his own and sent to his own village, where he can, in turn, instruct others. But it may be necessary to keep the herd together longer than that, for four or five hundred deer are needed to support a family. Reindeer require much watching, as they wander long distances for food, unless it is plentiful, and even, like the caribou in Newfoundland, perform regular migrations twice a year. The herd must, therefore, be watched by day and by night. A deer in Alaska will haul from fifty to seventy-five pounds besides a man, which is said to be all they should be required to draw. The number of miles they ought to be

driven at a stretch is doubtless overestimated, and has not yet been determined under Alaskan conditions. The great advantage deer possess over dogs for travelling is that it is impossible to make a journey with dogs of more than a certain number of hundreds of miles, owing to the impossibility of hauling sufficient food for the team. But a deer feeds wherever it goes. It is only necessary to stop, say about four times a day, and tether the animals by a rope; and as it is impossible in winter to drive a stake into that frozen ground, the deer-men select a small hummock, which they chop with the hatchet so as to leave a sort of upright head, over which they slip a loop on the end of the sixty-foot tether.



In our reindeer experiment we have reached the end of the beginning, and the practical results have begun already to appear. If the appropriations of Congress are continued, the whole of barren Alaska will be stocked, beyond the possibility of doubt, with millions of deer, not only giving employment and support to thousands of natives, but being the future source from which we shall obtain the skins for gloves, etc., and (in view of the extinction and rarity of other furs)

for carriage and sleigh robes.

In Lapland the deer, taxed at \$1.00 per head, yield the government a revenue of \$400,000.

But there will be yet another benefit. At present, communication with the outside world is possible but once a year, and in winter not even the native villages can communicate with each other; so that a village or a ship's crew would perish before relief could be sent for. With reindeer, travelling so much faster than dogs, a regular, say a monthly, post route could be maintained with Northern Alaska. The great whaling fleet which winters in the Arctic at the mouth of the Mackenzie River could then communicate with their owners and friends, instead of waiting for a whole year to report either their success or their safety.

The advantages of the introduction of reindeer have already been earnestly and well set forth by Dr. Jackson, but not largely through popular channels, so that there are still many people who have the vaguest sort of idea of a work that has now passed the experimental stage, and promises to be one of the most hopeful works of philanthropy that have been lately undertaken by anyone.

In conclusion, it may be worth while to tell how the Siberian punishes his reindeer. He never beats or strikes it when refractory, but simply throws it to the ground (which he does by bearing his weight upon its back and pulling its legs from under), then gives it a good shaking, as much as to say, "You will, will you?" and then lets it up.

SWALLOW TALES

BY EMIL SEYTTER, PH.D.

OFTEN, when a boy, I have wondered why the swallow stands so high in the estimation of all nations. That it should have been invested with so sacred and mystical a character, was to my childish mind quite inexplicable. Years have gone by since then, but the wonder has remained. Thus much, however, I have ascertained, that in the world of feeling and fancy the swallow has held a place in the heart and imagination of man from time immemorial. According to a Chaldean account of the Deluge, Noah sent a swallow from the Ark, besides the dove and the raven.

In the pagan myths of the ancient Teutonic tribes the red-throated house swallow was sacred to Thor, the red-bearded God of Thunder, whose name we still preserve in our Thursday—*i.e.*, *Thor's day*. Perhaps that is the origin of a belief which is current in Swabia and Tyrol, that if a red-throated swallow fly beneath a cow's body that cow will give red milk; and the same misfortune befalls the animal if its owner kills a swallow. In Swabia the swallow is called "Herrgottsvogel," or "Our Lord's Bird," while in Meran (Tyrol) it is called "Marienvogel," or "Our Lady's Bird." The martin is consecrated to St. Martinus, the great missionary of the early Church in Gaul.

In the upper valley of the River Inn the people will tell you in good earnest that the swallows have helped God to build the firmament, and also that they will never build on houses where people are quarrelsome. In the Oetzthal the current be-

lief is that a village where the swallows build their nests is prosperous, but that when they abandon it the blessings go with them. At Telfs, a Tyrol-ese village near the Pustertal, the peasants declare that the sky is cleft with lightning as often as a swallow is killed. On the lower Inn it is believed that if a swallow leaves a house during the summer somebody in it is going to die.

Similar ideas are prevalent in Westphalia. At Lüdenscheidt the swallows avoid a house which is to be afflicted by the death of one of its inmates; and at Valbert, the house on which they will no longer build their nests on their return from their annual migration is sure to burn down during the ensuing season.

But the sweetest legend is that which connects this bird with the atoning death of our Saviour. According to Scandinavian tradition, the swallow received its name because it hovered round the cross on which Christ was suspended, plaintively crying: "Svalo! Svalo!" (Console! Console!) Another little bird, the cross-bill, tried in vain to draw the nails out of the accursed tree and to lift the crown of thorns from the Saviour's bleeding brow, but only wounded itself in the attempt, so that its plumage was all bespattered with the precious drops. In the French department of Charente-Inférieure there is a legend that it was a swallow that took the crown of thorns from the bleeding head of Christ.

The nest in which so sacred a bird lives must needs contain something wonderful, and we find indeed that the mediæval mind was full of tales of wonder about the "swallow-stone." It is to this stone that Longfellow alludes when he tells us in his "Evangeline" about—

" . . . That wondrous stone which the swallow
Brings from the shore of the sea to restore the sight of
its fledgelings."

According to the ancients, the swallow-stone was an infallible cure for epilepsy, whilst in the Lech-rain, in Bavaria, it still brings good luck, and in Tyrol it heals sore eyes.

On the Lech, likewise, the superstition lingers that if swallows' eggs are boiled hard and replaced in the nest the old birds go in quest of a certain wondrous herb, called the swallowwort, which restores the eggs to their former condition. This herb, carried in the purse, provides always abundance of money.

AN ICE-BOUND FLEET.

SIX WHALERS IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

They Went North for Two Years and Are in No Danger—In Winter Quarters.

A telegram was published in a morning contemporary yesterday in regard to a number of whaling vessels having been caught in the ice at Herschel island. Whaling men who read the telegram laughed at its import and said the author of it must have suddenly returned to life after a death of several years. Edwin L. Griffith, secretary of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, said yesterday afternoon that there were four of his company's vessels in the ice.

"We have four steamers at Herschel island," he said, "and Roth, Blum & Co. have two more, the Karluk and Jeanette. Ours are the Balaena, Narwhal, Grampus and Mary D. Hume. That is just where we want them, too. They have been shut off from communication with the outside world since last November, when we last heard from them. The Mary D. Hume went up last year, but the Narwhal, Balaena and Grampus have wintered two seasons at the mouth of the Mackenzie river. We do not expect to hear from any of our vessels before the middle of September. But as for any of them being in any danger, all hands on board are as safe as you or I."

The Mary D. Hume was the first steamer to try the experiment of wintering in the Arctic. In command of Captain Tilden she went up there four years ago, and stayed there for two successive winters. The proposition was to be right in the ice when the latter began to break, and hook the whales before they began to scatter. The little schooner Nicolene, getting wind of the Hume's plan stayed right by her, although her crew strongly remonstrated. The whalers had a hard siege of it through the two winters and all sorts of stories of ill treatment were brought here by the fleet after the first year. The men complained of lack of proper nourishment and some of them said that they had been treated like dogs, having been harnessed to sleds and made to haul wood and other stuff for miles over the ice. This was a fact, but Captain Tilden ordered the men to do the work to keep their blood in circulation and to keep them alive. Several of the men ran away and would have perished on the ice, but for the captain's vigilance. The Mary D. Hume's experiment was very profitable, for she returned here after the most successful voyage ever made to the north. Captain Tilton made enough on the voyage to permit him to retire, but he was back in time for the next season, and is now in the ice.

The success of the Mackenzie fleet has encouraged others to follow the example set, and this winter several more vessels will remain in the ice. James McKenna, who lost the James Allen this year, is now on his way north to join the steamer Fearless, which he will take into the Arctic and quarter at the Mackenzie river until the spring of 1895. As for the rest of the whalers which left here in the latter part of last year and the early part of this year nothing has yet been heard from them.

own language, whereupon she made a demure little bow, cried "Hello! Good-by!" and kissed her hand to me.

"That very nearly exhausts her present stock of civilized accomplishments," continued her adopted father; "but she is very bright, and before we reach Chicago I am confident she will have picked up a number of words and phrases."

"But how does she happen to be your daughter?"

"It came about in this way," replied Mr. Bruce. "You see, the Eskimos who dwell away up beyond the arctic circle in northern Alaska have for some years been in a state of semi-starvation. This is owing to the relentless pursuit and destruction by white hunters of the walrus and whale, which until recently have formed almost their sole means of subsistence. Now the walrus is practically extinct, and whales are so driven from their former haunts that it has become a rare thing for the natives to catch one. Yet upon these two animals they depended for food and fuel during the long dark winters, for material from which to build their boats and sledges, to make their spears and other implements, and, in fact, for most of the necessities of their simple life. Without these, starvation and death stared them in the face."

"About three years ago, as the revenue-cutter *Bear* was on its way to Point Barrow, the northern extremity of United States territory, and the place at which the government has established a house of refuge for wrecked whalers, she was boarded by several Eskimos, who came out in an oomiak, or large skin-boat, from a small and until then unknown native settlement. By means of signs these people conveyed the information that they were starving. Captain Healy, the commander of the *Bear*, immediately sent an officer ashore to investigate their condition. Upon his return the officer reported that while some of the natives were already dead and dying from starvation, the survivors were eating their dogs, their most valued possession, and the one with which they will not part save in the last extremity."

"A subscription was immediately taken up among the officers and crew of the *Bear*. One hundred dollars was thus raised, and the ship was headed for the distant trading port of Fort St. Michaels, where the entire sum was invested in hardtack. With this supply of food the *Bear* returned, as fast as steam and sail would carry her, to the starving people who had called upon her big-hearted crew to aid them."

"Captain Healy's report of this destitution, and of the many similar cases that he encountered during that cruise, caused the authorities at Washington to investigate into the condition of these most northern wards of the nation, and devise measures for their relief. It was finally decided to import and domesticate reindeer from Siberia, as these animals could be protected from hunters, and would at least assure the natives a supply of food and clothing. I was placed in charge of the reindeer experiment station or ranch at Port Clarence, not far from Point Barrow, where I have now been for nearly two years, and where the complete success of the undertaking has been demonstrated. In a few years we confidently expect to be feeding our now starving Eskimos with an abundance of reindeer meat."

"In the mean time numbers of them visit our station to beg for food, and among others came Ardarta and Nubeeya with their four children, of whom Rina was the youngest. She was so bright and cunning that I took a great fancy to her from the first, and one day, rather in jest than in earnest, I asked Ardarta if he would give her to me. After a short consultation with his wife, he replied that as they had many children, with but little to eat, while I had plenty to eat, but no children, I might have her, provided that I would always feed her when she was hungry, and would return her to them when she reached the age of fifteen. That is how Rina became my adopted daughter, and having thus accepted the charge, I am determined to fulfil it to the best of my ability."

"When I was authorized to take a party of representative Alaska Eskimos to the States in order that they might be seen at the World's Fair, at Washington, and in several of the Eastern cities, I determined that the trip should be the beginning of Rina's education. With its completion I trust that she will return to her own people a competent and well-equipped missionary of civilization. That is all, and now it won't be Rina's fault if you don't become well acquainted with her before our voyage together is ended, for she dearly loves to make

A REINDEER FARM.

San Francisco Chronicle
Projected Aid for Alaska Indians.
Oct 12, 1892

A Herd Established at Port Clarence.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson Back With News of an Interesting Experiment.

Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general agent of education in Alaska for the educational bureau of the Department of the Interior, returned from the north yesterday on the revenue cutter *Rush*. Mr. Jackson has held this position since 1885, and he spends every summer in Alaska inspecting the schools in his jurisdiction. The subject in which he is principally interested just now, however, is the introduction of the domesticated reindeer into Alaska, and the trip from which he has just returned has been largely devoted to furthering that project. He has succeeded almost beyond his expectations, having procured a herd of 175 reindeer and established them at a station at Port Clarence.

Dr. Jackson first became interested in this subject a few years ago when, after making a trip to Siberia, he was much struck by the contrast between the condition of the native Siberians and that of the Eskimaux. With very little apparent difference in race characteristics and climatic conditions the general prosperity and well-fed appearance of the native Siberians presented a sharp contrast to the general destitution of the half-starved Eskimaux. Seeking the cause he became convinced that the more favorable conditions of

existence enjoyed by the Siberians was due entirely to the vast herds of domesticated reindeer of which they are the possessors and which, in fact, are their only wealth. To the native Siberian the reindeer is everything. It is food, raiment, shelter and means of transportation. The females supply him with milk, although he makes neither butter nor cheese. He uses the carcasses for meat. With the skins he not only makes his clothing and shoes, but even the tents and huts in which he lives.

On the Alaskan side the Esquimaux, fifty years ago, found no difficulty in feeding and clothing himself. Whales and walrus were plentiful, and the Esquimaux, who is essentially a fisherman, could easily supply his simple needs. But the whaler came and hunted the monster of the deep so vigorously that it has become scarce or has been made wild, and no longer comes near to the shore, where alone the native, in his light canoe, can pursue what used to be his legitimate and easy prey. When whales were scarce the Esquimaux could fall back on the walrus, but the whalers, too, when whales were short, took to hunting the walrus for its ivory. One whaler informed Dr. Jackson that he had killed as many as 2000 walrus in one season, so that it is no wonder that in occasional seasons reports come to hand that the natives in our northern possessions are threatened with starvation.

Mr. Jackson became convinced that the only hope of temporal salvation for the Esquimaux lay in introducing and propagating the reindeer, and teaching and training the natives in the habit of herding and caring for them.

When seen yesterday Dr. Jackson said: "Either we must teach the Esquimaux in the far north to be self-supporting or the Government must take them under its paternal care and provide them with rations and clothing, for our whalers and hunters have deprived them of their natural food supply. The whale and the walrus are fast disappearing before the harpoon bomb and the breech-loading rifle. The paternal system of treating the savage makes him shiftless, and the care of him, once undertaken, becomes perpetual, if his race does not become extinct. The other alternative is to teach him to become self-dependent. You cannot teach the Esquimaux in the regions farthest north to till the soil. There is no soil to till, for the earth is frozen the whole year round. I believe that the problem can be solved by teaching the Esquimaux to breed and herd the reindeer."

"There have always been wild reindeer both in Alaska and in Siberia, but all modern experiments at domesticating the wild reindeer have been failures. How the progenitors of the present vast herds of the domesticated animal in Siberia were first reclaimed we do not know. It is something that is lost in the mists of history. Apparently

the wild and the domesticated reindeer are the same, except that the wild animal is always of a dark reddish brown, while the domesticated animal becomes variegated in color, striped and spotted like our domestic cattle.

"The value of the reindeer to the Siberian



HERD OF DOMESTICATED REINDEER, PORT CLARENCE, ALASKA.



An Eskimo house on St. Lawrence island.

native is inestimable. It is his only source of what is in his country regarded as wealth. The animal will live and feed itself where nothing else can. Its food is a rich, thick moss which covers the earth all over to a depth of about two inches with a carpetlike velvet. The reindeer will easily paw through twelve or eighteen inches of snow and find this food in abundance. In Siberia the natives live entirely on the milk and meat of the reindeer and seal oil. With this food they manage not only to exist in what to them is comfort without vegetables or flour, which are unobtainable, but they are free from scurvy or other kindred ailments, and many of them are as fine specimens of physical manhood as can be found on any part of the globe. Ten reindeer are the ordinary provision which a father makes for his son to give the latter a start in life when he marries. One hundred reindeer and their natural increase will support any ordinary family in the kind of comfort that is to be found in the Arctic regions, while I have found some wealthy men owning herds of 15,000.

"When I first suggested the project of bringing domesticated reindeer from Siberia to Alaska, George Kennan, the renowned Siberian traveler, said it would be impossible to get a Siberian to sell a live animal. We might buy a carcass, or as many of them as we wanted, but we could not successfully combat what he said was a Siberian superstition, that the sale of a live reindeer would be soon followed by the death of the man who sold it. He was sustained in this statement by Ivan Petroff, the census taker of Alaska, who predicted that the Alaskan dog would worry the deer to death if even they could be procured. Mr. Kennan's statement I disproved last year when I purchased sixteen reindeer at an average cost of \$10.25 a head, and Mr. Petroff would probably admit that he was wrong if he had seen the terribly demoralized condition of an Alaskan dog after attempting to worry one of these sixteen deer which I turned loose at Ocnalaska in the fall of 1891, all of which though left entirely unprotected for one year are now safe, doing well and increasing in numbers.

"I joined the revenue cutter Bear on my trip this year at Seattle, in May last. In June we went to Cape Navarin, Siberia, where there are large herds of reindeer, but the weather was too bad to land. From there we went to St. Lawrence island and got into the ice. We started from there for Indian point, Siberia, but could not get in on account of the ice and had to back out. At King's island, between St. Lawrence island and Behring straits we were in the ice for a week and broke a propeller blade. Then we started for Behring straits, but were held back by ice. Then, after bringing Captain Brown and his party off from Galovin bay, we returned to Port Clarence, where Captain Healey searched the whaling fleet for contraband whisky and threw twenty-five or thirty barrels overboard.

"By this time we were in the beginning of the month of July, and from that time on we were more successful on our quest of reindeer. In July and the early part of August we made five trips to Siberia, bringing back reindeer on each trip. We went first to Holy Cross bay, which projects about 300 miles into the mainland, and after skirting the shore of the bay all round, steamed along the coast 1000 miles north and west up into the Arctic to Cape Serize Kamen; twice we went to St. Lawrence island and back and once to Whalen on the Arctic coast of Siberia. On each trip we brought back reindeer to Port Clarence, where we have established a reindeer station with a herd of 175. We bought 180 in all, but we left two or three dead deer on St. Michael island and a pair on St. Paul island for a gentleman connected with the Alaska Commercial Company.

"The reindeer station at Port Clarence is in charge of Minor W. Bruce, a gentleman from Nebraska, assisted by Bruce Gibson of San Francisco and four native herders from Siberia. "This," continued Dr. Jackson, "is the commencement of an enterprise that will not only

civilize and save from destruction the Eskimaux of Alaska, but will ultimately people these dreary wastes and make even Arctic Alaska add to the national wealth.

"Of course, this is only an experiment. There are 200,000 square miles in Alaska fitted for nothing except the breeding and herding of reindeer, and before the experiment can be considered a success, we should have by purchase and increase 50,000 reindeer to distribute among the natives. I have no idea that this can be done all at once; the natives must first be taught to take care of the herds. So far we have had no appropriation from the Government. A bill with an appropriation of \$15,000 has been twice before Congress; each time we have got through the Senate, but have failed in the House of Representatives. The money with which we purchased the sixteen head last year and the 175 this year came by private subscription from philanthropists in the East in response to a circular which I sent out. We collected in this way about \$2000, and I think the money has been well spent. The animals which we purchased this year cost an average of about \$5 a head. They are about the size of our American white-tailed deer; the does weigh about 300 pounds, and some of the bucks will run as high as 500 or 600 pounds. It is the big bucks which the native Siberians use as saddle horses.

"How do I propose to utilize the reindeer? Well, the natives must first be taught to herd them. The Eskimaux is unsettled in his habits. The reindeer must be constantly herded night and day. In Siberia the herds are never left alone. If they were they would stay away.

The members of the family take turns or shifts at herding. I have seen men sitting up herding reindeer at night with the thermometer showing a temperature of 30 degrees below zero. The herder may go to sleep if he will, but he will wake up, and if he sees some of his herd straying off he gets up and walks around them and bunches them up again, as a cowboy would his herd on the plain, except that he goes on foot. Now, the Eskimaux is too much of a rover to adopt it as life yet. He might sit up with his herd for an hour or two, and then, if he took it into his head to get up and go off fishing, that would be the end of it.

"I propose to take some of the pupils of our schools, train them for a while in habits of thrift and then give them four or five reindeer as a start. In this way we can gradually prepare them for self dependence just as we are training the Indians in Kansas and Nebraska and elsewhere preparatory to allotting them lands in severalty."

Dr. Jackson reports that the Alaskan schools are doing well. There are now thirty-four schools with 1700 pupils. The number in the various schools ranges from twenty up to as high as 140, and there are pupils of all ages from 6 to 40. Dr. Jackson was inclined to be rather humorous over the obituaries of himself which appeared in the New York papers in May last, when it was reported here that he had been murdered by an Alaskan Indian. The story grew out of the killing of a teacher named Edwards of the Indian school at Kake by a whaler, whom the teacher had arrested for smuggling whiskey.

Dr. Jackson will rest for a few days at the Palace Hotel before going on to Washington. He will return to Alaska in the spring of next year.

New York Mail & Express
Nov 11, 1895-

THE REINDEER'S ENDURANCE.

Remarkable Tales Are Told of Their Travels Without Food.

From the London Spectator.

Mr. F. G. Jackson has marvelous tales to tell of the reindeer, their speed and endurance as animals of draft—so marvelous, indeed, that he must forgive us for suggesting that he has made a mistake in his figures.

"I have myself," he writes, "driven three reindeer a distance of 120 versts within twelve hours without feeding them, and I heard of a case where a Zirian drove three deer from Ishma, on the Pechora River, to Obdorsk, on the Obi, a distance of 300 versts, within twenty-four hours. * * * A reindeer, or Samoyed verst, by the way,

is equal to four Russian versts." In other words, Mr. Jackson says he has driven three deer for twelve hours at the rate of forty Russian versts, or twenty-seven English miles, an hour. And the Zirian, with a similar team, covered 712 miles in twenty-four hours. The latter, by the way, must have crossed the Ural Mountains and one or two rivers in the bargain. Surely there must be some mistake. There exists, it is true, a well-known tradition of a reindeer which once—about 1700, we believe—carried important dispatches for the King of Sweden 800 miles in forty-eight hours, and dying in the service of its king, is still preserved in skeleton form in a Northern museum. But that, after all, is only a tradition. Better authenticated records do not give a higher rate of speed than 150 miles to nineteen hours, which is considerably higher than what is attained by any other animal.

The Post.
Washington D.C.
Oct 14, 1895-

Educational Work in Alaska.

William L. Harris, Commissioner of Education, has made his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. The work of the bureau consists of collecting statistics, compilation of printed reports, and the distribution of documents. Education in Alaska is conducted under the direction of this bureau, and the report shows that good progress has been made during the year. The Commissioner recommends that consent be obtained from the Russian government for the establishment of a purchasing station at some point on the Siberian coast for the purpose of expediting the introduction of reindeer in Alaska.

The Irish News
Belfast Ireland
Oct 10, 1895-

ST MORNING NEWS, T

NATIVE ALASKANS.

CLOTHES, LANGUAGE, AND NAMES.

FATHER BARNUM contributes an interesting paper on the Alaskan Mission to the Messenger of the Sacred Heart:—

An Alaskan costume consists of a fur parki and a pair of long boots. The parki is a long loose garment made of skins. It is provided with a capacious hood, which is bound along the edge with a strip of the longest fur which they can obtain, that of the wolf being the most desirable. When the hood is drawn over the head, the long hairs of this band project outwards, and it shields the face from the torture caused by the flying snow of the winter storms. In our part of Alaska many wear parkis made of the skins of the wild geese. A person dressed in a new goose parki appears as if he had just been tarred and feathered. These goose-hide garments are not very durable. They are easily torn, and besides, the feathers are continually dropping off. The little room which serves as our chapel, is so littered after service with the feathers which have been shed by the congregation, that it resembles a hen-house of the temperate zone. In very cold weather the natives wear a second or over-parki made of fish skin. Although this is a stiff and noisy article of dress, yet it possesses one great advantage, that in a case of necessity the wearer can eat it. This proves the superiority of the Arctic attire, for no broadcloth overcoat would ever serve as a lunch. Of course we wear the native dress, except when we are at home; our parkis are of squirrel or deer. Our over-parkis, however, do not follow the native fashion, for they are made of blue jean. The women wear a long parki with the edges rounded in front and behind; then, as an additional precaution against the cold, they run a quill through the nose.

The native boots are long and usually made of the skin of the common hair-seal, which is very unlike its famous fur-bearing cousin; the soles are flat and cut from the tougher parts of the skin. A wisp of straw is placed within

each boot and that is renewed as often as necessary. When travelling, a pair of over-boots of the same style are worn. These native boots cannot be surpassed for warmth, comfort, and durability.

After one has succeeded in being able to converse a little, there are fresh difficulties to surmount in the explanation of Christian Doctrine. Take one example. Suppose the expression, "Crown of thorns," is to be translated. Now observe the difficulty in rendering these words intelligible to an Eskimo. In explaining what a thorn is, you may say it is something resembling a fish-bone, which grows upon certain trees and shrubs, but in this desolate, frozen waste there are neither trees nor shrubs. Then the word "crown" is simply untranslatable, and, moreover, as a symbol of royalty, it brings the fresh difficulty of explaining what is meant by a king. These people have not a sufficient notion of an organized government to understand even the rudimentary grades of social ranks, much less to comprehend what a royal personage is, or appreciate the distinctive insignia of royalty. In order to convey to their minds an idea of a king, one would have to describe one divinely elected such, as St. Ignatius does in his Exercises, and then the description would hardly harmonize with our historical data regarding monarchs, as Herod, for instance. Moreover, apart from its symbolism, the word "crown" presents another difficulty. Here the custom is for men, women, and children to go bare-headed. Hats and bonnets, helmets and diadems, veils and wreaths, are all unknown. In winter the hood of the parki is worn, but this is not its exclusive use, for it is the little Eskimo's cradle. Besides, crowns are of gold and adorned with gems, and these people are unacquainted with the precious metals, and entirely ignorant of precious stones. The only metal known here is iron, and that only in its manufactured state. It is hardly possible that they would be deeply impressed by the majesty of a mysterious individual whose head-gear consisted of a "yellow iron pot with stones on it."

Our most important ministry, at present, is baptism of infants. Twice a year the Fathers make long excursions in their respective districts, visiting all the villages and seeking out all the little settlements they can hear of on the way. The natives are now accustomed to these visits, and generally present their children for baptism. The Fathers are working on a census, but owing to many difficulties it is not yet perfect. The number of natives amounts to about two thousand, but there are many places yet to be visited.

The people living around the Mission attend regularly at church. They assemble every evening to recite the night prayers and a short catechism. On Sundays and festivals we have Benediction; all come, even the so-called Russians, and all are taught the prayers and Christian doctrine. Our mode of announcing Sundays and holidays to the faithful is as follows:—When a white pennant displaying a red cross is hoisted during the afternoon, they know that on the morrow they must come to Mass; when the Stars and Stripes float from the Mission flagstaff, then they know that it is some American holiday. They watch the flagpole very closely. Once when the brother incautiously strung up a brace of wild geese, as the readiest means of placing them in safety, the vigilant observer construed the new signal as an invitation to dine with us, and promptly responded. The children are very bright and learn rapidly. They sing all the responses of the Mass, with such precision that, were it not for one thing only, want of pocket-handkerchiefs, you might imagine yourself at St. Francis Xavier's or even in the Sistine Chapel. We have one young boy in the choir, half-breed cherub, with a voice like a bird. Among our Eskimo there are no names special to each sex, neither are the names permanently retained. They usually signify common objects or natural traits, such as Big Knife, Long Pole, Sore Eyes, Lazy Bones (Shanok), &c., and hence afford no clue to relationship or baptism. We always give the parents a card with their child's name on it, and they generally preserve it carefully. Sometimes a woman will come to the Mission and hold up a bundle of fur with the query, "What is my baby's name?" whereupon the baptismal record has to be searched in order to refresh the maternal memory.

THE ANNUAL INDIAN CONFERENCE.

MORE SCHOOLS ONE OF THE GREATEST NEEDS OF THE RED MEN.

Lake Mohonk, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The thirteenth annual Indian conference began here this morning. President Gates, of Amherst, was chosen president of the conference, but in his absence the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott presided. In his opening address Dr. Abbott said that the conference insisted that the reservation was an undiluted evil and that Indians should hold lands in severalty; that it was the duty of the United States to provide secular education for Indians, leaving it to missionary societies to look after their moral and religious education, and that the Indian Department should be taken out of politics.

General Whittlesey, United States Indian Commissioner, presented an abstract of the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the last three years. It shows that the appropriations for Indian expenses have decreased, while the attendance at the Indian schools has increased. Special efforts have been made, the report says, looking to placing Indians in public schools, but with no great success, owing to race prejudice. Thousands of children are still without school advantages. Among the other speakers at the morning session were President Frissell, of the Hampton Institute; Charles A. Eastman, an Indian, of St. Paul, and the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, General Agent of Education for Alaska. At the evening session addresses were made by William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, and Dr. W. N. Hailman, Superintendent of Indian Schools.

Among those present at the conference are General O. O. Howard, ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Charles R. Skinner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, of New-York; Captain Robert H. Pratt, superintendent of the Carlisle Indian schools; President Dreher, of Roanoke College; Henry M. Field, Editor of "The Evangelist"; the Rev. Dr. Dunning, Editor of "The Congregationalist"; Austin Abbott, President Andrews, of Brown University, and the Rev. Dr. Tunis Hamlin, of Washington.

THE INDIAN CONFERENCE

RED MEN AND WHITE MEN HEARD AT LAKE MOHONK.

EX-SENATOR DAWES DEPICTS THE SHAMEFUL CONDITION OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, WHICH HE DECLARES TO BE A FAILURE.

Lake Mohonk, N. Y., Oct. 11.—At the evening session of the Indian Conference yesterday Herbert Welsh, of the Indian Rights Association, of Philadelphia, argued that the friends of the Indian had good reason to be encouraged. The Indian Bureau was formerly dominated by the spoils system, and every change of Administration had meant a change in the Indian Bureau, but a substantial reform had been achieved under President Harrison. Seven hundred places in the Indian Department had been rescued from the operation of the spoils system.

The Indians who are attending the conference were then heard from. Edward Marsden, of the Duncan colony, Metlakatha, then gave an account of the rise and progress of that undertaking, after which Dr. Charles Eastman spoke at length of his work among his brother Indians. The last of the Indian speakers was Dr. Montezuma, an Apache, who is now the resident physician at the Carlisle Indian School. He is opposed to the allotment of land in severalty.

The Rev. Dr. Strieby, who is secretary of the American Missionary Association, read a paper this morning on "Scotch Highlanders and American Indians," the aim of which was to set forth that these two races were closely allied, so far as dominant characteristics were concerned.

The Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson reported on the experiment of bringing reindeer from Siberia to Alaska, pronouncing the undertaking a success. The herds, in fact, did better in Alaska than in Siberia.

AFTER A SLICE OF ALASKA.

ENGLAND'S BAREFACED ATTEMPT AT "LAND-GRABBING."

TRYING TO EVADE PLAIN PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY—THE TERRITORY OF GREAT VALUE

—NEW METLAKAHTLA AWAITING ITS FATE.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 20.—So thoroughly comfortable are the people of the United States in the realization of an almost unlimited territory that they are too apt to view with indifference invasions on their property rights that would rouse the fighting blood of any other nation on earth. What other civilized country, for example, would tolerate a barefaced attempt to steal 300,000 acres of valuable coal and timber lands, as well as harbors representing the only practical entrance to the richest gold mines on the Continent? Yet that is the meaning of England's proposed "land-grab" in Southeastern Alaska.

The press throughout the country has given considerable space to the question of the disputed boundary between Alaska and British Columbia, but it is probable that much misconception of the real point at issue exists. That the gravity of the situation is realized is not to be expected. Alaskan affairs have always been regarded with apathy. Everybody knows that sealskins come from up that way—in a few years even that knowledge will disappear—and some people have heard that gold has been discovered on the Yukon. It is generally understood that the territory is rather large, and if a small slice of it is considered desirable by a neighboring Power, the public will not be likely to consider the loss worth bothering about. But that this particular slice is worth bothering about is patent to any one who has examined the matter even casually.

A glance at the accompanying map will give an idea of the disputed territory. The point marked Cape Chacon is the celebrated "54:40 or fight" indication, and is the southern limit of the possessions of the United States in Alaska. It lies some 300

miles in a northwesterly direction from Seattle, or 225 miles from Victoria. From Cape Chacon the line runs fifty miles eastward to the entrance of Portland Channel, northward through the channel to the 56th degree north latitude, whence it follows a general northwesterly course to Mount St. Elias. From thence the line is a straight one due north to the Arctic. This was the boundary line established by Russia and Great Britain in 1825, accepted by America at the time of the purchase in 1867, recognized by England since the earliest treaties, and never questioned by any one until the Canadian Government took it upon itself in 1887 to alter the map, as indicated by the dotted lines.

A MODEST LITTLE CLAIM.

The proposed new topographical arrangement deprives the United States of a strip of land 600 miles in length and varying in width from 15 to 150 miles. It takes away every harbor of importance; Annette Island, the great Muir Glacier and Taku Glacier, considerably leaving the cities of Sitka and Juneau, Mount Edgecombe and a number of flourishing missionary stations. As a basis of their claims, the Canadians coolly assert that their Government has discovered that the terms of the treaty of 1825 are ambiguous, and have hitherto been wrongly interpreted; that the boundary line should proceed northward through Behm Canal, instead of Portland Channel. This is the first clause of the treaty which is charged with ambiguity.

Section 3. The line of demarcation between the possessions of the high contracting parties upon the coast of the continent and the islands of America to the northwest shall be drawn in the following manner: Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between the 131st degree and the 133d degree of west longitude, the same line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last-mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast, as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude (of the same meridian), and finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the frozen ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the continent of America to the northwest.

"But," say the Canadians, "it signifies nothing that Portland Channel is mentioned. We can prove that the present Portland Channel was not named



at all when the treaty was made."

Vancouver relates that in July, 1793, his expedition reached the entrance of Portland Inlet and sent boats to examine its two branches, Portland Canal and Observation Inlet; the latter-named had been previously visited by Mr. Brown, of the Butterworth. Failing to find the hoped-for northwest passage, the boats turned back and went north by Behm Canal. This inlet had been explored and named by Cook nearly fifteen years before in honor of Major Behm, a Russian officer, "to commemorate obligations received by the officers and crews of the Resolution and the Discovery whilst at Kamchatka in the year 1779." This quotation is from Vancouver's Voyages, volume II.

THE LINE IN PORTLAND CHANNEL.

It is true that in order to reach Portland Channel the line of demarcation must proceed eastward fifty miles, and it is also true that the head of the channel does not touch the 56th degree by a trifle more than a mile. But if the line was not intended to follow Portland Channel, why should not the words of the treaty have been "due north" instead of "to the north along the channel called Portland Channel"? Again, it is of no importance that the 56th degree is not reached by the waters of the inlet. "The same line shall ascend to the north . . . as far as the point . . . where it strikes the 56th degree," means simply that the line shall ascend so far, although it is possible that the channel was supposed to reach the 56th degree. At any rate the intent is perfectly apparent.

It is a little singular that neither of these discrepancies was noted previous to the year 1837. The Hudson Bay Company, which had control of the trade of the Northwest for years, paid an annual rental of 1,000 otter skins to the Russian Government for the privilege of trading with the Indians in the very territory which, it is asserted, belonged to Great Britain all along. Does England propose that Russia shall return the money thus illegally filched from her subjects? Will she demand redress from America for maintaining a garrison at Tongass from 1863 to 1879? Why has British Columbia always permitted law-breakers who escaped as far as Tongass to remain free from arrest by the Queen's officers?

Of course the mere fact that the boundary has not been disputed before does not make it the legal line of demarcation, but it is an undoubted evidence of the insincerity of the present contention.

Here is the second "ambiguous" clause of the treaty which England wishes to repudiate:

Section 4. That wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast, from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, shall prove to be at a distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of the coast, which is to belong to Russia as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom.

It is easy in Alaska to establish or to dispute the location of the chain of mountains to which the treaty refers. That part of the country is all mountains; a perfect confusion of peaks rising a gloomy and wellnigh impassable barrier from the very shores of the sea. That there is anywhere a well-defined chain is denied by members of the Coast and Geodetic Survey who have spent the last three summers there. Hence the boundary must be formed by "a line parallel to the windings of the coast" at a distance of ten marine leagues therefrom. Hitherto this has meant a line inland from every point where salt water touches, whether gulf, bay or inlet. But the new mapmakers conceive it otherwise. They insist that the line must be drawn at a distance of ten marine leagues from the main channels of sea water. By this interpretation England obtains possession of the headwaters of Lynn Canal with Chilcat and Chilcoot

Inlets, and of Taku Inlet twelve miles south of Juneau.

THE YUKON MINING TRADE WANTED.

If she succeeds in doing this she will have gained the whole object of the contention, which is no less than to control the growing trade of the Yukon mining district, a trade which now belongs to the United States. Most of the great placer mines are situated on British soil, and it is not strange that Britain should wish to supply its own territory. If this can be effected by such simple means as the breaking of an honorable treaty, Britain does not propose to hesitate nor to hold back. A thousand men will spend this winter on the Yukon, and if the mines develop to anything like the extent anticipated, an immense emigration is sure to take place within the next five years. The trade of the mining district is already valuable. Hundreds of tons of merchandise were shipped by every steamer from Puget Sound ports last summer.

Reference to the map will show east of Prince of Wales Island a small island just inside the newly proposed British boundaries. It is Annette Island, and it has a peculiar history. Nearly forty years ago William Duncan, a young missionary of the English Church, established himself a few miles south of the Alaska line. Fort Simpson, near at hand, was one of the most important posts of the Hudson Bay Company. It was a strong stockade, garrisoned like a mediaeval castle, for the natives were merciless savages, known to practise cannibalism. The missionary, however, declined the protection of the fort, and, building himself a small cabin, set about converting the Indians. He succeeded so well that in a few years a village sprang up, where 800 natives lived in comfort and prosperity. They were taught all the ways of civilization, lived in comfortable houses, operated with profit a salmon-packing establishment, and engaged in other branches of business suitable to their surroundings.

METLAKAHTLA'S DEVELOPMENT.

Metlakahtla soon became a famous community, so famous that the English bishop of the diocese felt called upon to make an official visit. The result was a report to the church authorities that caused a genuine sensation. Mr. Duncan had presumed to disregard every dogma of the established religion and had taught his people a simple system of morals uncomplicated and untrammelled with theological doctrines. He had so far departed from tradition that he absolutely refused to observe that part of the communion service wherein wine is administered, giving as an excuse the trivial reason that he had so much trouble to keep liquor away from the Indians that he did not dare offer it to them in the sacrament. After laboring with him in vain, the

Church decided to remove Mr. Duncan from his charge and install a more orthodox minister.

Mr. Duncan hurried to Washington, called on the President of the United States and asked for a residence on American soil. The President promised that the matter should be brought before Congress, and, accordingly, in March, 1891, a bill was passed setting apart Annette Island for the exclusive use of the Metlakahtla colony. So confident were these helpless people of the friendship and good faith of our Government that they did not wait for the action of Congress, but as soon as Mr. Duncan returned they packed up their goods and set out for their new home. It was no small matter for them to leave their good houses, the church they had built, their gardens and workshops. In some cases families were divided, a few people preferring to remain in the old place.

A STUDY FOR SOCIOLOGISTS.

The American colony was named New-Metlakahtla. To-day it is a thriving village of happy homes and prosperous people. The salmon-canning factory is in excellent condition, and that, with their other industries, more than supports the population. In many respects New-Metlakahtla is a study for the sociologist. Its government is a platonic ideal; republican, yet patriarchal; communistic, yet independent. Mr. Duncan lives among them, old and full of years, but as vigorous of mind as ever. He has accomplished his lifework, and at the end sees all that he has done liable to disaster. Not long ago a party of English miners landed on Annette Island and began to prospect for gold. Mr. Duncan made every effort to induce them to leave, but they refused, saying they were on their own soil.

It is too late to find fault with the United States Government for what it has done and too early to predict what it will do. The joint survey agreed upon by the two Powers will be completed and the result submitted December 31, 1895. The Commissioners, W. W. Duffield for the United States and W. F. King for Canada, will then try to agree upon the correct boundary line, their decision going to the legislative authorities of both countries. If they disagree or if either country refuses to ratify their decision, the affair will have to be submitted to arbitration.

*Mail + Express
New York
Oct 17, 1895*

ALASKA BOUNDARY LINE.

The United States Surveying Party Returns from Their Work.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 17.—The coast survey steamer Patterson returned from Alaska yesterday with the party taken out in June to make a detailed survey of the southern line of the international boundary from Prince of Wales Island to the turning point on the fifty-sixth parallel. None of the many Canadian surveying parties were met. One party stopped at Fort Simpson for a few days only and then joined the others north of Chilcat. This would seem to indicate that the British are relying upon their contention that the line leaves Prince of Wales Island by Behm channel, instead of proceeding east from there to Portland Channel, as is claimed by our government.

The United States party consisted of E. F. Dicken, senior officer; P. A. Welker, second in command; O. B. French and C. C. Yates, aids, and R. L. Livingston and Henry A. Grady extra observers and recorders. They erected three astronomical observatories at Port Simpson, St. Mary's Island, and at the head of Portland Channel, to determine initial points, then connected them by triangulation and carried the triangulation to the fifty-sixth parallel.

*The Press.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Oct 23, 1895*

SHARP'S ALASKAN TRIP.

He Talks Interestingly of the Result of His Expedition.

A REPORT TO THE ACADEMY.

He Brought Back Six Hundred Photographic Negatives of Scenes in the Far Northwest and Used Them in Illustration.

Dr. Benjamin Sharp made a preliminary report to the Academy of Natural Sciences last night of the results of the expedition to Alaska and the region round about, from which he has just returned. He went on board the United States vessel The Bear by special permission of the Government and was en-

abled to visit the scenes of the famous pelagic sealing and the places where the reindeer are herded, besides other places of popular and scientific interest.

Dr. Sharp is an expert amateur photographer and he returned with over 600 plates of scenes in the land of ice which are invaluable. Last evening he showed a few of these photographs on the screen, explaining them by interesting comment. He announced that most of the specimens secured on the trip were still aboard The Bear, which will not reach San Francisco until November. They include implements of natives, birds, plants and the skins of sea lions and seals. These will not arrive here until December.

Dr. Sharp first showed a map of the region in which he made the expedition, carefully tracing the route over which he went. The party "spent two miserable weeks cruising on the Behring Sea." The first stop in the Far North was made at St. Lawrence Island, which is American territory.

"We went to the reindeer station," said the speaker, "where we got 105 domestic reindeer alive and carried them back to Port Clarence. Going to another place we got 50 more. Owing to the ice we were unable to reach Point Barron, the northernmost point." He showed views of Sitka, the capital of Alaska, an old Roman town. "It has lost much of its picturesqueness," he said, "owing to the fact that the hill in the town has been made desolate. On it was Baranoff Castle, a famous old place, which was recently destroyed by fire. Only a few charred timbers remained there."

THE FORESTS OF SITKA.

Dr. Sharp showed a photograph of an old Russian warehouse, unique and picturesque in construction which was hedged in by more modern buildings of the American type. He showed an old Roman blockhouse, a remnant of the days when peace was not so continuous owing to the invasion of the Indians. Then he gave a glimpse of the newer part of the place, the mission settlement, and a beautiful view of the snow-capped volcano. He spoke of the peculiar forests of Sitka where the trees were the heaviest he ever saw. The foliage began about six feet from the ground and some of the trunks of the trees were 7 feet in diameter. Florida moss was there in profusion much to the surprise of Dr. Sharp. He showed a picture of the finest hotel in Alaska. It was built during the days when pelagic sealing was in its prime and finished just about the time the trouble about it arose. Consequently it never had an occupant.

An interesting scene showed the wreck of the John Hancock, once the flagship of Commodore Perry's fleet. It was sold after the war, became a trader and finally reached its end in Arctic waters. The gold mines at Unga where gold is found at an average of \$10 a ton, were shown on the screen.

Dr. Sharp showed a photograph taken by one of the party 2000 feet above sea level on the snow-capped top of a mountain. The only trees on the Aleutian Islands, planted there from other shores, were also shown. The houses of the natives, who are more like Indians than like Eskimo, proved interesting. The natives are all either seal or sea otter hunters. They get \$200 each for the latter. Several photographs of old Greek churches were shown and with them one of a set of chimes, in the church at Ounalaska.

"I was much interested," said Dr. Sharp, "to see the bell-ringer use his arms and legs both to make them go."

An old Russian graveyard, with peculiar crosses as tombstones, proved an interesting feature. The beach near Port Clarence was shown. It was made up of cones when first seen and later it was perfectly level. This was due to the ice formation, which finally melted and left the beach hill-less.

THE SIBERIANS.

A view of Siberia was shown with big floes of ice grounded on the beach. "There are no icebergs there," said Dr. Sharp, "owing to the curious formation. It is very different from Greenland." He described the tents of the Siberians built of drift wood and whalebone and covered with skins or canvas.

"They are," he said, "thirty or forty feet in diameter, divided up into little boxes ten feet square, where families live."

The subject of the reindeer was touched upon. Reindeer are caught and imported alive to Alaska, where a central

herd is formed and the animals are loaned to the missions and the natives. The speaker gave a view of a reindeer station, to which Laplanders are imported to teach the natives how to care for the herds. Views of St. Michael's, the most northern point touched with its queer fort and its old cannons, its old Greek church and other unique buildings were followed by pictures of the Yucón River, one of the largest streams in the world, yet, which is not navigable by vessels drawing more than four feet. Snap shots of a big herd of reindeers and of the process of "hobbling" the animals were shown. Then the trophies of a walrus hunt followed, ten big fat animals, weighing each nearly 2000 pounds.

Dr. Sharp showed photographs of the Seal Islands, with the seals barking in the sun. When frightened they skurry off into the sea. He showed hundreds of little "pups," baby seals, in a rookery, "dying," because their mothers were killed by sealers, and they are left starving and helpless. This, "concluded the speaker, "is the great cause of the scarcity of seals and it is not a question of much time when they will become extinct."

*Phil^a Pa. Record
Nov 10. 1895.*

THE ALLIANCE OF SEMINARIES.

Topics Relative to the Spread of Christianity Discussed.

Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 9.—The Theological Seminary Alliance convention continued to-day, when addresses were made by Rev. H. P. Beach, educational secretary of the student volunteer movement, and by Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general agent of education for Alaska.

The report of the special committee in favor of the election of a traveling secretary was adopted.

This evening the convention was addressed by President Reed, of Dickinson College, and Rev. Dr. Henry Blodgett, Congregational missionary to China.

ESCAPADE CHARGED TO LIEUT. WHITE

His Wife Says He Left San Francisco in Company with Mabel Howe, a Chorus Girl.

(Special to The World.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Lieut. Chester White, late of the revenue cutter Bear, who recently gained notoriety as the accuser of Capt. Healy, of that ship, left here on Friday, Nov. 22, for the East. On the same day Mabel Howe, a chorus girl in "The Passing Show," who is known in private life as Mabel Channing, left the company with the avowed purpose of returning to the East. When seen by a World correspondent Mrs. White said her husband had deserted her and had fled with the chorus girl.

"It had been my hope," she said, "that this side of my husband's life would not come to light. I have a feeling more of pity than of contempt for the man who has so shamefully left me, and I have tried to shield him for his own and for his family's sake."

"Lieut. White and I have been married just a year. Shortly after our marriage he was ordered to Alaska. He returned Nov. 16 and came at once to see me. I gave him a letter which had come for him and after reading it he told me that it was from Mabel Howe, an actress in "The Passing Show" company and a woman whom he had known long ago, and of whom he had spoken laughingly to me. Almost immediately after reading the letter he turned to me and said: 'Dear, I must leave you at once and go to the ship.' With that he kissed me and hurriedly left the room. Although I was very ill I did not worry about him."

"At about 5 o'clock he rushed into the house, much excited. He came to my bedside, put his arms around my neck and told me he had to go back at once to his ship. With that he left the room. He went half way down the hall, then rushed back into my room, embraced me and bade me another farewell."

"From that day to this I have never seen him. I have learned he never went back to the ship after he saw me on the day of his arrival. He was seen in company with Miss Howe on Thursday night."

LIEUT WHITE RETIRES.

Lieut Chester M. White of the revenue

cutter service has again tendered his resignation and Secretary Carlisle has accepted it. Lieut Whitesome two weeks ago resigned and then withdrew his resignation, and was ordered to duty on the Boston station. He served with Capt Healy on the Bear in the Arctic ocean last summer and was one of 30 officers who made charges affecting the conduct of Capt Healy. These charges have not yet been formulated and officially presented, but it is understood they will be. Lieut White in the mean time has been charged with eloping with a chorus girl from San Fran-

cisco, deserting a sick wife there, and his second resignation was tendered since that alleged fact was made public.

*This College is
located at Salt Lake
City Utah, and not
at Sitka Alaska*

*The American
Baltimore Md
Dec 4. 1895*

A Christian College in Alaska.

New York, December 3.—The Woman's Executive Committee of the Home Mission held their regular monthly meeting at their new quarters today. An offer of \$50,000 towards the erection of a Christian college in Alaska, made by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the government superintendent of education in Alaska, was made, and will probably be accepted, and additional funds collected for the purpose of aiding in higher educational work in Alaska.

*American Mirror
Manchester N. H.
Dec 4. 1895*

For an Alaskan College.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The woman's executive committee of home missions received an offer of \$50,000 from Dr. Sheldon Jackson, government superintendent of education in Alaska, to found a Christian college in Alaska Territory. The offer will probably be accepted, and an effort made to raise additional funds for this purpose.

*The Argus
Middletown, N.H.
Dec 4. 1895*

Higher Education for Alaska.

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*Washington D.C. Post
Dec 4. 1895*

Dr. Jackson Gives \$50,000 for a College.

New York, Dec. 3.—The woman's executive committee of the Home Missions held their regular monthly meeting at their new quarters to-day. An offer of \$50,000 toward the erection of a Christian college in Alaska, made by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the government superintendent of education in Alaska, was made, and will probably be accepted, and additional funds collected for the purpose of aiding in higher educational work in Alaska.

York in up Post
Dec 12, 1895

Schools in Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 17.—The United States Commissioner of Education has issued a report on education in Alaska, from which it appears that during the last year there have been maintained there sixteen day schools with twenty-four teachers. They have also been maintained seven contract schools with forty-nine teachers and employees. The Commissioner recommends an appropriation of \$50,000 for the ensuing year for education in Alaska.

Democrat. Phila Pa
Dec 6, 1895

Die Einführung der Rennthiere in Alaska ist ein vollständiger Erfolg. Mit Zustimmung Rußlands soll an der Rüste Sibiriens eine Kaufstation errichtet werden, um mehr dieser nützlichen Thiere zu beschaffen. Sie finden in Alaska reichliche Moos-Nahrung auf einem Areal von mindestens 300,000 Quadrat-Meilen. Das ist die Hälfte des ganzen Gebiets. Dieses lange weiße tropische Moos bildet die Hauptnahrung der Rennthiere, welche für Alaska Fleisch und Felle liefern sollen, und von denen man große Herden ziehen wird. Eine mächtig große Herde kann jährlich für 20 Familien Fleisch und Kleidung liefern. Die Ansiedlung und die Ausbeutung der vorliegenden Gold-Minen würde durch große Rennthier-Herden einen enormen Aufschwung erhalten. Als Hirten für die Rennthiere ist eine Anzahl Familien aus Lappland importirt worden, welche treffliche Dienste leisten.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1894.

Three or four years ago Dr. Sheldon Jackson, of the bureau of education, who has had charge of the government schools in Alaska for many years and has done a great deal to promote the welfare of the Eskimos of the northwest coast, requested an appropriation from congress to introduce domesticated reindeer into northern Alaska for the purpose of furnishing the natives of that section with food and material for clothing. There used to be large droves of wild reindeer upon

the moss-covered tundra of Alaska, but they were all exterminated years ago, and the walrus, whale and seal, which have since supplied the natives with food, clothing and fuel, are getting scarce. They will soon be exterminated because of the energy and recklessness of the whale-hunters and sealers of the United States. Therefore it became a question whether the government should feed the natives outright, and thus pauperize them, or introduce a new



REINDEER TENDERS FROM LAPLAND.

industry and teach them to become self-supporting. Dr. Jackson earnestly urged the latter course and his wise advice was followed.

Through his energies a herd of over 700 reindeer has been transported from Siberia across the Bering straits into Alaska, and are doing very well. More than 200 fawns were born last year. The Siberians have herds of reindeer just like cattle, and depend upon them for food, clothing and for transportation purposes. There are 17,000 Eskimos on our coast, and, while it will take many years to make them self-supporting by this method, it is certain that the work has been well begun.

Until the present year the animals have been all kept in one herd in charge of a colony of Laplanders who were brought over from Siberia, but as the Siberians were homesick and unreliable Dr. Jackson asked the Scandinavian papers of the United States to announce that he desired the services of an intelligent Norwegian or Swede who was acquainted with the care of reindeer. About 250 applications were received. From among this number William A. Kjelmann of Madison, Wis., was selected as superintendent of the reindeer station largely upon the recommendation of Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson of that city. Mr. Kjelmann is a Norwegian, 32 years of age, of robust health and excellent habits, who has a good business education and speaks and writes English fluently. He was born in Talvik, in Finmarkin, and as soon as he was old enough was set at work herding reindeer. When he reached the age of 20 he was employed for six years in buying and selling reindeer and their products in Lapland, which is just the experience needed for the work he has undertaken.

The policy of the United States is to lease small herds to the most responsible citizens of the Eskimo villages as rapidly as they are qualified to care for them. Twenty reindeer will be loaned to each for a period of five years, at the end of which time they contract to return 100 reindeer to the government and keep the increase. This plan is accepted as fair by the natives, as the reindeer increase rapidly, and will cause them to look after their herds with greater care than they would probably show if the animals were given them outright.

There are hundreds of thousands of square miles in northern Alaska that can never be utilized for raising cattle, horses or sheep, but this large area is especially adapted for the support of the reindeer. In the southeastern part of the territory the natives are taught to be carpenters, boot and shoe makers, coopers and blacksmiths, etc., but as none of these trades is needed in arctic Alaska the only pursuit to which any of the young men of that region can look in their progress toward civilization is the care of the reindeer. Therefore to stock the country with these animals and reclaim and make valuable millions of acres of moss-covered tundra, to introduce a large, permanent and wealth-producing industry where none previously existed and to take a barbarian people on the verge of starvation and lift them up to comfortable self-support and civilization is, as Dr. Jackson has declared, a work of national importance.

When Mr. Kjelmann was appointed superintendent he at once sent to Lapland for assistance. He succeeded in persuading a colony of seventeen Lap families to migrate to Alaska with their dogs and sledges. With them is the Rev. T. L. Brevig, a Norwegian protestant pastor, who has been appointed teacher of the school at Port Clarence.

William E. Curtis.

MILITIA ON THE FRONTIER.

Canadians Fortifying Points of Strategy Along Alaska's Boundary.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia

Press from Port Townsend, Wash., says: A party of miners from the head waters of the Yukon river has arrived on the schooner Mary Ruhne, from Unalaska and reports that the Canadian government is establishing well-equipped fortifications on commanding bluffs overlooking the strategic points on Forty-mile creek and elsewhere along the supposed international boundary line.

A large company of Canadian military police is busily engaged in exploring the country for mountain passes both in Alaska and in Canadian territory. The loop of Forty-mile creek runs into British territory, and to reach the most valuable mines it is necessary for American miners to pass through a small portion of foreign territory. The river is very narrow, and the police have erected on overtopping cliffs impenetrable fortresses which completely guard travel on the river. At several other points breastworks of substantially-built stone have been erected.

On the whole the actions of the police would indicate that preparations are being made to accommodate large squads of militia at various points along the boundary and particularly in the vicinity of the placer mines. However, the police are very kind toward American miners, rendering them every assistance possible, and in many other ways they bestow small favors and endeavor to allay suspicion or unpleasant inquiries as to the objects of such warlike preparations. In the entire area of country in the British territory small detachments attired in citizens' clothes have visited all important mining camps, reconnoitering the surrounding country. What their object was they would not state. On the British side are stationed customs and judicial officers, and a good system of municipal government is maintained.

The miners bring the news that the country last spring was flooded with fully a thousand inexperienced men, who rushed into the mines and were bitterly disappointed, and now they prophesy that before the approaching winter is over much suffering will be experienced. There is not enough food in the mines to last through the winter. Last winter provisions ran short and hundreds of miners became afflicted with scurvy and three died.

News
Newark. N. J.
Jan 18, 1895

The Government Domesticating the Animals for Food Purposes.

That the great father in Washington cares for his people even when they are the humble Esquimaux of Alaska is shown by the recent importation of a great herd of reindeer designed to keep them from starving. Years ago the vast herds of wild reindeer that roamed the marshy moss-covered tundra of Alaska were exterminated by injudicious slaughter, and as the walrus, whale and seal are also rapidly disappearing, owing to the inroads of the rapacious hunters of the United States and Great Britain, it seemed only a matter of a short time before the natives of Alaska would be face to face with starvation.

In this emergency Dr. Sheldon Jackson, of the National Bureau of Education in Washington, suggested that the Government transport from Siberia the domesticated reindeer that are to the Siberians what herds of cattle are to the Texan. His plan met with favor, and Dr. Jackson bought and transported to Alaska a herd of over 700 reindeer, which, it is expected, will increase until it will furnish food, clothing and transportation for the 17,000 Esquimaux who inhabit Alaska and its adjacent islands.

In one year the herd increased over 200. It was at first placed in charge of a colony of Laplanders, who were imported from Siberia, but as they were homesick and unreliable Dr. Jackson employed William A. Kjelmann, of Madison, Wis., to officiate as superintendent of the reindeer station. Kjelmann is thirty-two years of age and has had considerable experience raising reindeer in Norway.

The plan of the United States is to lease small herds of twenty reindeer to the most substantial citizens of the Esquimaux villages with the understanding that in five years 100 must be returned to the Government. All the increase above 100 will be the property of the Esquimaux. At the end of five years the Esquimaux should be able to return 100 deer and still have thirty or forty of his own. The natives



DR. SHELDON JACKSON.

consider the proposition a fair one and they will without doubt care for the herds more faithfully than they would if the deer were given them by the Government.

When he began carrying out his plan, Dr. Jackson was told by George Kennan and others that on account of certain superstitions the Siberian natives would on no account sell the Government reindeer, and that even if they did the deer would not eat food that had been handled and would die in two days on board a steamer. Happily both predictions proved untrue.

UNCLE SAM'S ICE REGION.

Sunday Journal
Providence R. I.
Scattered Settlements and Mission-

ary Stations in Alaska.

Jan 20, 1895

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT DOES TO PROVIDE SCHOOLS.

Reindeer Imported from Siberia to
Aid the Natives in Securing a
Livelihood.—Annual Gathering to
to Await the Supply Ship.

ALASKA, so far as the popular notion goes, is almost an unknown territory. It is for that very reason unusually interesting. Aside from the reports issued by the Government there is little information available regarding that region of ice and snow. The latest document bearing on this subject is the report on education in Alaska, sent out by the United States Bureau of Education. It is for the year ending June 30, 1892, and was prepared by the General Agent in that country, Sheldon Jackson, D. D. The estimated school population of Alaska is between 8000 and 10,000. Of this number 1934 were registered in 31 schools. The Government supported 16 day schools at an expense of \$20,000; and 15 contract schools, with an enrollment of 1136, were supported jointly by the Government and the missionary societies of the Presbyterian, Moravian, Episcopal, Methodist, Congregational, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches. In the contract schools besides the day pupils were 348 industrial pupils. These latter were clothed, housed, fed and taught. The boys learned shoemaking, house building, furniture making, coopering, baking, gardening, and the care of cattle. The girls were taught cooking and other household arts. About \$30,000 was contributed by Uncle Sam for these contract schools, and over \$68,000 by the missionary societies. Such, in brief, is the statistical statement from Alaska. There are, however, many incidents of life in the schools and at the stations along the coast which possess a romantic interest. A man never realizes the magnitude of the power which a Government near at hand exerts until

the Russian purchase and finds himself the victim of circumstances which cannot be altered by statute law or political machination. If he is the victim of violence no one is there to avenge him, and his fate simply goes on record, to be reported a year or two later at Washington.

It is not an entirely roseate picture which is drawn by Dr. Jackson, and, after reading it, a person begins to appreciate the sacrifice which the missionaries and teachers make who go to Alaska. The native Eskimo, to begin with, has a prejudice against schools, and the sorcerers of that race use their influence to keep the children away. Then the majority of these people are kept busy either hunting or fishing to provide a supply of food. The caribou often migrates far into the interior, and the hunter must tramp long distances over fields of ice and snow in search of game. One characteristic of the northern Eskimo is that he is unaccustomed to commit anything to memory for future use, and consequently does not make a brilliant scholar at once. His idea is contained in the expression "to-morrow will be

some animal that had once heard the English language. Last season a bell was provided for this school, which greatly delighted the people. In October, however, the teacher was waited upon by a sorcerer, who requested him not to ring the bell, as the spirits informed him that its noise would prevent the people from successfully hunting foxes and seals. But as white foxes were more abundant than ever, the ringing of the bell did not seem to have any bad effect. The mean temperature from October to May at Cape Prince of Wales was 5.6 degrees. In February and March Behring Straits were filled with ice, so that five of the men were able to make a trip by dog sleds across to Siberia for tobacco.

At the Kosoriffsky contract school, a Roman Catholic mission on the Yukon river the teachers are Sisters of St. Ann. There is a large boarding home established in 1889. The attendance was 76 in 1891. The pupils made good progress because they were separated from their parents. The girls were taught to wash, iron, sew and cook; and the boys carpentering, blacksmithing and gardening. The Sisters also conducted



SWEDISH EVANGELICAL UNION MISSION, YAKUTAT, ALASKA.

another day." In spite of this tendency to procrastinate the Eskimo at Point Barrow seem to have a desire to learn English. One of the great hindrances to the civilization of these natives is the liquor smuggled in by a few whalers. The greater portion of the whaling fleet is opposed to the introduction of liquor, but there are always a few captains who elude the revenue officers, and deal out a bottle here and there for the purpose of inducing trade or something worse.

A striking illustration of the depressing effect of being alone in such a region is furnished by Mr. W. T. Lopp, the teacher at Cape Prince of Wales contract school. For some months he was the only English-speaking person in a wide section of country. In the spring of 1892 a native family that had been off 300 miles to a trading post returned, bringing with them a dog that would obey commands given in English. The loneliness had been so great that Mr. Lopp would visit that dog every day for the companionship of

a day school for 40 pupils. They did not progress as rapidly as those in the boarding school, as they were less under the influence of the teachers, and were irregular in attendance, owing to the necessity of securing food.

The Bethel boarding school is a Moravian mission with John H. Kilbuck as teacher. Each pupil is provided

at the expense of the school with two suits of clothes, a fur cap, a pair of seal skin mittens lined with wool, and two or three pairs of fur boots per year. The diet at table consists of dried salmon, frozen fish and game, bread, tea, sugar, beans and salted salmon. In the spring the boys are allowed to go to the mountains and trap for furs. This gives them experience and helps them earn a portion of their living.

Metlakahla in southeast Alaska is described as a model settlement flourishing under the care of the veteran missionary, William Duncan. There are 100 neat frame houses in the village. The output of the salmon cannery for the year was 600 cases. The place also contains a saw and planing mill, which turns out all the lumber needed in that vicinity. A tourist says of the place: "Metlakahla is truly the full realization of the missionaries' dream of aboriginal restoration. The church is architecturally pretentious and can seat 1200 persons. It has a belfry and spire, vestibule, gallery across the front, grotto, arches and pulpit carved by hand, organ and choir. Brussels carpet in the aisles, stained glass windows, and all the appointments and embellishments of a first-class sanctuary; and it is wholly native handwork. The dwelling houses are neat and attractive. They have laced flower gardens and macadamized sidewalks ten feet wide along the entire street. The women weave cloth for garments, and the people dress tastefully in modern garb."

There are three public schools in the Kadiak district of Alaska, the population being Russian creoles. The teachers report the children bright and willing to learn English. Much the same report comes from the public schools in the Sitka district. The salaries of public school teachers range from \$720 to \$1000 per annum. The first Government appropriation to establish schools in Alaska was made in 1884. The amount was \$25,000. Since that time the amount has been increased to \$50,000 per annum.

An interesting feature of Mr. Jackson's report is his own account of personal experiences in reaching Alaskan stations. He started early in May, 1892, on the U. S. S. Bear. Capt. M. A. Healy commanding, for his summer's work. He stopped at Unalaska and then proceeded to the seal islands. At St. Matthew's Island a party of three had been left the previous winter to hunt polar bear. Capt. Healy found one waiting to be rescued. Early in June Navarin, Siberia, was visited, but the surf was too heavy to warrant landing, so it was not possible to secure a load of reindeer. St. Lawrence Island was visited. Then another at-



AN ES
ROW. SAID THE CHINESE TO GIVE PUR



REVENUE MARINE STEAMER "BEAR"
MOORED TO A FIELD OF ICE IN BEHRING SEA.

tempt was made to reach Asia, and the steamer was caught in the ice. They forced their way out after being kept prisoners three days. Clear water was reached June 15 off Kodiak Island. It was not possible to reach Cape Prince of Wales school, and the Bear proceeded to Golovin Bay and opened communication with the miners. At this point a flying trip was made to St. Michael, where the teachers, missionaries and traders along the great Yukon river were waiting for the annual vessel and supplies from San Francisco.

The arrival of the river steamer Arctic from up the Yukon, 2000 miles, bringing missionaries and traders, is the great event of the year at St. Michael. It is met by the ocean steamer St. Paul from San Francisco, and for a week or two this little settlement is the scene of bustling activity. The furs of all northern and central Alaska are gathered here for shipment to market, and the provisions and trade goods of civilization for the coming year are brought up for distribution in the interior. It is a unique gathering, the only one of the kind that now takes place in the United States. From Port Selkirk, 2000 miles up the river, comes Mr. Harper, a pioneer trader who has been in that region 20 years. Business is so brisk that he proposes to establish a branch store 200 miles farther up stream.

In the United States Postal Guide is Mitchell Post Office, Alaska. Probably there are not 100 American citizens who can locate it on the map. It is 1400 miles up the Yukon, near Forty-Mile Creek, and has no competitor within a thousand miles. Jack McQuestion is Postmaster, at a salary of \$3 a year. The mail arrives once or twice a year. McQuestion raised nine tons of turnips in 1891. A frost early in August killed the potato crop. The placer gold mining in the vicinity of this trading post yields \$75,000 worth of gold dust each season. Mr. Jackson thinks it would be money well expended to open up a trail from the coast at Chitkat to the head waters of the Yukon, and give the hardy miners a more frequent mail.

Attention was called in these columns a few months ago to the fact that the Government was importing reindeer to Alaska from Siberia. This was done to prevent starvation among the native Eskimo, who were beginning to suffer for lack of food. Dr. Jackson landed the first domestic reindeer on the American continent, at Port Clarence, Alaska, July 1, 1892. A few days before he had selected a site for this first and central reindeer station. A piece of driftwood was set in the ground with a barrel at its base as a signal for ships. To this was nailed the American flag. A tent was borrowed from a missionary at Cape Prince of Wales, and another was provided by Capt. Healey of the Bear. Supplies and goods were then landed; Port Clarence, which was known as Kavlayak Bay, was explored by Capt. Beechy in August, 1892, and was named after the British Duke of Clarence. The Bay, in extent, is about 12 miles from east to west, and 14 miles from north to south. The northern and eastern shores of the bay rise from the sea to the mountains. Along the seashore are numerous lagoons and small lakes which, in their season are covered with numerous wild fowl. At the extreme eastern end two narrow sand pits extend from the northern and southern shores, leading to the harbor. At the northern end of the harbor is a narrow inlet about 300 yards wide, which connects with a third body of water

between the reindeer station on the beach and the pass through the highlands on the north are about a thousand fresh-water ponds, or small lakes. The reindeer station is at the extreme northeast corner of Port Clarence, near Grantley Harbor, and upon a small mountain creek. The shores on the site of the station are formed of shingle or water-worn stones. These shingled beaches are a marked characteristic of large sections of the coast in northern Behring Sea and Arctic Ocean. In 1885 this region was headquarters for the Russo-American Telegraph Exploration. Of late years it has become the favorite rendezvous of the whaling fleet that gathers about July 1, to await the arrival of a vessel from San Francisco with fresh provisions, coal and lumber. Here they are enabled to ship the spring catch of

whalebone before entering the dangerous Arctic.

On June 30, 1892, Capt. Healey sailed to Lawrence Bay, Siberia, and secured the first lot of reindeer, 41 animals in all. Four native herders were hired to cross to the American side and take charge of the herd. A few miles farther down the coast 12 more animals were secured. As before stated, they were landed at the American station July 4, and it was a very fitting observance of the national holiday. The deer, with their fore feet tied together, were taken ashore in the ship's launch, and carried up from the beach on litters borne by the natives. They were then untied, hobbled and turned loose. Three ran away and took to the hills, and the herders had a long chase to recover them. The ship was decorated with flags in honor of the day. A flagstaff was erected at the station the next morning, and then another trip was made to Siberia.

Mr. Jackson's account of his experiences on the Bear, running up and down the coast, searching for more reindeer, rescuing an abandoned vessel, racing in front of ice floes, visiting remote schools and hunting for bears that turned out to be Eskimo, illustrate what thrilling adventures the Arctic explorer encounters. Without some such service as that afforded by Government vessels and agents, the business interests in Alaska could not be properly managed. A great change has been effected in that region within a decade. The public schools and the missionary schools have been safely established, and but for the roving habits of the Eskimo would be eminently successful. As the matter stands a fair proportion of these boys in bearskins, and girls, too, are learning the English language and the elements of civilization. Apparently there is a fascination about the business of a trader in that land of ice, for many a man has spent the best part of a life time buying furs and other spoils of the hunter. The miners and fishermen also are his customers. It is a terrible thing to be alone in such a country, and some of the white people who go there give way to the loneliness, lose heart and become insane. Every station in life has its perils, but the dangers of the Arctic region seem especially difficult to escape. When once a teacher is left behind with his store of supplies there is no certainty that he will again be reached by the ship of the white man. It is a self-sacrificing band of men and women who settle in Uncle Sam's territory of ice. Where several teachers or missionaries are located at one point life passes more pleasantly. Young ladies who go out as teachers to Alaska seldom, probably never, fail of an offer of marriage. One instance is noted. Dr. Jackson says that upon returning from Siberia in August he learned that Mr. Lopp, the teacher at Cape Prince of Wales, and Miss Kittredge, who had arrived but a few weeks before, had just been married, and had gone down to the reindeer station in a umiak on a wedding tour. This is believed to be the first Christian marriage ever celebrated in Alaska, north and west of St. Michael.

Strikes are supposed to be an attendant evil of civilization, but evidently they may occur almost anywhere, as an incident of the voyage of the Bear indicates. When St. Michael was reached in September the steamer P. B. Ware was found on the stocks, being built for the Yukon river trade. The workmen, who had been brought up from Puget Sound, had struck for higher wages, and the work was at a standstill. The company building the steamer had on the beach in a canvas house \$75,000 of goods and supplies for the miners at the headquarters of the Yukon river, all of which was in great danger of being lost. On account of these things and the lateness of the season, the men in charge very naturally sought assistance from the revenue cutter. Capt. Healey sent to their aid eight men of his crew, the carpenter and the assistant engineer. Two of the passengers volunteered assistance, and in nine days the steamer was launched. In round numbers, Dr. Jackson travelled 17,000 miles on that trip, in-

cluding the return to Washington. No doubt the pleasures of such a journey are largely in the retrospect of a task successfully performed. However that may be the work of the Government in the interest of Alaska, and particularly that of the Bureau of Education, is especially valuable, inasmuch as it gives to more favored citizens of the United States a knowledge of the Russian purchase and its resources.

ALASKAN MINERAL FIELDS.

A Party Detailed to Study the Undeveloped Gold and Coal Deposits.

An effort to obtain information regarding undeveloped mineral fields of Alaska will be made by a party of government experts, who have been detailed to make a practical study of the economic geology of the territory. The party, which consists of Prof. George F. Becker, Prof. Wm. H. Dall and Geologist C. W. Purlington of the United States geological survey, left today for Tacoma, Wash., whence they will proceed to the field of the investigation in a government boat.

Special attention will be paid to the gold fields in the neighborhood of Shumagin and Kodiak Islands, the district about Sitka and the gold fields about Cook's inlet. The three officials will remain in the field until late in the fall. The investigation is the first conducted by the government in Alaska, and is provided for in a small appropriation made at the last session of Congress. The survey officials anticipate valuable results from the inquiry, and have confidence that the work will result in opening up new industries there.

Mr. Becker has just completed his report on the gold regions of the southern Alleghanies, and it will soon be published.

TRYING TO DROWN HIS TROUBLES.

CAPTAIN HEALY, OF THE REVENUE CUTTER BEAR, DRINKS HIMSELF INTO DELIRIUM.

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—The troubles of Captain Healy, of the revenue cutter Bear, have proved too much for the venerable mariner, and he has sought to drown them in liquor. After receiving notice yesterday from the Secretary of the Treasury to turn over the command of the Bear to Lieutenant Buhner, Captain Healy called his old crew aft and bade them a touching farewell, after which he retired to his cabin and drank himself into delirium.

All attempts to control the captain failed, and it was only after sleep had overpowered him that his son was able to remove the unfortunate navigator to the Home of the Inebriates, where he will be detained for a fortnight.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin has instituted inquiry as to the correctness of published information from San Francisco to the effect that Lieutenant Chester M. White, of the Revenue Marine Service, eloped from San Francisco with a chorus girl, leaving a sick wife behind. Lieutenant White, when he denied the charges, was assigned to duty on the Boston (Mass.) station. Lieutenant White is one of the officers who recently preferred charges against Captain Healy, of the Bear, under whom he served on his last cruise in Behring Sea.

Courier Buffalo, N.Y.
Jan 13. 1895

Justices Wanted in Alaska.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The Governor of Alaska to-day addressed the House Committee on Territories in support of an appropriation to allow him to appoint a number of justices of the peace for the Territory who shall have power to try certain cases under the laws of Oregon which he wants extended to Alaska. At present there is but one Federal Court in the Territory. The size of the Territory makes it necessary to go thousands of miles to court and for this reason he wants justices to decide minor cases, especially liquor complaints. Referring to the seal question he said that the seals had all gone. On St. George and St. Paul islands alone 30,000 dead seal pups had been found last year. This was due to the killing of their mothers by the poachers.

Major Powell, formerly of the United States Geological Survey, in a recent report to Congress computed the area of tillable land in Southeastern Alaska at 1,500 square miles—a tract larger than the state of Rhode Island. Along the shores of Cook Inlet, the peninsula and adjacent islands, he has found 5,000 additional square miles of cultivable soil.

Boston Mass. Globe
March 22, 1895

NEEDS OF ALASKA.

Dr Sheldon Jackson, U S General Agent of Education There, Lectures on its People and Their Customs.

Last evening, in the Bowdoin sq tabernacle, before a large audience, Dr Sheldon Jackson, U S general agent of education in Alaska, delivered an interesting stereopticon lecture on Alaska, its needs, its ignorance, its people and customs.

The visit of Dr Jackson to Boston and his lecture are due to the desire to accelerate the work of the Woman's American Baptist home mission society in Alaska, where its members expect, through the agency of the Baptist mission and orphanage at Wood island, one of the Kadiak group, to accomplish a great deal of good in converting the half-civilized tribes.

In the course of his remarks Dr Jackson said that "a meeting was held in 1880 in New York city, composed of all the missionary societies, which anticipated work in Alaska. It was held in one of the largest Methodist churches in that city. A map of Alaska lay before them, and they felt that it was best for the churches which contemplated carrying on missionary work in that part of the United States not to select one little place and all go to work there. Greater good could be accomplished if the territory was divided up between them. This was agreed to, and the idea has proved fruitful.

"It is a fact that Russian and American civilization are only separated by a distance of one-half a mile, the separation coming between two little islands in Bering's straits. The Eskimos form about one-half of the population. The Klunigods have 10 tribes. These are half civilized, while the Alvods comprise the civilized tribes. It is among these that the Baptist women are working."

He spoke of the U S S Bear, which is employed not only in rescuing shipwrecked whalers, but also in preventing the whalers from carrying whisky to the natives. In 10 years this steamer, besides being engaged in other avenues, has saved the lives of 2000 sailors. He has seen in all the years which he has been in Alaska but very few old people, it being the custom, on their own request, for them to be killed by their children.

At some of the missions and stations the white people only hear from their kindred once a year, and that is only at the time of the arrival of the Bear. The savagetribe are on the verge of starvation, as the whales, in former years their staple food, have almost all been driven away. Reindeer, introduced from Siberia a few years ago, are now taking the place of the whale.

In conclusion he urged that money be sent to Alaska to help christianize and Americanize the Alaskan tribes.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1895.

THE PEOPLE OF ALASKA.

Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson Tells About Their Ways and Manner of Living.

Last evening, in the Bowdoin Square Tabernacle, under the auspices of the Woman's American Baptist Home Missionary Society, a lecture was given by Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., United States commissioner of education for Alaska. Dr. Jackson was one of the pioneer missionaries to Alaska, having had many years of experience in home mission work, and received his appointment from the United States government in 1885, after he had succeeded in getting Congress to give Alaska a government and school system. Since that time he has helped to establish 34 schools there, and in 1890, finding that the people of Arctic Alaska were being gradually reduced to starvation by the destruction of the whale and walrus, he was instrumental in introducing, in 1891, the tame reindeer of Siberia into Alaska.

In 1894 the first herd of 175 had increased to 700.

During the hour previous to Dr. Jackson's lecture an informal reception was



SEA-OTTER HUNTERS AND BIDARKIE SOUDDING IN A GALE AT SEA.



HALL'S ISLAND, NEAR ST. MATTHEW'S.

held in the vestry, where many gladly seized the opportunity to greet the man who had established missions in the Indian Territory, in western Wisconsin and southern Minnesota, in Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Idaho.

His talk was filled with pleasing anecdotes and illustrated by stereopticon views. He gave an account of Eskimo life, showed the interior of their houses and spoke of their manner of living, their food supplies and of the introduction of the reindeer, which takes the place of the whale as an article of dress. Their summer and winter modes of travelling were also touched upon, and an account of the different missions, their schools and their work was also given.

Spirit of Missions DOMESTIC
 March 1895 MISSIONARY

ALASKA.—The Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the superintendent of education in Alaska, gives the following interesting account of the native races and some of their beliefs: "Alaska has three different races of wild people. First, the Esquimaux. Many who think of these people as inhabiting Greenland do not know that they extend from Greenland and Labrador along the Arctic coast all across the continent, their villages lying all along the way till they reach Alaska, then down its west coast through Behring straits to the Aleutian islands, and eastward along the north Pacific coast as far as to Mount St. Elias. So the three ocean sides of Alaska are peopled by them.

"Second. Start inland from any point, and in 150 miles you pass through the Esquimaux and get to the Indians. The Esquimaux are coast dwellers. The great river valleys of the interior are inhabited by Indians. These are of the Athabaskan race, that extends from Manitoba, north of Minnesota, 3,000 miles across the continent to the interior of Alaska.

"Third. To the southeast, Alaska extends in the shape of a pan handle, ninety miles wide by 400 miles long, and includes the archipelago. Here on the mainland and islands live the third race of Alaska—the Klingats. If you ask me what they are, I will tell you what they are not. They are not Esquimaux, not Indians, not Colored people, not white people. If you ask them they will say they are Klingats. They are, probably, of oriental extraction. Their language has many words like the Japanese; they are, probably, of Japanese origin.

"There are not over 2,000 Americans in Alaska. It is a country as large as the United States east of the Mississippi and north of the Gulf stream; yet it has only 2,000 white people in it.

"All of the three native races of Alaska were originally barbarous, and are still so except where, in a few places, government schools or missions have been established during the last five years. Their heathenism is like that in central Africa and the South Sea islands, fetichism and spirit worship. They are an exceedingly religious people; as all humanity is in their stage of



*Boston Herald
Jan 16 1892*

GOLD IN ALASKA.

The geological survey expedition, under the leadership of Mr. J. E. Spurr, has just returned from Alaska with the news of the discovery of an immense gold belt which promises to be as rich as the mines of South Africa. This belt is not less than 500 miles long and has a width of from fifty to one hundred miles. At this time the gold-bearing rocks are principally exposed in the beds of streams, and the mining is done in the most primitive manner by washing the gravel in the sluiceways, thus separating it from the worthless matter. While Alaska is a long distance from civilization, and the expense of introducing machinery for the purpose of mining is great, and the cost for food is so heavy that mining is very expensive, it may not be long before there is a great rush into this locality. It is reported that these gold-bearing veins possess great richness, and the difficulty of handling them will not deter a great company of miners from the effort.

"IN HIS LIFETIME."

Thirty years ago an American commoner, who had acquired large wealth by his own industry and sagacity, stood before the statue of an English philanthropist, and read the inscription on the pedestal:

"Thomas Guy.

Sole Founder of this Hospital in his lifetime."

Institutions that are built to benefit humanity have tongues; and speak, and the statue of Thomas Guy spoke that day to the American traveller, or seemed to speak. It said, "This was done in his lifetime. What can you do in yours?"

The man turned away with the impression of that message fixed on his soul. "God has given me wealth," he thought; "I must use it for some good purpose, and, like Thomas Guy, I will use it in my lifetime."

There was at this time no college for girls in America. There are half a dozen now, that echo the words of the statue that spoke to the benevolent traveller. He had a niece who had become an enthusiastic advocate of the higher education of women. She was a teacher of a girls' school, and wished that this school might be made a college. She went to her uncle with her plan.

He was not an educated man, but he saw what might be accomplished. The impressions he had received at the statue of Thomas Guy had not been effaced, and he resolved to build a college for women, and to do it in his lifetime.

The Civil War came, and while cannon were shaking the hills, that college slowly lifted its peaceful turrets over the Hudson. Completed at last, it stood a leader in the great work of female education, and its founder died while delivering his final address to the trustees.

That man was Matthew Vassar. Like Peter Cooper, he used his means for the good of others in his lifetime. Thousands of roses were thrown by grateful hands upon Peter Cooper's grave, and the flowers of affection on the memory of Matthew Vassar have never ceased to fall.

Men die, but institutions live, and have voices. Vassar College, like the monument of Thomas Guy,

*Yonkers Companion
Nov 27. 1890*

development. They refer all events, great and small, to an influence supernatural. A man going out to catch fish, if he makes a very good catch, does not say, 'How skillful I am,' or, 'How lucky,' but, 'A good spirit has helped me to-day.' If a hunter comes back from a hunting expedition with little to show for it he does not say, 'I have had bad luck,' or, 'I have blundered,' 'I'm not a very good shot anyway,' but he will tell you, 'Bad spirits drove all the animals away, or disturbed my aim so that I could not shoot them even when they crossed my path.'

"This is habitual with them to refer everything that happens to the spirits. Then they say, 'The good spirits can do no evil, they cannot harm us,' so they do not trouble themselves to think about them; on the other hand, they think the evil spirits live just to plague mankind, so they are constantly afraid of them. If a man wants to go on a journey, or to go fishing or hunting, he don't know whether he dare go or not for fear of the evil spirits. So he tries to propitiate them, to worship them, and make offerings to secure, if possible, their good-will, or at least their indifference. This gives rise to the class of Indian medicine men, or shamens. They are sorcerers, like those spoken of in the Old Testament, who work on the superstition of the people partly by sleight of hand, partly by 'cheek,' pretending to an influence with the spirits which they know they do not possess.

"Fetichism and devil worship give rise to witchcraft. Men, women, and children are liable to be killed as witches. For two or three years Alaska suffered with the grip, like the rest of the world, and scores died. The people felt that a more malignant spirit than common had got hold of them, and they must needs make greater sacrifices, so men, women, and children were caught by the medicine men and sacrificed—buried alive to appease the spirit of the Grip."

*The Dispatch
Columbus, Ohio
April 9. 1890*

School Houses for Alaska.

Washington, April 9.—Secretary Smith has decided to use the \$5,000 he was authorized to expend for the education of Indians in Alaska in building two school houses, one at Douglass Island and the other at Kotchikan. The buildings are now in progress.

*Mid Continent
St. Louis Mo
Aug 14. 1895*

It is noted that Sheldon Jackson, D. D., has contributed \$50,000 toward a college at Salt Lake City, and guarantees the salary of a president for a few years. He is hopeful of securing a quarter of a million endowment for the institution.

TEACHERS ARE PLEASED.
Conner-Journal, Jan 13/96
**Upon Their Request the Esquimaux
Will Remain Another Week.**

Louisville Ky
Yesterday at 9:30 a. m. several hundred teachers of the city assembled at Music Hall upon the invitation of Capt. Miner W. Bruce to inspect the Esquimaux exhibit and to hear a lecture of special interest on Alaska and its people. Capt. Bruce held his audience for an hour and a half. At the close of his talk the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

That we extend to Capt. Bruce our sincere thanks for his lecture and his great patience in answering our many questions.

That we regard his exhibit of high educative value in regard to a part of our country little known, and hope that his stay in this city may be extended another week to afford opportunity for all who wish to see the Esquimaux exhibit.

Since the opening three weeks ago of the Esquimaux exhibit the attendance has been constantly increasing. In consequence of the interest manifested and in accordance with the desire embodied in the above resolution Capt. Bruce has decided to remain another week and to place the price of admission for children at only five cents.

The Eskimo are still delighting their friends here. The other afternoon Capt. Bruce nearly lost one of the fascinating

Jan 14. 1896.
S. LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY

little twins. This small damsel, Artmahoke, is a born soubrette, and gets in her work with the boys on all occasions. The youngsters go wild over her cute ways, and when she advances to the footlights and kisses her hand there are hysterical outbursts of applause from the incipient bald-head rows. Last Saturday after the performance, as Capt. Bruce was talking with some friends, he was told that some of the children in the audience had carried off his soubrette star. In the twinkling of an eye the alarm spread, and the Captain and his corps of assistants fled down the stairs and out in the street after the kidnaped damsel. The audience left in the hall breathed loudly, and when the Captain finally appeared, after rescuing the Eskimo from the small admirers who were making a cold steal of her, the applause was deafening.

In future Artmahoke, the soubrette, will be nailed down at each performance.

And, by the way, it is denied that the Pendennis Club intends adopting the twins from Alaska. They only made a journey to the hall to beer and see. (Bering Sea).

AN AVALANCHE IN ALASKA.

It Destroys a \$40,000 Quartz Mill and Kills a Man—Indian Outbreak Feared

(Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.)

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Jan. 16, 1896. An avalanche of snow swept down the mountain into Silver Bow basin, near Juneau, Alaska, last week, killing John T. Pearl, and destroying a valuable quartz mill and other property, worth \$40,000. The news was received here today on the steamer City of Topeka.

The avalanche scraped to the ground all the buildings, leaving the mine shaft coated with snow and debris. It started from the head of Gold creek, and covered a path 200 yards wide for a distance of five miles. Large trees were torn up and thrown thousands of feet. Buildings were completely wiped away. It struck a protruding point of the mountain, carrying away an enormous quantity of rock and earth with a roar indescribable. At the bottom of the valley the avalanche stopped, piling up 100 feet of

snow, in which is Pearl's body. Fortunately, all the workmen had gone to Juneau to celebrate the holidays, otherwise many fatalities would probably have resulted.

Grave fears that an Indian outbreak may occur in southern Alaska are entertained. An Indian has been sentenced to be hanged on Feb. 3 for murder. The Indians threaten to murder the miners if the man is executed. To avoid trouble, the miners have petitioned President Cleveland to commute the sentence to life imprisonment. They have also demanded the execution of a man named Mills and two marines of the United States revenue cutter, now in jail charged with murdering an Indian on Christmas eve.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1896.

FIVE CENTS

OUR NORTHERN POSSESSION

**Alaska Will Send Delegates
to St. Louis.**

A TERRIFIC AVALANCHE FALLS.

**John Pearl, a Miner, Buried So Deep
He Can't be Dug Out—Indians Be-
come Threatening—Moving Tale of
the Loss of Several Casks of Whis-
ky by Mischance at Sea, but After-
ward Washed Ashore.**

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 16.—The steamer "Topeka" arrived today with the following news: Judge W. A. Kelley, United States Commissioner at Wrangel, came down on the "Topeka" from Wrangel to Metlakatla to try several libel suits among the Indians. His term expires in May, but he mentioned during the voyage that he would resign in March. This announcement will start up applicants for the position from all over the country.

There is considerable political excitement in Juneau and Alaska generally in regard to the election of delegates to be sent to the Republican convention. Although so far ahead, two men are making vigorous canvasses, and will probably secure the appointments. They are, C. S. Johnson, ex-United States District Attorney of Alaska, and Judge W. A. Kelley, the present United States Commissioner, who a few days ago announced his probable resignation of that office in March. It is believed that his resignation is in view of his probable election as delegate.

FREE LIQUOR.

The steamship "Willapa," from Seattle to Alaska, on her last trip up carried a special consignment of 150 gallons of whisky in ten-gallon kegs. At Juneau she as usual tied up to the People's wharf, while within fifty yards away at the old wharf the revenue cutter "Wolcott" was tied up. The "Wolcott" is stationed at Juneau for the special purpose of preventing the landing of spirituous liquors, the sale of which in Alaska is specially interdicted. The night after the "Willapa" arrived an attempt was made to land the whisky mentioned. The kegs were put off the steamer on to a small skiff. It was a bitterly cold night, and the wind was very high. The boat had gone but a short distance, when she was turned over. One of the two men in her was a sailor, and managed to swim ashore. The other was Casey Boran, unknown in this city. He clung to the boat for an hour before he was recovered. He was so completely exhausted that his life was at one time despaired of, but prompt meas-

ures brought him to. His hands, however, were so badly frozen that he is scarcely able to use them. The next day more than the usual number of drunken Indians were to be seen about the streets of Juneau, and it was found that they had captured some of the kegs from the overturned boat. The saloon keepers and others made a rush for the surf line, and eight out of the ten kegs were rolled in by the tide, and confiscated by those who were lucky enough to catch them.

FATAL AVALANCHE.

The "City of Topeka" also brought news of a big slide of snow which came down from the mountains into Silver Bow basin, January 7th, sweeping away the Ebner Quartz mill, and killing John T. Pearl of Seattle, a watchman. The avalanche piled the snow to such a depth over the site of the mill that it will be impossible to recover Pearl's body before the general thaw in the spring. The damage is estimated at \$50,000.

A delegation of Killisnoo Indians called on Gov. Shakely and demanded the immediate execution of Carpenter Mills, who is now in jail at Sitka, charged with murdering one of the tribe on Christmas eve, in a drunken row. Two marines from the revenue cutter "Wolcott" are in jail, accused of being accessories to the crime.

"Three-Fingered Charley," the Kake island murderer (an Indian) has been sentenced to be hanged, February 3rd. Some uneasiness is manifested among the whites, lest the members of his tribe seek reparation, as they threaten if the hanging takes place. Many miners pass Kake island every spring, and it is feared the Indians will murder them in cold blood. This fear has gained such widespread currency that a lengthy petition has been forwarded to President Cleveland by the miners, asking that the sentence be commuted.

Marshal Williams with seven Indian prisoners came down on the "Topeka" en route to San Quentin penitentiary.

In a mysterious manner a young Japanese workman at Douglass was assassinated at midnight while asleep in his cabin, by being shot through the back by a Winchester rifle. Several men are under arrest. The Japanese had won the affections of a white woman of ill repute. This engendered much jealousy.

ALEUTIAN ISLAND PASSES.
San Francisco Chronicle
Longitude to Be Secured by a Special

Jan 31 Expedition. 1896

Preparations are being made at the sub-office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for a chronometric expedition from Sitka, Alaska, west, for the purpose of determining the longitude of certain points and passes in the Aleutian islands. To perform the work accurately it will be necessary for the expedition to carry a number of chronometers to secure the difference in time as nearly as possible, and the instruments must be of the best make. The sub-station has about thirty on hand now, and yesterday they were put in order for a test. Every day for the next few weeks Assistant Morse will observe the variations of the instruments, so that the correct time can be calculated from them at any given place.

Thus far the officers in charge here have received only an informal notice of the arrangement of the expedition, which will not start until spring.

Post. Washington D.C
Jan 30. 1896.

Alaska Wants a Delegate.

Ex-Senator Blair, of New Hampshire; Rev. Sheldon Jackson, United States Gen-

eral Agent of Education in Alaska, and Mr. Foote, of Alaska, addressed the Committee on Territories yesterday in favor of a bill providing for the election of a Delegate from Alaska to the House of Representatives.



VILLAGE OF FORTY-MILE CREEK, BRITISH NORTHWEST TERRITORY.
At the Junction of Forty-mile Creek with the Yukon River.



TINNEH INDIAN WOMEN OF NORTHEASTERN ALASKA.



COAST RANGE, NEAR MOUNT WRANGEL.



DALTON GLACIER, ON DISENCHANTMENT BAY.
St. Elias Range in Background. This is in Disputed Territory.



WHERE THE YUKON CROSSES THE BOUNDARY-LINE.
Showing Boat in which Mr. Funston made his 1600-mile Trip along down the Porcupine and Yukon Rivers.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

(TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.)

NEW YORK CITY. FEBRUARY 1, 1896.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

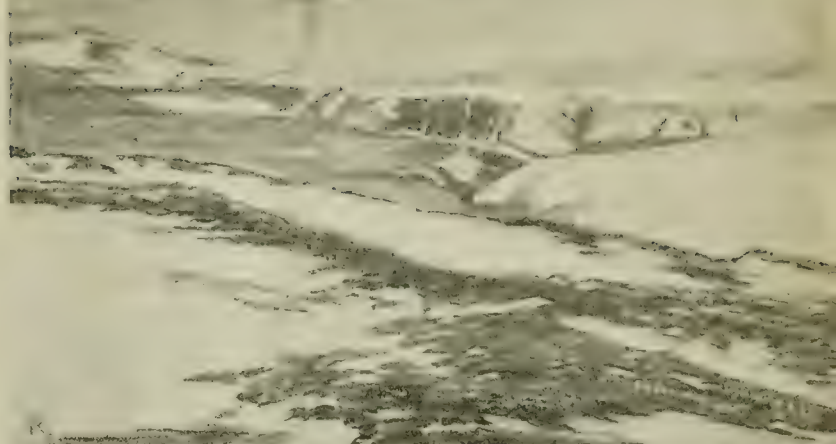
So much has lately been said concerning the Alaskan boundary, and alleged international agreements and dis-

agreements on the subject, that the time seems opportune for a statement of the precise position in which the matter stands.

Every one is familiar with the fact that Alaska was ceded by Russia to the United States in 1867 for the sum of \$7,200,000 in gold. The territory so ceded resembles in its conformation an animal with a large body and two ragged tentacles of unequal length, with the larger of which it reaches out toward Asia, and with the shorter down toward the United States. With the longer tentacle, which is formed by the chain of the Aleutian Islands and extends



DYEA—A THLINKIT INDIAN VILLAGE.
Where the Chilkoot Route to the Yukon begins.



WHERE THE BOUNDARY-LINE INTERSECTS THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.

ALONG ALASKA'S EASTERN BOUNDARY.—DRAWINGS MADE FROM PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY FREDERICK FUNSTON.—[SEE PAGE 103.]

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

57 Channel
Sailors of the James Allen
Rescued.

Aug 12 1874
Fifteen Men Picked Up in a
Boat.

Twenty-seven Chinese Arrested for
Illegal Fishing in Monterey Bay.

Special Dispatches to the CHRONICLE.

PORT TOWNSEND (Wash.), July 31.—Mail advices from Oonalska to July 20th, per steamer Willamette, state that one of the Behring sea patrol fleet had just returned from a western cruise and reported speaking a sealing schooner which reported that another sealer, the name of which was not learned, had picked up a boat containing fifteen castaways belonging to the wrecked whaling bark James Allen. The former schooner, not being pleased at being boarded by officers of a man-of-war, did not volunteer any particulars. As soon as the sealing fleet enters Behring sea, after August 1st, definite details may be obtained.

into the open sea, we are not now concerned. It is bounded by the ocean. The shorter tentacle—which is actually a part of the mainland, but which, owing to its mountainous character, looks on the maps like a caterpillar feeling its way along the coast—is involved in the pending boundary question. We shall show just what that question is.

In the early part of the present century territorial rights on the northwest coast of America were in a very uncertain condition, the claimants (after 1819) being England, Russia, and the United States. The question of proprietorship was suddenly brought to a head in 1821 by the Emperor of Russia, who in that year issued a ukase by which he assumed to exclude foreigners from carrying on commerce and from navigating and fishing within a hundred Italian miles of the coast from Bering Strait down to the 51st parallel of north latitude. As this ukase was founded upon and necessarily carried with it an assertion of title to all the territory north of that parallel, it was met by Great Britain and the United States, who claimed territory far to the northward, with firm and decided protests. These protests were received by Russia in a proper spirit, and the negotiations that ensued resulted in two treaties—one between Russia and the United States, and the other between Russia and Great Britain. These treaties were separately negotiated and separately signed.

By the treaty between the United States and Russia, which was concluded in 1824, it was agreed that the citizens of the United States should not thereafter form, under the authority of their government, any establishment on the coast or the adjacent islands north of 54° 40' of north latitude, and that in the same manner Russian subjects should form no establishment south of that line. Thus Russia left it to the United States and England to divide the territory south of 54° 40', and the United States left it to Russia and England to divide the territory to the north.

This England and Russia, by a treaty concluded in 1825, promptly did, so far as agreeing upon an unsurveyed line through a country practically unknown could do it; and the line then adopted is that which continues to form the unmarked boundary between the Alaskan Territory, now the property of the United States, and the British possessions.

The line thus agreed upon was defined as follows: Beginning at the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, which touches the parallel of 54° 40' north latitude, between 131° and 133° of west longitude, the line was to ascend to the north along Portland Channel till it should strike, on the continent, the 56th degree of north latitude; and from this point it was to "follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude . . . ; and finally, from the said point of intersection, [to follow] the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean." It was further expressly provided that Prince of Wales Island should belong wholly to Russia, and that whenever the "summit of the mountains" extending "parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude" should "prove to

be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues," or thirty geographical miles, "from the ocean," the boundary should be "formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast," and "never to exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

The most cursory examination of this line in connection with a map will show that it falls naturally and scientifically into two divisions. The first division is that which bounds what we have called the shorter tentacle of the animal, reaching toward the United States; and the second, that which bounds the eastern side of his body. The latter

division, which begins near Mount St. Elias, and continues to the Arctic Ocean, is a fixed line, namely, the 141st degree of west longitude, and it only needs to be surveyed and marked. It is now proposed to have this work done by a joint international commission, and a convention for this purpose will doubtless soon be concluded.

The first, or southern, division of the line, from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island northward, along the course which has been defined, to the 141st meridian of west longitude, which that course intersects near Mount St. Elias, is indeterminate. There is a divergence of views between American and Canadian experts as to what channel is meant by Portland Channel; and it is exceedingly questionable whether such a dominant range of mountains exists parallel to the coast as was assumed by the negotiators of the treaty of 1825, who doubtless used the charts of VANCOUVER, on which mountain ranges were marked with artistic regularity. When we read the definition of this part of the boundary it becomes manifest that the existence of a range of mountains parallel with and within ten marine leagues of the coast would operate to the territorial advantage of British Columbia, and correspondingly to the disadvantage of Alaska. Differences of view have also developed as to what is to be considered as "coast" and as "ocean" within the meaning of the treaty.

In order that all the facts touching the southern division of the line might be ascertained, the United States and Great Britain in 1892 entered into a convention for a coincident or joint survey, which was to have been completed within two years. In February, 1894, the time was extended by a new convention to December 31, 1895, but the work is not yet finished. The object of this survey, as it is expressed in the convention of 1892, is to ascertain "the facts and data necessary to the permanent delimitation of said boundary-line in accordance with the spirit and intent of the existing treaties in regard to it"; and the contracting parties "agree that, as soon as practicable after the report or reports of the commissioners shall have been received, they will proceed to consider and establish the boundary-line in question."

The rapid development of Alaskan industries and commerce in recent years, and the discovery of gold in territories adjacent to the boundary, have made it important that the line should be determined and marked. As early as 1872 President GRANT brought the matter to the attention of Congress. Nothing, however, was done, and the subject was not revived by the Executive till 1885. Since that time it has in one form or other been steadily pur-



MOUNT COOK AND MOUNT VANCOUVER ACROSS TYNDALL GLACIER.

sued. It may be observed that a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, in a recent report, declare that, in their opinion, the British Columbian interpretation of the treaty of 1825 in respect of the southern division of the boundary "can be safely overthrown and the contention of the United States established before any impartial tribunal."

ALONG ALASKA'S EASTERN BOUNDARY.

I HAD occasion in the year 1892 to visit a number of points on the southeastern coast of Alaska, and to spend four months in camp at Yakutat Bay, near the base of Mount St. Elias, where at the time of my visit Messrs. J. E. McGrath and J. H. Turner, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, were engaged in ascertaining the exact longitude of the great peak, and securing other data as a preliminary to subsequent boundary work. Further travels in Alaska and adjacent portions of the British possessions took me, in April, 1893, over the Chilkoot Pass on foot to the head-waters of the Yukon, and down that stream to the mining camp of Forty-mile Creek, where I remained three months. Leaving here at the close of summer, I pushed on to the north, and went into winter quarters with a band of Tinneh Indians on the site of the abandoned Hudson Bay Company's trading-post of Rampart House, on the Porcupine River, within rifle-shot of the lonely cairn of stone erected by Turner in 1890 to mark the exact point where the 141st meridian intersects the Porcupine River. A long snow-shoe journey toward the north, undertaken during the winter, brought me on March 27, 1894, to the end of the continent at Demarcation Point, sixty miles west of Herschel Island, in the Arctic Ocean, where I found the Pacific Steam Whaling Company's fleet in winter quarters. The journey from Rampart House to Demarcation Point had been in a due northerly direction, with the exception of one considerable detour to the west, and had consequently been along or very near the boundary-line.

At this point it may be proper to state that as to that portion of the boundary-line extending from Mount St. Elias north to the Arctic Ocean there is and can be no serious dispute. It is acknowledged by both parties that the 141st meridian divides the American from the British possessions, and the exact location of this meridian is merely a matter of painstaking astronomical observation and calculation. Whatever friction may arise in the future over this portion of the boundary-line will be not on account of uncertainty as to its location, but because of the fact that it lies between the placer diggings of the Forty-mile Creek district and the village of the same name on the Yukon, from which the miners must necessarily obtain their supplies, as it is the nearest point to the diggings that can be reached by the Yukon steamer.

A reference to the accompanying diagram will make this matter clear. It will be seen that the Yukon River, which rises in the British Northwest Territory, flows in a northwesterly direction, and enters Alaska. At a point about eight miles east of the boundary-line, and forty-five miles above where the Yukon crosses this line, the river receives the waters of Forty-mile Creek, a stream about eighty miles long, on the head-



waters of which, well over the line in Alaska, are the much-talked-of Yukon gold-diggings. At the junction of Forty-mile Creek with the Yukon on the British side of the line are the trading-post and collection of miners' cabins, comprising quite a village, which takes its name from the creek. The great bulk of provisions and general supplies needed in the camp must be brought in by way

of the mouth of the Yukon.

At Forty-mile Creek Mr. L. N. McQuesten, who has been for many years a trader on the Yukon, took charge of the goods that had been brought up on the steamer *Arctic*, of the Alaska Commercial Company, in its annual 1400-mile trip up the river, and sold them at retail to the miners and Indians, taking gold-dust and furs in exchange. The miners worked in the diggings eighty miles east of the village from May until September, and the provisions necessary for their use during this short working season were taken part way up Forty-mile Creek in boats poled by Indians, who, when they reached the head of navigation, unloaded the boats and carried the freight on their backs to Franklin Gulch, Miller Creek, and other places where the miners were at work. At the close of the season, when the cold weather caused a cessation of work, the men went down to the village on the Yukon at the mouth of the creek, where they remained in comparative idleness during the eight months' winter. Both the trader and the miners were, during the first five years of the camp's existence, under the impression that not only the diggings, but the village also, were in American territory, though they knew that the line could not be far to the eastward. It was not until 1888, when Mr. Ogilvie, a surveyor in the service of the Dominion government, went over the Chilkoot Pass and made a series of observations in the vicinity of Forty-mile Creek, that the inhabitants learned that the diggings were on the American and the village on the Canadian side of the line. The next year the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey sent to the Yukon two well-equipped parties, one under Mr. J. E. McGrath and the other under Mr. J. H. Turner, whose work was to establish stations on the Yukon and Porcupine rivers, and by a series of accurate astronomical observations locate the exact point of intersection of the boundary meridian with these two streams. Of course these officers, representing as they did only one govern-

ment, had no authority to establish a boundary-line. It was merely intended that their work should be preliminary to that of a boundary commission whenever one should be appointed by the two governments to delimit the line. Mr. McGrath established his camp on the Yukon near Forty-mile Creek, near the point where Mr. Ogilvie had ascertained that the meridian intersects the river, and erected an observatory. A year of painstaking work resulted in the location of a stone monument on the bank of the river, which marks as nearly as it can be located the intersection of the boundary with the Yukon. A line extended south from this point passes eight miles in an air-line west of the trading-post, and crosses Forty-mile Creek at a place called by the miners "Boundary Bar"—fourteen miles, following the windings of the stream, southwest of the post.

So long as there were no representatives of the law in the country, no customs officers and no police, nobody cared where the boundary-line ran, and, until a couple of years ago, matters went on in a very free and easy way. Every summer some fifty or sixty new arrivals would brave the terrors of Chilkoot Pass, Miles Cañon, and the White-horse Rapids, in order to try their luck in this far northern mining camp, and every summer about the same number would go out of the country, some of them with a few thousand dollars' worth of dust, more of them "dead broke." The white population of the camp averaged about three hundred; Indians, the same number. The Alaska Commercial Company of San Francisco, which had so long enjoyed the monopoly of the Yukon trade, found itself confronted in 1893 by a rival, the North American Transportation and Trading Company, also an American concern. This company put a steamer on the river, and established several trading-posts, the most important of which was within half a mile of McQuesten's post at Forty-mile Creek, and was called "Fort Cudahy." A fierce rivalry sprang up between the two posts, and about every miner and Indian became a partisan of one or the other. Whiskey, which had heretofore been kept out of the Yukon Valley by the refusal of the Alaska Commercial Company to carry it on its steamers, was now brought from Juneau over the Chilkoot Pass by a lot of unprincipled adventurers, both American and Canadian, who at Forty-mile Creek sold it indiscriminately to both white

OVER FIELDS OF ICE.

NEWS FROM WHALERS IN THE ARCTIC.

Thousands of Miles Across Glassy Plains—Prospects of the Coming Season.

News of the catch of the whaling fleet now in the Arctic is being awaited with great interest. Whalebone to-day is about as low as it has ever been. If the catch is a poor one there is no doubt that the price will go up. If a big catch is made it is an open question whether there will be an advance or not. Letters were received from the closed-in fleet during this month. The letters were dated November 23d, and they have been over seven months reaching here. They traveled 3000 miles over ice fields, and were finally mailed at Edmondstown.

Leon Blum, of Roth, Blum & Co., who have large interests in the whaling business, was seen yesterday, and he acknowledged having received a letter from the frozen regions. He has two vessels at the mouth of the McKenzie river, the *Karluk* and *Jeanette*, and each of them reports having caught two whales after the fleet had left the Arctic in 1893.

"The catch," said Mr. Blum, "must not be confounded with the present season. The whales were caught before the ice shut the fleet in. As the *Chronicle* said yesterday, our vessels are just where we want them. They are shut out from the rest of the world, it is true, but they are shut in with the whales. The ice generally begins to break in June and the whaling in the McKenzie river begins in July. Outside of the McKenzie river the ice does not break until the middle or latter part of August, and the whalers from this side cannot get to Point Barrow before that time. With regard to sailing vessels it depends on the wind whether they get in at all. Adverse winds have kept the sailers out two years in succession. The disastrous trip of the sailing vessels last year was in consequence of their inability to reach Herschel island. There have been years, too, when not only sailing vessels could not get through the ice, but steamers were barred also on account of the ice. Of course, when this thing happens, the vessels behind the great walls of ice which girt Herschel island cannot get out into the open sea, and they have to remain there another winter. For this reason care is always taken to provision vessels bound for the McKenzie river for three years. Our vessels have been in the ice since a year ago last March, and they will remain there another year and maybe two years.

"Whalebone at present is about as low as it has ever been, the price being \$2.75 to \$3 a pound, when it should be \$6. There has been no inquiry for some time. The catch of the Arctic regulates the price, but the cause of the big decline has been in consequence of the substitutes that have been used for bone. These substitutes, however, cannot be used in silks, for which nearly one-half the bone product is bought."

Mr. Blum says that the letters from the icebound fleet are forwarded by a missionary named Stringer. The mail is carried by native couriers on sleds drawn by dogs from post to post. The natives know the ice as well as the hunter knows the prairie. John Borrell of this city also received a letter from a boat-steerer on the *Jeannette*. This whaler, whose letter was written in October last, gives the total catch at that time as follows: Narwhal, 64; Grampus, 48; *Beleania* 62; *Newport*, 16; *M. D. Hume*, 13; *Karluk* 22; *Jeanette*, 16.

men and Indians. The sale of liquor to Indians was opposed by McQuesten and most of the American miners, and there was considerable talk of resorting to summary measures to suppress it. Bishop Bompas, a Church of England missionary, who had been on the Yukon for some years, appealed to the Canadian authorities to establish some sort of law in the country. The North American Transportation and Trading Company now thought to score a point against its rival by inducing the Canadians to establish a custom-house at Forty-mile Creek, and collect duty on American imports, as they intended to handle British goods bought at Victoria, British Columbia, bringing them up the Yukon in bond. These two appeals to the Dominion authorities resulted in despatching to Forty-mile Creek, in the summer of 1894, a small force of the Northwestern Police of Canada, under Captain Constantine, who had the powers of magistrate and customs officer. Captain Constantine returned after a couple of months, leaving one of his subordinates in charge.

On the United States revenue-cutter *Bear*, in which we both took passage from St. Michael to Unalaska in September, 1894, I had a talk with this officer, in which he told me that the occupation of the place by the police had nothing to do with boundary matters, but was solely for the purpose of preserving order and enforcing customs regulations. No one familiar with the state of affairs in that camp in 1893 can have any doubt that their presence will have a good effect. Miners returning from the country say that during the summer of 1895 the force was considerably strengthened. The propriety of the action of the Dominion authorities, however, in collecting customs duties on American goods here is, to say the least, open to question. Every ounce of gold taken from this locality has been from the American side of the line, and the village is across the boundary only because that is the only route by which the mines can be reached from the Yukon. The goods taken up to the diggings for use during the summer recross the line at once; but for the privilege of resting under the British flag for half a week they pay a handsome duty. British goods cannot be brought into the country, because from here to the Canadian Pacific road stretch 2000 miles of trackless wilderness. The Chilkoot Pass route, as well as that from Taku Inlet to the head of the river, is impracticable for freight, and they cannot be brought in bond by way of the lower Yukon because it would necessitate the maintenance of an American custom-house on the Yukon, or sending a customs officer with every load of freight, which would cost the United States more than all the duties at Forty-mile Creek amount to. Fully one-third of the miners in the camp are British subjects, and they have the same privileges in the diggings that the Americans have.

A recent press despatch stating that the British authorities had established a mail route to this camp was the cause of no little adverse comment by our newspapers, the general impression being that it was in Alaska. It may as well be understood, once for all, that while the mines are in Alaska, the village itself is British. If this mail route is from Juneau, as reported, it must cross at the head of Dyea Inlet, a small strip of what has always been considered American soil, and over which United States authorities have exercised jurisdiction.

At the same time that Mr. McGrath was at work on the Yukon, Mr. Turner left the river at its most northerly point, north of the arctic circle, and ascended the Porcupine River, a stream about the size of the Hudson, in a northeasterly direction, and by long and careful work located the meridian, crossing 217 miles above the mouth of the river, in latitude $67^{\circ} 30'$. As stated before, I spent most of the winter 1893-4 in camp with the natives at this point. It makes no difference to any one where the boundary-line crosses the Porcupine River. This vast region lying between the Mackenzie and the Yukon rivers, and bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, is uninhabited except by a few hundred fur-clad savages, who live entirely by the chase. Large game is abundant, and I have seen 2000 caribou in one herd.

I found traces of gold in this country, but the deposits would have to be very rich indeed to justify working them under the adverse conditions that would be encountered here.

FREDERICK FUNSTON.

Christian Register
Boston Maps.
January 30, 1896.

A FAR-AWAY CORNER.

The discussion which has recently arisen as to the purchase of Greenland reminds one of the time when Alaska became a part of the United States, and when Mr. Seward, who conducted the negotiations with Russia, thought it would be wise to also make arrangements for the acquisition of Greenland. He was, however, so discouraged by the way the possession of Alaska was at first greeted that no farther steps were taken in the direction of the north-eastern corner of the continent.

Few people realize the great extent of that far-away north-western corner, or how many serious questions are connected with its management. Alaska covers more territory than the State of New York eleven times multiplied. It has four thousand miles of coast-line, several mighty rivers,—one of them, the Yukon, navigable for twelve hundred miles, or nearly nine times as long as the Hudson,—lakes, the highest mountains in the northern hemisphere, sixty volcanic peaks alone, mines of fabulous wealth, great forests, valleys of wonderful fertility, and meadows and hills that in the brief summer are ablaze with flowers.

At the time of the cession of Alaska, in 1867, there were at Sitka docks, shipyards, brass, iron, and bell foundries, machine-shops, saw and flour mills, brick-yards, cloth-mills, copper-engravers, agricultural implement makers, churches, schools, a theological seminary, and a very valuable library of seventeen hundred volumes in some ten languages, and many excellent charts. But change of ownership made a vast change in the place. The skilled Russians went home, and of all the industries nothing remained save two saw-mills and a brewery. The Greek, Lutheran, and Russian churches, which had all been sustained from the imperial treasury, disappeared; and the industrious population dwindled from thousands to hundreds.

There are, however, enough people in Alaska to make the question of civilization and education, as well as of subsistence, a pressing one. The natives are known simply as "natives," not as "Eskimos," or "Indians." They have never been under the charge of the Indian Bureau, but are under the Bureau of Education. Congress passed a law some years since promising "needful and adequate provision" for the education of the ten thousand children of school age; but the appropriations fall miserably short of fulfilling this promise. The missionaries of the different denominations are doing their best to eke out the lacks resulting from the meagre allowances of Congress; but, in spite of all their efforts, the children are growing up ignorant and idle.

Again, Congress passed strict laws as to the admission of liquor into Alaska. But it is brought in in great quantities,—kegs of the spirits coming packed in barrels that are labelled according to the articles by which the kegs are surrounded. And during the present session of Congress a bill has been introduced asking for license in Alaska instead of making effort to secure the enforcement of the laws already in existence.

The destruction of sea animals and fur-bearing animals of all kinds, since the United States took possession, has been so great that it is impossible to estimate the suffering and starvation among these native tribes. It is nothing short of criminal the way in which greed has been allowed to override all humane sentiment. The Board of Education is trying to meet this problem of keeping a great population alive by introducing reindeer. The attempt has been phenomenally successful, or would be but for the picayune policy of Congress, which doles out a few thousand dollars at a time to keep the enterprise from dying out. At the present rate of introduction whole tribes will starve to death before enough reindeer will be imported or reared to begin to use them as a food supply. If rich men, who have tired of investing in Western mortgages, would turn their attention to importing reindeer and establishing reindeer mail routes across Alaska, so that the mission-

aries and miners could have monthly instead of annual mails, they might in time reap as rich a reward as the Boston men who thought they were doing philanthropic work when they gave Mr. Duncan money to set up salmon canneries at Metlakatla, and are now drawing twelve per cent. interest. For Alaska is bound to have a great population yet. Gold is a marvellous lodestone. This winter a thousand whites, many with their wives, are clustered round the gold mines along the inland rivers, where the mercury falls to seventy-five degrees below zero; and in course of time they will demand and get more frequent communication with the outer world than once in a twelve-month. And only the swift-footed and hardy reindeer can give it to them.

In many ways, then, Alaska appeals to the interest and sympathies of the country of which it is a part, though so far sun-dered by land and sea.

ALASKA AND ITS BOUNDARY

Dec 2, 1895.

The Last Vestige of European Domination Over North America.

Evening Star

Washington
How British Surveyors Have Continually Shifted the Boundary Lines—

American Territory at Stake.

Mr. Marcus Baker's address before the National Geographic Society on Alaska and its boundary, of which a brief account was given in Saturday's *Star*, has caused considerable discussion. Mr. Baker read a somewhat full account of the whole subject, illustrating it with maps and diagrams. He first described the boundary in general terms, referring to the maps for illustration, and then proceeded to set forth at some length the conditions existing prior to and at the time that the boundary line was established in 1825. That history in brief is as follows:

Prior to 1750 nothing was known of the western coast of North America north of Oregon. Indeed, twenty-five years earlier than that it was not known whether Asia and North America were united or separated. To Peter, the great, Czar of Russia, is due Bering's first expedition in 1725, which was organized and dispatched to settle the question of the union or separation of Asia and America. Bering's return and report raised more questions than it settled, and he was dispatched on a second voyage of exploration and discovery on the west coast of North America. The hardships of that memorable voyage, the separation of the ships by storm, and Bering's tragic death on the island, which bears his name were briefly set forth. From that voyage resulted the first map not purely fanciful of what is now Alaska. A copy of that map, which for forty years remained substantially the only map of the region, was exhibited. Then came the discovery and map of that redoubtable English captain, Cook, who, in 1778, traced out the principal outlines of the Alaska coast from its southern boundary to Icy Cape. The map of this navigator was also exhibited. Vancouver, who had been one of Cook's lieutenants, was dispatched from England before President Washington was half through his first term to continue Cook's researches and especially to seek for a northwest passage. This work was described, and copies of two of Vancouver's maps exhibited.

The Czar's Sweeping Ukase.

In 1821 the Czar of Russia by a proclamation or "ukaz" as it is called, declared that "all the land bordering on the north Pacific ocean from northern Japan northward on the Asiatic coast and southward on the American coast to latitude 54 degrees 40 minutes was Russian territory, and warned all foreign vessels not to approach within 100 miles thereof, except by reason of distress. Russian cruisers were sent out to enforce this proclamation, and the brig *Pearl* of Boston was seized. Against this the United States protested. Great Britain also entered her protest. It resulted that three years later a convention was entered into between the United

States and Russia, by which the czar ceded from the position taken in this ukaz, conceded the right to hunt, fish, and trade in those waters and agreed to make no settlements on the American coast south of latitude 54 degrees 40 minutes. The United States stipulated at the same time to make none north of that parallel. The following year a similar convention was entered into between Great Britain and Russia, and at the same time the eastern boundary of Alaska, which is now attracting public attention, was laid down.

The speaker having gone over this history and set forth the geographic facts, which the diplomatists were in possession of when framing this convention, emphasized it by a few facts which the negotiators did not know. The north coast of Alaska was a blank on the maps. Whether Alaska and Greenland were united or separated no man knew. The Russians had gained a little knowledge of the great river Kwikpak, the Eskimo word for Big river, but had no knowledge of the river beyond its mouth. That this river was identical with the Yukon was not even dreamed of, and it remained unknown for years afterward. Thus when the 141st meridian was selected as a boundary it passed through a region of which they knew no more than we now know of the region about the south pole.

The Boundary Line.

The speaker then distributed printed slips consisting of an extract of that part of the treaty which describes the boundary line, and proceeded with the help of the maps to carefully examine the language in the light of the historic facts and the knowledge possessed by the diplomatists. It will be remembered that the boundary line starting on the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes proceeds up Portland canal to its head, and then follows the crest of the mountains, which were shown on Vancouver's maps, and believed by the diplomatists to extend in a direction parallel to the coast to the 141st meridian, and thence due north to the Arctic ocean. It was, however, further provided that in case these mountains should be found more than thirty-five miles inland from the coast, then the boundary was to be a line parallel to the winding of the coast; and at a distance of not more than ten marine leagues therefrom. Referring to the facts laid before the Geographic Society in previous years, the speaker called his audience to witness that the supposed range of mountains did not exist and that therefore the alternative clause in the treaty must needs be adopted.

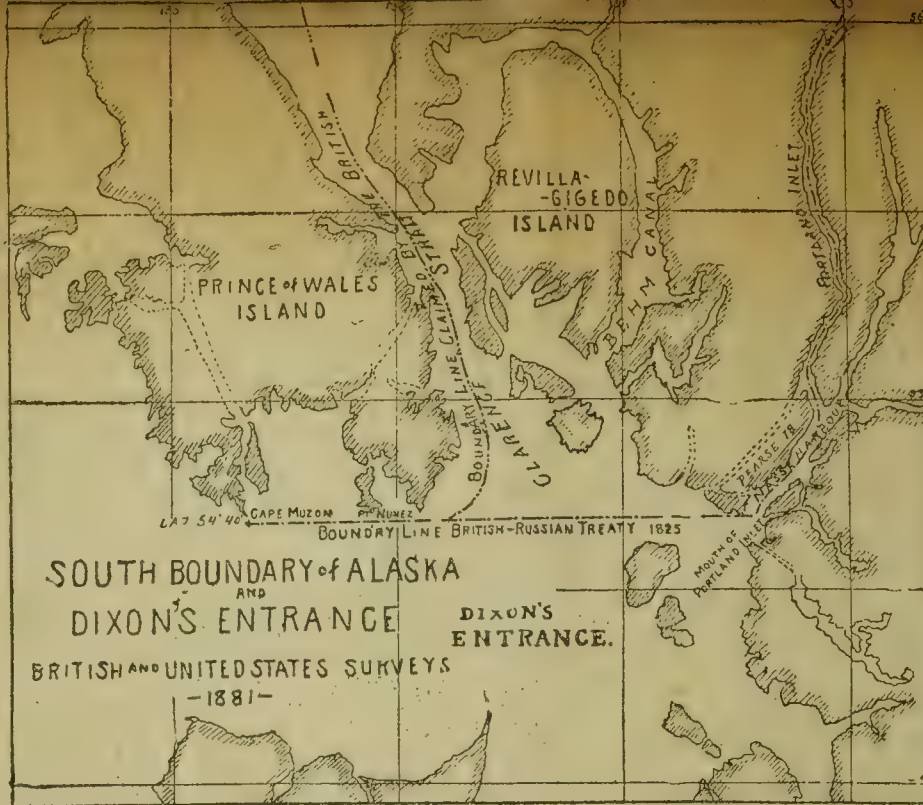
Changing the Map.

On all maps from 1825 down to 1884 the boundary line, it was declared, had been shown as, in general terms, parallel to the winding of the coast, and thirty-five miles from it. In 1884, however, an official Canadian map showed a marked deflection in this line at its south end. Instead of passing up Portland canal, this Canadian map showed the boundary as passing up Behm canal, an arm of the sea some sixty or seventy miles west of Portland canal. This change having been made on the bare assertion that the words

Portland canal, this change having been an error. By this change the line and an area of American territory, about equal in size to the state of Connecticut, was transferred to British territory. The speaker then animadverted upon this matter with some fairness, pointing out that three distinct lines of argument proved the untenability of this British Columbian claim. First, the British admiralty when surveying the northern limit of British Columbian possession in 1808, one year after the cession of Alaska, surveyed Portland canal, and not Behm canal, thus by implication admitted this canal as the boundary line. Second, the region now claimed by British Columbia was at that time occupied by a military post of the United States without objection or protest on the part of British Columbia. Third, Annette Island in this region was, by an act of Congress, four years ago, set apart as a reservation for the use of the Metlakatla Indians, who sought asylum under the American flag to escape annoyances experienced under the British flag.

Still Another Shift.

Turning attention now to Lynn canal, the northernmost extension of the Alexander archipelago, the speaker pointed out that the official Canadian map of 1884 carried the boundary line around the head of this canal; that another Canadian map three years later carried the line across the head of the canal in such manner as to throw its headwaters into British territory; still later Canadian maps carry the line not across the head of the canal, but cross near its mouth, some sixty or seventy miles south of the former line. Upon these shifting lines the speaker made some caustic remarks, closing with a reference to



the steps by which one after another the European powers had withdrawn their claims to dominion in North America. To break the hold of England on the thirteen American colonies required a seven years' war, but from Spain we acquired Florida by peaceful bargain and sale; similarly by the Louisiana purchase we extinguished all French title, and lastly from Russia, by the purchase of Alaska we extinguish the Russian title. Great Britain alone of all European nations still maintains her hold on the North American continent. If the Alaskan boundary question should be the agency, said the speaker, of removing this last vestige of European domination over the North American continent, the wisdom of Mr. Seward's purchase will receive ample vindication.

THE YUKON COUNTRY.

It is Proposed That British Columbia Take the District.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 26.—Capt. John Irving, a member for Cassair, in the northern portion of British Columbia, in the provincial legislature, will, Monday, move a resolution which will affect the miners who are going to the Yukon country and may also hasten the solution of the boundary question.

The object of Capt. Irving's resolution is to take this district into British Columbia and govern it from Victoria. Miners would have to conform to British Columbia mining laws and take out licenses, and the provincial government would look more favorably on the proposed scheme to construct a road through Canadian territory to the mines, giving cities of British Columbia a chance to get some of the trade which the Sound country now practically controls.

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MONDAY.....FEBRUARY 3, 1896

ENGLAND AFTER A PACIFIC HARBOR.

Charge Against the United States.

EVIDENCE OF ITS FALSITY.

REFUTATION OF LORD SALISBURY'S STATEMENTS.

An Attempt to Secure a New Terminus for Canada's Transcontinental Road.

According to the Montreal Star dispatches from London, Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain have been very studiously considering the results of the inquiries made in Canada on behalf of British Columbia in regard to the boundary line between that province and the Northwest Territory and Alaska. They are said to have reached the sober conclusion that "the United States has no right under the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825 to 3,000,000 acres of land opposite Prince of Wales island, on the

Pacific Coast, which is of high strategic value, and which the United States has usurped since buying Alaska."

The dispatches go on to say that "the records of the dispatches of Pagot to Lord Canning show that Clarence strait and not Portland inlet (canal) is the correct boundary," and that "it is suggested that the Canadian members of the Alaska Boundary Commission have been misled into assuming the correctness of the United States assumption."

It would be more than strange that any records worth considering bearing on this question should be found in Canada that were not also on file in Washington, London and St. Petersburg; but there is no predicting on how slim a foundation the British diplomats will build a claim, to them strong and substantial, to all the above "usurped" territory and more besides. The only possible evidence that the records of Canada could show would be in the shape of maps made prior to the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825, or papers of the Hudson Bay Company. If the first they would be of no value, as there was no authorized survey made of that part of the Pacific Coast till long years after, and then the boundary, as laid down in 1825 from Vancouver's sketches and the Russian maps, was not changed. If the evidence is in the nature of private papers—Hudson Bay Company's or anybody's else—it will be valueless and inadmissible.

The whole question of the Alaskan boundary depends on the interpretation of the "spirit and intent" of the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825. In 1892 Great Britain bound herself to accept that treaty as fixing the boundary line by the following convention:

Convention between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for a joint survey of the territory adjacent to the boundary line of the United States and the Dominion of Canada dividing the Terri-

territory of Alaska from the province of British Columbia and the Northwest Territory of Canada, proclaimed August 26, 1892.

Article 1.—The high contracting parties agree that coincident or joint survey as may be found most convenient shall be made of the territory adjacent to that part of the boundary line of the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada dividing the Territory of Alaska from the province of British Columbia and the Northwest Territory of Canada from the latitude of 54 deg. 40 min. north to the point where the said boundary line encounters the 141st meridian of west longitude from Greenwich by commissioners to be appointed by the high contracting parties with a view of ascertainment of the facts and data necessary to the permanent determination of said boundary line in accordance with the spirit and intent of the existing treaties in regard to it between Great Britain and Russia and Russia and the United States, etc.

The part of the Anglo-Russian treaty on the spirit and intent of which all the questions depend is as follows:

Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales island, which point lies in the parallel 54 deg. 40 min. north latitude and between the 131st and 133d meridian of west longitude, Greenwich meridian, the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland canal, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of latitude. From this last named point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude of the same meridian (Greenwich), and finally from said point of intersection the said meridian in its prolongation as far as the frozen ocean, with reference to the line of demarcation as laid down in the preceding article it is understood, first, that the island called Prince of Wales island shall belong wholly to Russia (now by this cession to the United States).

Second.—That whenever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st meridian shall prove to be more than ten marine leagues from the ocean the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to Russia, as above mentioned (that is the limit of the possessions as ceded by this convention) shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast and which shall never exceed ten marine leagues therefrom (western limit).

A study of the above treaties, in connection with the accompanying map, and the facts as recorded in Russian, British and American surveys and maps since the beginning of the century, will show that the United States has usurped nothing.

The southernmost point of Prince of Wales island is Cape Muyon, which lies in latitude 54 deg. 40 min. north. There is no question, but that they intended the line to begin at that point. It next says that it shall ascend to the north along

the channel called the Portland canal. Here is the only possible ground for any controversy. Portland canal is some seventy miles east of Cape Muyon, and there is no direct provision in the treaty for its course between the two points. It is implied, however, that it is to follow the parallel 54 deg. 40 min. from Cape Muyon to the mouth of Portland canal, which lies in the same latitude. Great Britain, however, urged at first that the line should ascend Behm canal instead of Portland canal, as the names of the two were interchanged. Now, according to the dispatch, she shifts her claim still further to the west and says that Clarence strait is the channel meant by Portland canal, and that the ten marine leagues should be measured accordingly.

By no possible manipulation of words, phrases or punctuation marks can this claim be made to consist with the letter, much less the spirit of the Anglo-Russian treaty. If the line ascended to the north along the channel of Clarence straits it would not reach the point of the continent where it strikes the fifty-sixth parallel of latitude or any other point of the continent until it got near the fifty-ninth parallel. There is no room for doubt as to the meaning of the phrase "the point of the continent where it strikes the fifty-sixth parallel." The boundary line must intersect the fifty-sixth parallel on the continent—the mainland, and not in the middle of Clarence straits, or on one of the islands—and the interpretation of the treaty as describing its previous course must be made to agree with such intersection. Any other interpretation is entirely absurd.

As to the claim that the channel now called Portland canal is erroneously named and that either Bohm canal or Clarence straits should have such designation—Portland canal—Bohm canal and Clarence straits, as well as the



RESURRECTION CITY, MINING CAMP, COOK'S INLET, ALASKA.

other bodies of water and the islands, have been marked as they are on the accompanying map, on all the charts from the very first surveys, and by Keith Johnson, the maker of the Royal Atlas; Black and other British cartographers, and by Kiepert, the great German authority; the records of the British Geographical Society and the British Admiralty surveys, as well as the United States Coast and Geodetic surveys.

The acquisition of the territory about the eastern shores of Dixon entrance, especially Nasse harbor, is of much importance to Great Britain, and she is leaving nothing undone toward it. It offers the best facilities for shipping north of Puget sound. Egress to the ocean through Dixon entrance is very safe. At the time of building the Canadian Pacific Railroad Nasse harbor was looked upon as the terminal point on the Pacific Coast, and would even now be so made if possession is acquired.

A PERILOUS TRIP TO *San Francisco Chronicle* *Feb 2 1896* THE ALASKA MINES.

Experiences of a Party of Gold Hunters in the North—
Hardships Endured to Reach the Mines at Cook's Inlet

LAST MAY, in company with several hundreds more, we found ourselves in Juneau, Alaska. The reports of the finding of gold on the Yukon river, in the interior and among the islands near Juneau, as well as the reports that came from Cook's inlet, had drawn many from different places in the States who were anxious to dig gold. Some, when they reached Juneau, which is the outfitting point for the mines, became discouraged when they learned that to reach the mines on the Yukon they would have to take their blankets and provisions and tools on their backs, or on sleds, and make a weary journey of 750 miles, over mountains and along streams and across lakes and through snow and water. We learned that if we made the trip in winter when the streams are all frozen solidly we would avoid the water part, as we would travel all the way on the ice. But, if in the summer, after the ice breaks up, then our only way was to build a boat and go down the streams and across the lakes. After looking the situation over a number of us concluded that we did not want to make mules of ourselves, and, therefore, would not undertake the trip to the Yukon.

A steamer was ready to start for

Cook's inlet, but it had already all that it could possibly carry of freight and passengers. We began to look about us and decided to buy a boat and make the trip ourselves. There were six of us in the company—three were old miners, the others knew nothing about it. Two of the party understood handling a boat. After a little search we found a small schooner of about four tons' burden, which we were offered cheap. It was too small for such a trip, and with its little cabin was really only large enough for three men and their necessary belongings. But this was our only chance. It was purchased and loaded with about three and a half tons of provisions, tools, lumber and our belongings. On the evening of May 19th we sailed from Juneau, and as we moved off one of our acquaintances remarked, "Boys, you are going in your coffin." It came near proving true. Our course lay westward among the islands, following the route of the steamers that go from Juneau to Sitka. We had provided ourselves with a small skiff which we took in tow, the best chart obtainable of the northwest coast, a coast pilot, which, however, gave descriptions of the coast only about one-half the distance we wished to go, a small mariner's compass and a barometer.

The distance to Cook's inlet was estimated at over 1000 miles. The islands among which we passed are all, or nearly all, covered with a thick growth of

spruce, hemlock and cedar. The distance from Juneau to the open sea at Cross sound is 100 miles. Nothing of interest transpired. We did not lay up at night, as the weather was fine, and in this northern latitude the nights are so short that it did not pay. We divided ourselves into two watches so that one or other of the two who understood navigation would be on deck. Before we reached Cross sound we passed Icy bay, at the head of which is the Muir glacier, which is visited by all the excursion steamers. The bay was filled with floating ice.

About 9 o'clock of the sixth day we came in sight of the sound and the ocean beyond, and about the same time a strong wind began to blow off shore which took us rapidly toward the open sea, and we were soon rocking on the swell of the ocean and our craft, which had behaved admirably where it was still water, began to pitch and roll in an uncomfortable manner, so much so that three of our party took to the cabin, where they remained the rest of the day. As we reached the mouth of the sound and encountered the swell of the waves broke over our decks, wetting us to the skin and swamped our skiff. We put into Murphy's cove, where we fixed the schooner for rough weather the best we could by covering the hatchway and cabin door, to prevent our being swamped. Having wooded up and filled our casks with fresh water, after a three days' rest, a favorable breeze rising we again set sail.

The shore was rocky and precipitous and bare of timber. We kept within half a mile of shore. After seeking in vain for Palma bay, which is charted on the coast pilot, and rounding Icy point we again started on our course and came in sight of an enormous glacier, the face reaching to the sea and extending far back into the mountain range. This we found to be the La Perouse glacier. Mount La Perouse, 15,000 feet high, and Mount Grillon, 13,000 feet high, tower above this mass of snow and ice, and are themselves covered with snow. Between these two mountains, 8000 feet above the sea rests this immense glacier. Its face along the sea is two miles wide, and presents a grand sight with rugged peaks of clear, blue ice standing hundreds of feet high, with great crevasses extending far back into it.

On either side, where it has not reached the ocean, are huge piles of gravel and broken stone, which are being pushed along in front of it. A narrow belt of timber also lies along its front where it does not touch the ocean. The action of the water on this face detaches vast quantities of ice, which

the tide pushes its way with great force, so much so that the center of the channel is forced up five to six feet higher than either side, and boils and tumbles as it makes its way in. It was while trying to enter on the tide that La Perouse lost his men. On an island in the bay, known as Cenotaph island, he erected a monument, or cenotaph, in their memory. It cannot be entered with safety only when the tide is at its lowest or at its highest.

From Cape Fairweather to Ocean cape, a distance of forty-five miles, we counted thirteen glaciers, some of immense size and extending back through the range of mountains as far as the eye could reach.

We rounded Ocean cape, the entrance to Yakutat bay, on the 1st day of June, having been four days and nights from Cape Spencer, a distance of 120 miles. This we found to be a large bay, having a number of islands in it. We came to anchor about 4 o'clock opposite an Indian village and trading post. This was the first Indian village we had seen, and were not a little surprised to find that all the largest and best houses were owned and occupied by the natives. There were several two-story frame buildings of modern construction in which the head men lived. The Indians themselves dressed like white folks, but were different from any race we had ever seen. They were short in stature, had broad faces, with prominent cheek bones, and resembled the Japanese. In fact, we found living with them some Japs, and they could not be distinguished from the Indians.

In their habits they were dirty, like all Indians. They seemed to be supplied with plenty of good clothes, and in their houses we noticed cook stoves, with crockery and granite ware and cooking utensils—in fact, everything needed to keep house with. In the larger houses there are no partitions, and as many as twenty families will occupy one house. An imaginary partition is all that separates the families who occupy a floor 20x30 feet. Here they cook, eat and sleep and never trespass on each other's territory. In the trading stores we found a well-selected stock of goods, such as one might find in a country store, and toys of the latest kinds, including wax dolls with real hair. In conversation with one of the traders, he told us that the Indians would buy nothing but the very best. We wondered where the money came from, but soon learned that for a single sea-otter skin an Indian received \$150, and for other skins in proportion. This village has about 150 Indians all told. The Swedish Congregational Mission of Chicago have a church and mission

the schooner Enterprise, which they had chartered to take them through.

On the morning of June 6th we left Yakutat bay. It was bright and clear and as we left the bay we had our first view of Mount St. Elias, the highest peak in the United States, 19,500 feet high.

We had a good stiff breeze and at about 8 o'clock were nearly opposite Mount St. Elias. It had clouded up and looked threatening, when all of a sudden we were struck by a squall which came near turning us clear over. We, however, righted up and succeeded in getting under a double-reefed staysail before the storm was on in earnest.

We managed to get past the foot of

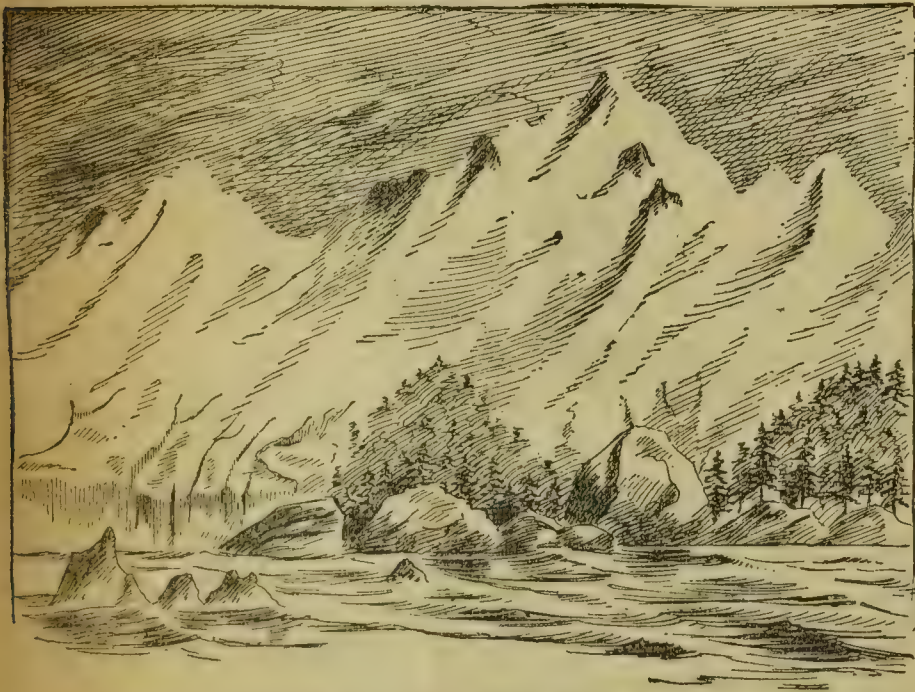
Malaspina glacier, which descends to the ocean from the sides of Mount Elias, without damage from the floating ice in the bay, and narrowly escaped being wrecked on the reef at Cape Yakutat, on which many vessels had been wrecked and lives lost, and through a narrow opening, in which we were carried safely on the crest of a big wave running free before the gale. In thirty-four hours after leaving Yakutat we anchored off Kyack island, the storm continuing for four days, giving us a much-needed rest. On shore we found a small Indian village, and two trading stores, one owned by the Alaska Commercial Company and the other by the Northwest Trading Company. We purchased some more supplies, paying \$1.50 per sack for flour and 20 cents per pound for bacon.

At daylight of June 14th we hove the anchor and sailed with a good breeze for Port Etches, distant ninety-six miles, situated on Hinchbrook island, at the entrance to Prince Williams' sound. The icy, stormy weather kept with us until we reached Port Etches, after a twenty-two-hour run, and anchored in still water. Here is a small village, occupied by Russians and Indians, and called Nuchuck. The buildings are made of hewed logs. There is also a Russian-Greek Catholic Church.

This is one of the oldest settlements in Alaska. There are about 100 families, Russian and Indian, making their living by hunting and fishing, game being very abundant. A sea-otter skin here is worth \$200. The Alaska Commercial Company have a store at this point. We found that the distance yet to sail, if we would take our schooner into Cook's inlet, was about 500 miles around the peninsula, but after our experiences, and the close chances we had run, we decided that we would not attempt it. We were told here that if we went up Prince William's sound to what is called Passage canal, it was only eighteen miles from the head of that over a divide to the head waters of Turn-Again Arm, a branch of Cook's inlet, where miners were at work. After waiting four days, and getting the best information obtainable about our route, we set sail up Prince William's sound. In this arm of the sea there are a great many islands, on some of which are high peaks covered with snow, but the majority are low wooded islands. Wild ducks were plenty, and whenever we went on shore we found bear signs, also, plentifully, but we were hunting for gold, not game.

On the mainland was a range of high, snow-covered mountains, between and along the face of which appeared numerous glaciers. A heavy belt of timber fringed the shore. On the fourth day we reached Passage canal. This is about twenty miles in length, averaging about one mile in width. On either side are high mountains with narrow belts of timber at their base. Near its head several streams came in from rifts in the mountains, fed by glaciers. We anchored near its head, and after selecting a site we unloaded our provisions and tools, put up a tent and hauled our boat into a little cove for protection from storms, and began to make preparations for a trip over the divide. Two were to stay with the boat, while four of us were to reach the diggings and then decide what was best to do. To make sure of the route, the captain and myself looked up the trail and found the most practicable and the only route. As we had brought lumber with us, we built a boat, sawing it out and making it ready to put together. We also made two small sleds to help us over the glacier. We then made into packs our lumber, sleds, two oars for the boat,

shovels and picks. We decided to make our trip up to the glacier with these, about five miles, and then the next day get up our blankets and provisions.



THE LA PEROUSE GLACIER.

fall into the sea with a noise like an explosion of dynamite.

Night prevented us from calling at Lituya bay, where there were some parties mining. This bay was discovered and named by the Russians. In 1786, on one of his voyages, La Perouse entered it, and while there lost an officer and several men. The bay is shaped like a letter T, having the entrance at the lower part. This entrance is about 300 feet wide, while the bay itself is large and has several large islands in it. Through this narrow entrance the

school there under the charge of Rev. William Hansen, who is also the Postmaster. They have in connection with the mission a small steam sawmill, so they provide themselves with lumber, as there is an abundance of timber about Yakutat bay.

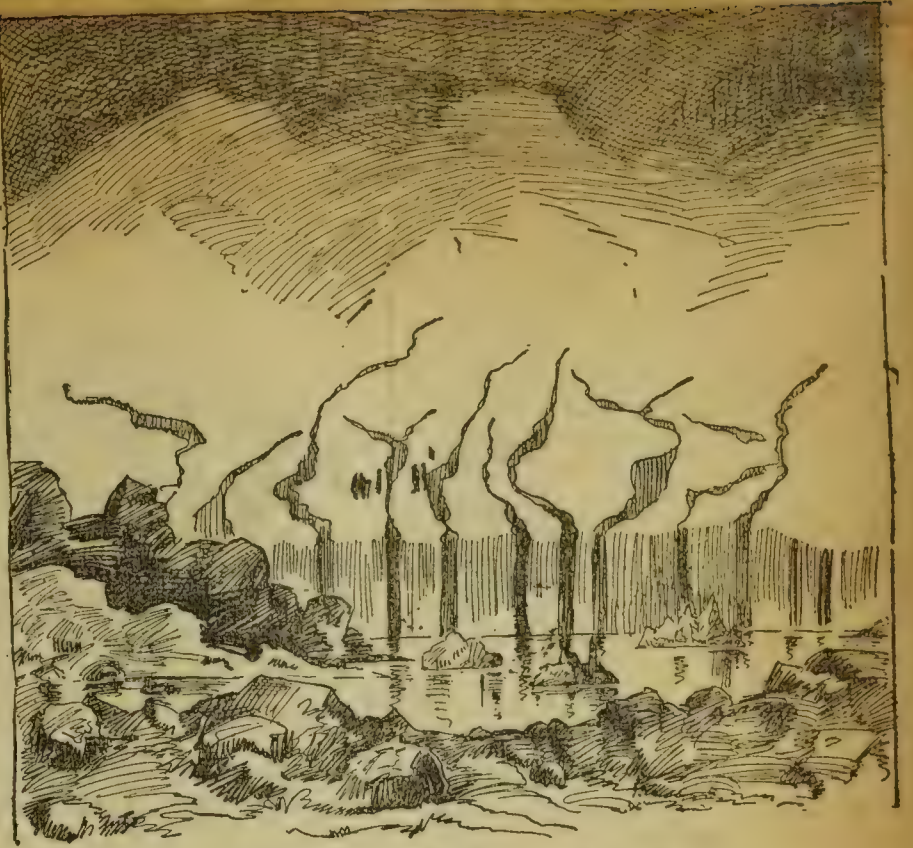
We found camped on shore five white men who had come a month before on the steamer Dora from Sitka, and who were waiting for a chance to go to Cook's inlet. They had two years' provisions, besides two machines for extracting gold from black sand, which they had brought with them from San Francisco. They were then expecting

Our route lay along and up a canyon, precipitous and rocky, with occasional patches of hard frozen snow, up which we had to cut steps with our shovels, and again scrambling up rocky places on hands and knees. It was extremely hard work, and, with an unwieldy pack of lumber, very difficult. It took us half a day to make the five miles. The next morning at 4 we were up, and began to pack up blankets, tent and stove and provisions for our trip, and at 8 o'clock all six of us started out with packs varying from forty to seventy-five pounds each. Up the same trail we made our way, occasionally one of the party making a misstep would fall, and have to be helped up by the others, his pack holding him down. When the sleds and lumber were reached we were glad to unload. Having fastened our sleds together like a pair of "bob" sleds we strapped on our lumber and tools, piling provisions and rolls of blankets on the top; then all hands took hold of a long rope, and we started off. The lower part of the glacier was icy and clear of snow. A large stream of water ran from under the glacier down through this canyon, up which we had come, into Passage canal. The glacier itself lies in a saddle of the mountains, and is in reality two glaciers, united at their summit, and extending, one branch toward Passage canal and the other toward Turn-Again-Arm, the distance across being about fourteen miles. After leaving the ice we found soft yielding snow, into which we sank ankle deep at every step, and our sleds sinking in, it was all we could do to pull them.

It was a heavy up grade, and we were compelled to cross crevasses that varied from one to five feet in width, and no one knew how deep. Our path lay directly across these, and we oftentimes had to make long detours to find a place to cross. We reached the summit at last, and here two of our party returned to the schooner, the other four pushing on. At this point we could see the waters of Passage canal and also Turn-Again Arm. When we were within two miles of the end of the glacier we came upon ice again, over which we had to travel with caution. We began to find broken rocks on the surface, which grew thicker and thicker, impeding our progress. In places were deep circular holes or wells full of water, pure and clear. Great crevasses began to appear and we found ourselves following between them, as they seemed to run to the end of the glacier, until in getting over some rough places our sleds broke down, and we could go no farther. It was getting late and growing cold, we could not camp there without wood, and we were a mile and a half from where we expected to camp. So taking stove and tent and what bundles we could carry, with our canes with spikes in the end, we made our way the best we could, jumping crevasses, into which if we had been unlucky enough to fall we should never have been able to have got out, and at length reached the foot, where a large stream of water stopped further progress. Leaving two to put up the tent and get wood, two of us dragged our weary way back after the rest of the provisions and bedding, and at last reached camp, completely fagged out. It was just 12 o'clock, midnight, when we ate our supper. We had been just twenty hours since we left camp. It was light enough to see plainly. As we were in north latitude 58 degrees, the sun is hidden but 2½ hours, and does not get dark enough, but that a newspaper can be read at night.

In the morning we had a chance to look about us. Another glacier came into this one from the side, and in the middle, where the two came together, there was a great upheaval of ice, seemingly forced up from beneath to a height of from fifty to 100 feet, and glistening in the sun. The whole lower part of the glacier seemed a black mass of rock and gravel. On both sides of the stream were immense piles of gravel and broken rock, which had evidently been deposited by the glacier very recently, as there were no signs of vegetation on them. The valley here is about a mile wide, the mountains high and abrupt, covered with a short growth of alder. From under the glacier came two streams of water, one on each side of the valley, carrying large volumes of water and very swift.

We found it necessary to cross before building our boat, as the stream ran under a part of the glacier. We packed our lumber down and got it across safely. The water was deep and icy cold. Three of us were provided with



CROSSING GLACIER TO COOK'S INLET.

long-legged rubber boots, water tight; the fourth had cut his and they leaked. It was hard work making the ford with a heavy pack on, but it was finally accomplished, the writer making three round trips, the last time packing over the man with the leaky boots. We found the first evidences that human beings had been in this country when we picked up a part of a broken handsled, with which some unfortunate had evidently come over the glacier.

We built our boat and started down stream on our travels. The descent was quite rapid, and we could only occasionally find water deep enough for us all to ride, there were so many boulders and rapids and gravel bars that we ran along shore managing the boat with ropes, holding back with all our might or going ahead in the water pulling for all we were worth to get over a sand bar. In this way we got over ten miles till we came where another stream joined this one, and we found plenty of water, and were soon where the tide came to the head of the arm. Along the sides of the mountains was plenty of timber and occasionally small flats covered with dry grass. Making a landing where there was plenty of dry wood, we prepared to camp. We had scarcely set foot on shore before we were fiercely attacked by an army of mosquitos—they are about as large as a mosquito with heavier bodies and a reddish color—and the first thing we felt was the sting, which they seem to thrust in you before their body touches you. We were driven back to the boat, and pushed away from the timber to the open grass plat. A good breeze was blowing and that scattered them, as they cannot fight against a wind. We had a lot of cheese cloth. Out of this we made protections for our heads and necks, and could then get wood. It rained that night and the next day, in fact the days that it does not rain in Alaska are scarce.

The Arm is here about three miles in width, and when we tied up that evening there was plenty of water. In the morning when we got up, with the exception of a small stream that ran close to the bank where we were, thirty feet below us there was no water—nothing but mud flats as far as we could see. The tide had gone out and left us high and dry. We had heard of the high tides in Cook's inlet and vicinity, and soon had an opportunity to see something of it. As the tide began to come in it rushed up the stream beneath us like a millrace, while on the mud flats its way was so impeded that it could not go fast enough and it began piling up in a wall until it seemed to

be five or six feet in height and extended clear across the arm. In this way it pushed along, and the water after it boiling and rushing like a big river in a freshet until the tide was full. Turn-Again Arm was named by Captain Cook, the navigator, who was hunting for a northwest passage. The tides in Cook's inlet are very high,

reaching, in places, forty feet—some claim sixty feet—and up this inlet he sailed expecting to find an outlet, and, finding the tide rushing with such force and volume up this passage, he sailed up, confident he had found the way, but was compelled to turn back, and then gave it its name, Turn-Again Arm.

We waited until the tide was going out, and we were carried at the rate of six miles an hour, and soon landed at the mouth of Bear creek, on which mining was being conducted. Here we found a number whom we had met at Juneau, some of whom were mining on this creek. The next day we visited Resurrection City, located at the mouth of Resurrection creek, consisting of

about twenty log houses and about as many tents. There were about 200 men here, some working on Bear creek, some on another creek just discovered, called Six-Mile creek, while a goodly number were on prospecting trips. The claims on Bear creek were all taken up, and were being worked with varying success, some claiming they were not getting over \$5 per day, while others claimed they were getting \$12 to the man. The claims on Resurrection creek were also all taken. On this creek the mining had been done on the bars along the creek, there being so much water that no attempt had been made to reach bedrock. Every one seemed to be satisfied with what they were getting. On Bear creek the bedrock was reached at six feet, but the quantity of heavy boulders made it difficult to work. Provisions were plenty in camp, and moose and mountain sheep were selling in camp at 5 cents per pound. From here we went to Six-Mile creek and did some prospecting. Those who had been there for several weeks had found good prospects and were busy whipsawing lumber for sluices. Two of us decided to stay, while the other two had become discouraged, and insisted on returning to the schooner, and going back to Juneau. We had purchased everything in company, and as our private property was also on the schooner, we had to leave and go back with them, intending, however, to come back.

On reaching the schooner and holding a council of war, the majority decided to go back as far as Nuchuck, sell the schooner and provisions and return to Juneau on the steamer Dora. As there was no other way, the minority submitted, and we loaded up and in three days reached Nuchuck. Here we sold the schooner and supplies and took passage on the Dora to Sitka, stopping at Yakutat on the way. The five men who had been awaiting since we left to reach Cook's inlet were still there and had given it up, and they took passage on the Dora. We spent two weeks prospecting at Sitka and reached Juneau just three months from the day we left. Soon after our arrival a schooner arrived from Cook's inlet bringing reliable news of the opening of claims on Six-mile creek, which were paying \$18 per day to the man. Mining can only be carried on about three months in the year, June, July and August.

The prospects for that section for another year are good.

LARGE SUMS DUE UNCLE SAM.

FACTS DEVELOPED IN A FAMOUS
SUIT. 1896.

The North American Commercial
Company Has Failed to Settle
for the Seals.

Special Dispatch to the Chronicle.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Before Judge Wallace in the United States Circuit Court to-day United States District Attorney McFarlane of the Government and James C. Carter for the North American Commercial Company, concluded their arguments in the suit brought by the Government to recover \$132,187 50 from the company. The facts developed during the trial are as follows: When Alaska was purchased by the United States in 1867 the islands of St. Paul and St. George were included. In 1870 a lease for twenty years was made to the Alaska Commercial Company, which took 100,000 seals annually from the island during the whole term of their lease. The first lease expired in the spring of 1890, and on May 1st a new lease was made to the North American Commercial Company for a term of twenty years.

During the last three years of the Alaska Company's lease that company obtained its annual catch of 100,000 seals with great difficulty by lowering the grade of seals killed from the standard previously adhered to.

During the first year of the lease of the North American Commercial Company 21,000 seals only yielding good merchantable skins could be taken. The skins were sold on the London market for an average price of a little more than \$27 apiece. By the terms of its lease the North American Commercial Company agrees to pay an annual rental of \$60,000, a per capita royalty for each and every fur seal taken and shipped from the island of \$7 62½ and a revenue tax of \$2 for each and every fur taken and shipped from the islands.

For the year 1893, under the provisions of the contract, there was due to the United States for rental, royalties and tax on the 7500 seals taken the sum of \$132,187 50, with interest from April 1, 1894. There is another action pending for the rents and royalties due in April, 1895, amounting in all

to about \$214,298 37, with interest from April 1, 1895, and the rentals, royalties and tax accruing April 1, 1896, have not yet been paid, and will amount to \$215,000. While the suit just finished is for less than \$140,000, still another suit brought by the Government, and counter-suits entered by the Commercial Company, reach amounts running into the millions. International questions are also involved, and therefore Judge Wallace's decision will be doubly important.

THE SEAL FISHERIES.

Information Sent to Congress by
Secretary Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Secretary Carlisle sent to the House to-day a lot of information in regard to the lease of the seal islands and the policing of Behring sea in compliance with the resolution passed by the House a week or so ago. The communication is devoted principally to a statement of the amounts received by the Government from the lessees for privileges, the number of seals taken since 1870 and the cost of patrolling the sea since 1890.

Moneys from the lessees for the year 1895 are not due until April 1st, so the figures for 1894 are taken as a basis. In that year the total number of seals taken was 16,031; the amounts paid and unpaid from the lessees, \$214,298 37; cost of patrolling by the Navy, \$452,728 18, and by the revenue cutter service, \$56,439 63. The Navy did no patrolling in 1895, but the revenue cutter service did at a cost of \$148,677 74. Against this expense the Treasury Department figures the amounts due and unpaid from the lessees at \$24,375. The total cost of patrolling the seas from 1890 to 1895 inclusive is given as \$1,400,721 96. In addition to these amounts are \$55,219 97 for the support of the native inhabitants of the seal islands of Alaska from 1890 to 1895 inclusive, and \$74,645 61 for salaries and traveling expenses of agents to the seal fisheries of Alaska. The total number of seals taken since 1870 is 20,557,894. The total received from the lessees since 1870 is \$6,351,961 38. The total expended for policing, support of natives and salaries and expenses of agents was \$1,693,104 97.

BERNE (Switzerland), February 4.—The Federal Council has authorized the President of the Swiss Republic to accept the proposal tendered by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States that in the event of no agreement as to the choice of an arbitrator for the Canadian sealers' claims the President of Switzerland shall designate an arbitrator.

of this desert of ice there exists an oasis, fertile, almost tropical in its luxuriance. Here is a long sloping beach, where the rushing tide rises and falls at varying seasons from sixteen to twenty-six feet; and here it is that man, ever seeking for sources of natural wealth, has found a storehouse, measureless, upon which to draw.

Rising sheer 500 feet from an intervening plain, a dun-colored precipice seamed and lined with black veins bids man come and partake of the riches that nature has stored for him. Coal veins seven to eight feet in thickness traverse the face of this mighty cliff for miles and miles in horizontal lines and the erosive forces of nature have worn away from the face of the cliff and thrown down upon the plain below great masses of coal to lie slacking in the midnight sun. Overlying and underlying these immense deposits of coal are exhaustless banks of clay, of the very finest quality, adapted to the manufacture of terra cotta, and it is proposed to establish here a factory for the making of pottery of all kinds.

Beating upon the shore, here, come the rushing waters of the Japan current with its warm and life-giving breeze to convert the rigorous climate of the northland into a temperate clime. Wild gooseberries, blackberries, strawberries and many of the flowers and trees that are indigenous to California abound, and it is here that generous Uncle Sam has established his Postoffice.

Cook's inlet promises to be the scene of wild excitement during the next year. Rich placer mines, with fabulous deposits of gold, have been discovered at Turnagain arm and on Resserectio creek, where thirty-five men last year panned out \$1000 each in gold. News of rich finds spreads rapidly among the prospectors and thousands are preparing to journey to the new El Dorado as soon as the weather permits. At Juneau and Sitka, the Yukon river excitement is almost forgotten, and the fever has spread even to San Francisco, where a number of parties are fitting out for an expedition to the new gold fields.

There are three salmon canneries established on Cook's inlet, and a fleet of fishing vessels is engaged in taking salmon and halibut there. The halibut of Cook's inlet is of immense size. Thus, not only the soil and rocks yield up their riches, but the waters as well.

and there has grown up a large colony along the shores of the inlet. There are fourteen stores, three salmon canneries, two coal mines, a smart fishing fleet and thirty-five prospectors in the region, comprising in all nearly 300 men, and it was in order that these men might hear from the world oftener than once a year that the Postoffice at Coal bay, a central point on Cook's inlet, was established, with the name of Seward.

The petition for the establishment of this office was prepared in San Francisco, and was perhaps one of the strongest that ever went forward in behalf of so secluded and remote a station. It bore the personal indorsement of Senator George C. Perkins, who strongly urged the establishment, and was signed by all the heaviest wholesale and retail merchants of this city, as well as by the authorities of the following named companies having interests in that locality: Alaska Packers' Association, Arctic Fishing Company, Alaska Improvement Company, North Pacific Mining and Transportation Company, North American Commercial Company, North Pacific Trading and Packing Company, Golden Gate Mining, Trading and Development Company, The McCollam Fishing and Trading Company and Pacific Steam Whaling Company.

Freeman H. Curtiss, the Postmaster, is the superintendent of the North Pacific Mining and Transportation Company, at Coal bay.

The mail route established by the same general order of the department is from Kodiak, on the island of the same name, hitherto the northernmost regular Postoffice in the United States. Thirteen trips a year will be made between Kodiak and Seward, and the mail brought thither will include that for many outlying stations.

The Postoffice at Seward is located in the store and boarding-house of the N. P. Mining and Transportation Company. A town site has been located at this point, and during the next year, owing to the mining excitement, it is expected that a populous village will arise, with its usual concomitants of high prices and immense profits.

Up to six months ago there was main-

A POSTOFFICE IN

THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.

The Northernmost Station in Uncle Sam's Service—
Scene of Gold and Coal Mining and Rich Fisheries.

A POSTOFFICE was established October 25, 1895, in latitude 59 deg. 36 min. 8 sec. north, longitude 151 deg. 23 min. 37 sec. west, the northernmost point in all of Uncle Sam's dominions to which a regular mail service has been extended.

Appropriately, this postoffice, being located in that section of the country once known as "Seward's folly," has been christened Seward, as if in ironical derision of those who once were inclined to doubt the sanity of the man who had made the greatest bargain that ever a shrewd Yankee mind conceived.

The bonds and all documents necessary to constitute Freeman H. Curtiss Postmaster at this lonely northern station went forward on that date, but it was not until last Monday that the

news reached San Francisco that the efforts of those concerned in the establishment of a postoffice at this place had been successful.

Seward is located on the north shore of Kachekmak bay, an opening to the east out of Cook's inlet, from whose southern shore mighty glaciers grind slowly down the mountain side, drop gigantic and fantastic masses of ice into the sea to float away as icebergs and imperil navigation. All about is cold and desolate and severe. The gray rocks upon the south shore of Kachekmak rise precipitous from the shore, and the spray from the restless waves freezes as it falls into a shower of snow and glinting ice. The mountain range that borders the water is clad from summit to base with everlasting snow.

On the north shore of Kachekmak a strange contrast to this inhospitable prospect appears. There, waving grasses, fragrant flowers, trailing vines and deciduous trees proclaim that in the midst

tained at a point near the boundary of Alaska, on the line of the Arctic circle, a Postoffice known to the authorities as "Mitchell, San Francisco special." Mitchell was located in the vicinity of the Yukon gold fields and was established for the convenience of the miners. The Postmaster at this point was required by the Government, at his own expense, to carry the mail from San Francisco thence, a distance of 2700 miles. Mitchell was then entitled to the honor of being the northernmost Postoffice, but it was discontinued, inasmuch as mail seldom found its way thither. No mail route was ever established about trails, through canyons, down lakes and rivers, over rapids and through shoals, that mail was carried thither.

Freeman H. Curtiss, the newly appointed Postmaster, whose home is in Oakland, returned from Seward December 1st in the bark Theobald, coal laden, bringing 1000 tons of the Alaska coal. He intends returning to Seward in the first week of March. He expects that Seward will become the coaling station for the North Pacific squadron and for the fleet of merchant marine. All the Alaskan canneries and the steam whalers, he thinks, will get their coal at this point, and that there will grow up a prosperous business.

It is his opinion that at least 1000 persons will get their mail at Seward, and that before another year passes fully double that number will be patrons of the office.

The immediate coal fields of the Kenai peninsula, to the north of Kachekmak bay, comprises 1500 square miles. The cost of mining is reduced to a minimum and being right at the water side it can be transported and sold in San Francisco in competition with the coal of nearer fields, requiring rail transportation.

The glaciers on the opposite shore to Seward are seven in number, only three of which have been named, and none of them have been explored to their full extent.

"It is my belief," said Mr. Curtiss, "that these are simply arms from one gigantic icefield upon the plateau above. Grewingk, the glacier that reaches the water directly opposite Seward, is one and a half miles in width and for ten miles back from the shore its extent is still apparently limitless. I have been on Grewingk glacier. It is traversed by yawning crevasses and the surface is marked by great cliffs and mounds. Explorations are, therefore, dangerous and uninviting. The memory of the one trip I made is such that I will never be tempted to go there again."

"The peculiarity of Coal harbor is that it is open the year round and affords fine anchorage at all seasons. The Government is preparing to establish a lighthouse at the entrance to Cook's inlet. The station is visited by all Government vessels. Among the inhabitants of the Cook's inlet country the oldest settlers are Russians. Some have been there twenty years in the employ of trading stations, a few itinerant hunters and latterly a number of prospectors. The Russians made the first discovery of gold and mined the fields there over thirty years ago and it is only recently that Americans have come in to develop them."

San Francisco Chronicle
Feb 10, 1896

REINDEER IN ALASKA.

The Indians Said to Be Killing and Selling Them for Food.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—In an interview in a Washington paper, in which no name is given, the statement is made that the Indians near St. Michaels are killing reindeer, which were imported for their use by the Government, and are selling the meat to white traders in Norton sound. John N. Wilson bought in February of last year, it is stated, two tons of reindeer hams at one cent per pound. The natives brought many loads of hams on dog sleds, and would have supplied several tons if they could have found a market.

It is claimed that the importation of reindeer was never necessary, and that the \$45,000 asked for this year by the Secretary of the Treasury will be wast-

ed if allowed. All statements of Government commissions in Alaska have been in favor of the importation of reindeer, and the matter will receive the attention of the department.

AN ARMY OF MEN San Francisco WILL HUNT GOLD.

Chronicle
Feb 15, 1896
Thousands Attracted to
Alaska.

PLACERS AT COOK'S INLET.

REPORTED TO BE VERY RICH AND
ACCESSIBLE.

The Presence of Game and Vegetation
Makes the New Fields
Exceedingly Desirable.

Special Dispatch to the Chronicle.

TACOMA, February 14.—Hard times and the desire for gold are driving an army of men from the Northwest to Alaska this spring. The rush has already commenced. Conservative miners estimate that 3000 men will go into the Yukon country alone. The steamer Willapa, sailing to-night, carries 607 miners and a cargo made up principally of their baggage, goods, sledges, pack horses and cows. John Kerry takes up seven horses to establish a pack-train service across Chilcat pass.

The greatest excitement regarding Alaska, however, is over the gold finds at Cook's inlet, 1000 miles beyond Sitka. Of 225 miners who worked there last summer 125 remained all winter to be on the ground early this spring. A great majority of those who came out will return. So great is the excitement over the Cook's inlet mines that at least nine schooners will leave the Sound for there early this spring. All will take parties of miners. All miners are outfitting here. Some of the schooners will bring back cargoes of codfish in the fall. E. L. Jones, a returned miner, says the lowest amount of gold washed out by any of the men last summer was \$8 per day and the highest \$20. Wages were \$5 per day. The best record made was that of four men with two rockers, who took out \$1320 in five days.

"There is room there for 3000 men to take up good claims, and probably a thousand will go in this spring. The only way of getting there last year was to go to Sitka, take the mail boat there for Kodiak, and there wait for a small twelve-ton sailing vessel going to Cook's inlet. The fare was \$100 without freight and the distance traversed from Tacoma was 1900 miles. Sailing vessels will begin leaving the Sound direct for Cook's inlet this season, starting about the middle of March or the 1st of April. They will take passengers for \$50, including 800 pounds of provisions, enough to outfit them for six months, and will set them down at the inlet in forty-five to sixty days. By taking the ocean route and not skirting the coast 500 miles will be saved."

The mining at Cook's inlet has so far been placer work entirely. Rich quartz has been found also, and by another season it is believed stamp mills will be put in.

Jones says that bear, moose and other game abound there. Wild cranberries are plentiful, grass covers the earth and there is considerable small timber. These features make the Cook's inlet region much more desirable to work in than the Yukon country.

MURDERS DUE San Francisco TO SUPERSTITION. *Chronicle*

Killing of Two Indians in
Alaska. Feb 15, 1896

A MEDICINE MAN STABBED.

HIS SLAYER SHOT BY HIS VICTIM'S
FRIENDS.

He Had Failed to Cure a Sick Chief
—Other News of the
North.

Special Dispatches to the Chronicle.

PORT TOWNSEND (Wash.), February 17.—Superstition and alleged witchcraft are responsible for a double murder at the Hoonah Indian mission, eighty miles from Sitka, Alaska. Meager particulars of the tragedy were received here to-day. Though the tribe is generally believed to have been converted to Christianity, recent murders show that superstition still rules them.

One of the chiefs had been ailing with an incurable disease for a long time. When the Indian doctor was unable to effect a cure the sick man's friends threatened him with bodily injury if the patient died. As a last excuse the doctor charged one of the tribe who was not very popular with being allied with the devil and exercising an evil influence over the sick chief.

The accused, who had been partly educated by the missionaries, upon being appraised of the accusation and the judgment decreed by the other chiefs that he should suffer penance for his acts, promptly retaliated by stabbing the doctor to death. The sequel to the charge confirmed the suspicion in the minds of the sick man's friends and they, together with the doctor's close associates, shot and killed the murderer.

For a time serious trouble among the Indians at the mission was apprehended, but the impending trouble for the time being was averted. At last accounts the feeling was still intense and an outbreak was likely to occur at any time.

Several medicine men who exercise great influence over the tribe caused the hot-headed young members to avenge the death of their brother doctor. The murders were committed in the Indian villages and were not witnessed by any whites, consequently no arrests have been made. The latest news is to the effect that the dead man's relatives and friends propose demanding an indemnity for his death, which, if persisted in, will surely precipitate further bloodshed.

HARDSHIPS IN ALASKA.

Experiences of a Yukon River Mail Carrier.

SEATTLE (Wash.), February 17.—Fred Gasch Jr. of this city, who is assistant manager of the Yukon Transportation Company, having the contract for carrying the British mails into the territory drained by that river, has had an experience he will not forget. Under date of Dyea, January 26th, he writes to his parents in this city. He had intended going into the Yukon himself, but has abandoned that intention. "My feet were frozen pretty badly," he writes, "but I am now in good shape, as only yesterday I traveled eighteen miles on snowshoes from the foot of the mountain to Dyea—not for pleasure, I assure you, but because we ran out of food. We have been camped in the

mountains for five weeks, trying to cross the summit. A little over five days ago we began to run short of food, and Mr. Healy and one of the Indians started back, but when they reached the post the wind was blowing from the north and it was 30 degrees below zero, and it was impossible to face the wind and return to camp. Two miles further up the mountain, at the stone house, there was food enough to last us all winter, but no human being could face the storm and bring it to our camp.

"On one of my short trips around the camp I found half of a sack of chopped feed hanging up in a tree, where it had been left last spring. Bill Stewart, myself and five dogs lived on chopped feed mush and bread made of flour and water, and it seemed very good."

A few days later Gasch struck out for Dyea, and reached there much exhausted. Supplies were sent back to Stewart.

HEAVY TRAVEL TO ALASKA.

The Steamship Company to Put on Another Boat.

SEATTLE (Wash.), February 17.—Alaska travel is growing to such an extent that the Pacific Coast Steamship Company has determined to put another steamer, the Mexico, on the route, in addition to the Topeka and Al-Ki, which are now crowded every trip with freight and passengers for the north. The steamer Topeka will leave tomorrow morning for Alaska with a full list of passengers and a full cargo. When she leaves Departure bay she will have 820 tons of freight.

The dock had several piles of Alaska freight to-day, all the provisions being done up in the oil bags that have been found so useful in preserving them from dampness and convenient in packing across the country. Six sleds will go up of the light portable pattern to be used for carrying goods across the stretches of snow. The sleds are either drawn by dogs or hand. Several sleeping bags that have been made by local sailmakers will go up on the Topeka and will be used experimentally. They are made in the shape of an ordinary sack with canvas on the outside and a heavy blanket on the inside.

ishing proper technical instruction.

MAIL FOR COOK'S INLET.

Efforts to Arrange for a New Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—Evidence continues to reach Washington that there is to be a great exodus of miners from California to the Cook's Inlet gold diggings in the spring. It comes incidentally in connection with inquiries and requests concerning legislation for Alaska. All who are interested in the territory hear of large numbers of miners who will go there, and the necessity for a post route to a point near the head of the inlet is apparent. Senator Perkins has already taken such steps as have thus far been possible to secure the establishment of this route, and all that apparently now remains is to secure a reasonable offer from some transportation company to carry the mails.

San Francisco Chronicle
Feb 16, 1896.

ALASKAN REINDEER.

A story comes from Washington to the effect that the Indians near St. Michaels, in Alaska, are slaughtering the reindeer recently imported by the Government for their benefit and selling the meat at ridiculously low prices to the whites in the Norton sound region. It is stated that John N. Wilson, a trader, in February, 1895, bought two tons of reindeer hams from the Indians which were brought to his place on dog sleds, and that if a market had presented itself much more could have been provided.

As these statements are accompanied by references to the fact that the Gov-

ernment made a mistake in importing the reindeer, and that it would be unnecessary extravagance to make further expenditures for the purpose of adding to the herds, it is interesting to inquire who are the adverse critics of the movement to fill Alaska with an animal so well suited to the climate of the country. They cannot be the whites on Norton sound, for they would not oppose a movement which resulted in giving them cheap meat, and it is not probable that the Indians who are profiting by hunting and selling reindeer meat are advocates of economy in national expenditure.

Who, then, are the economists? The author of the statement is an anonymous contributor to a paper published at the national capital. In all probability he is one of the people maintained at Washington to look after the affairs of the big companies doing business in Alaska and whose interests will be best subserved by making the Territory as unattractive as possible. They are responsible for the obstacles placed in the way of providing a suitable government for Alaska, and they are doing all in their power to conceal the resources of the Territory, which they are always careful to portray as an uninviting region of little or no use except to grow fur-bearing animals.

The people of the Pacific Coast know better than this. They are aware that Alaska has a variety of resources and not a few attractions, and they believe that one day it will support as large, energetic and thrifty a population as is found in Sweden and Norway, whose advantages are small by comparison. The people aware of these facts noted with pleasure the movement to propagate the reindeer in Alaska, and were satisfied when they heard that they were multiplying so rapidly that they had already become a source of food supply that could be depended upon by Indians and whites. The statement telegraphed from Washington will only confirm their opinion as to the wisdom of the movement and the judiciousness of extending it by further appropriations if necessary. And such appropriations will only be opposed by the commercial companies and the steamship lines whose managers fancy that their income will be diminished if Alaska needs to draw less freely on other sections of the Union for salt beef, pork and other meats.

Morning Post
Washington D.C.
Feb 18, 1896

ONLY YEARLY IN THE WORLD.

A Unique Newspaper Published in Far Away Arctic Alaska.

Dates do not count for much in that northern end of the world that forms the extreme of Uncle Sam's arctic possessions. The benighted Eskimos are not accustomed to have the news of every twenty-four hours served with breakfast of hot rolls and coffee. But although lightning printing presses, typesetting machines, and swift pencilled illustrators are unknown there, Alaska still enjoys the distinction of supporting the most unique newspaper in the world, in fact, the only yearly published in the vast expanse of terra firma that the sun shines upon.

When it comes to the matter of penny newspapers, the Eskimo Bulletin, for that is the appellation of the pioneer sheet, is an example of due appreciation for the worth of ready information. It costs \$1 a year, which is, of course, \$1 per issue of one quarto sheet of two three-column pages. The editor and publisher, W. T. Lopp, of the mission school, Cape Prince Wales, Alaska, modestly announces that the publication has been suspended for two years, the last issue, just at hand, being dated June, 1895. Notwithstanding this, the Eskimo Bulletin has enterprise, such as a local Judge once termed enterprise with a vengeance. It has a special from Golovin Bay, dated March, 1895, an-

nouncing in screaming headlines the discovery of valuable gold mines, which, however, cannot be worked until the spring thaw.

The social columns of the Eskimo Bulletin introduces novelties, which up-to-date metropolitan dailies have not yet brought out. A double-headed composition announces the first Eskimo wedding in Arctic Alaska, when "on September 30, Ne-tax-ite, one of the herders, and Ku-gik, the kitchen girl, were married by the Rev. T. L. Brevig, of Port Clarence. The groom presented the minister two white fox skins as a marriage fee." This starts the column, in which follows the likeness of a bare-headed Eskimo, seated upon a polar bear skin. He holds aloft a cup of piping hot tea. This social scene is labeled "Becoming civilized." Among the fashion notes appear these paragraphs:

"Only ladies in mourning wear bangs." "Belts made of the skin of wolverine feet, claws on, with suspender buckles, sleighbells, and door keys dangling, are all the rage."

"On May 10, Se-ga-yook, having killed his first bird with bow and arrow, gave a kisok (flour paste, sweetened with molasses) party to his companions."

The Bulletin has an editorial column, in which a plea is made for more reindeer and better mail facilities. Numerous casualties in Eskimo world, where natives have been carried off to sea on ice floes and received wounds while hunting walrus, are noted, as well as the interchange of pleasantries and establishment of the entente cordiale between tribes, hitherto hostile.

Providence Journal
Rhode Island
Feb 23, 1896

ARCTIC TRANSPORTATION.

Important Problem Solved by the Introduction of Reindeer in Alaska.

A GREAT FIELD FOR EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Extension of Civilization.—Recommendation of the Commissioner of Education That \$45,000 be Appropriated to Purchase Reindeer.

THE Secretary of the Interior has approved and forwarded to Congress the recommendation of the Commissioner of Education that the sum of \$45,000 should be appropriated the present year for the purchase of reindeer, the same to be furnished by the lowest bidder and delivered at suitable points on the Alaskan coast. Fifteen hundred to two thousand reindeer would, it is thought, be secured by this sum. Added to the nine hundred or more deer already in the herd kept at Port Clarence, near Behring Strait, there will be a stock of twenty-five hundred or more. The natu-

ral increase of a herd of reindeer, judging from the experience of the last four years in Alaska, amounts to upwards of fifty per cent. increase of the entire herd. With three thousand reindeer the annual increase would be at least fifteen hundred, and the Bureau of Education could distribute in the first year a sufficient number to each missionary station and white settlement to provide herds of from one to two hundred each. These under the care of Lapland herdsmen and with additions from the central herd on following years would soon grow to be large herds. Through the efforts of the missionary schools and the Government schools the natives would learn to breed and train the reindeer and the native population would thus be raised from the savage state of mere hunters and fishermen to the higher conditions of nomads or herdsmen. Whereas, now, inter-communication between the villages in Alaska is very precarious in the winter time, due to the fact that the dogs that draw the sledges have

crack along from village to village in order to procure their necessary food, on the other hand, the reindeer can procure his food immediately from the moss under the snow at any point where he is turned loose. The dogs travel at the rate of thirty-five miles a day, while the reindeer travels ninety miles a day. It would be possible to have communication with all of the settlements scattered through Alaska once in two weeks during the long winter season. Once large herds of reindeer are established in Alaska a plentiful supply of the best food will become everywhere available. The danger to miners and other settlers, who run the risk of coming short of provisions in case of mishaps to their annual stores, would be removed, as well as the danger to those natives who have been deprived of their food by the destruction of the walrus and whale. There is no reason why a large population of hardy people should not live and find profitable industries in Alaska. The one food supply that amounts to anything is the long, white, fibrous moss (Cladonia Rangiferia), which exists in such abundance that ten million of reindeer can subsist upon it within the Territory of Alaska, judging by the experience of those countries, like Lapland and Finland, where similar conditions exist.

The main argument used by the Commissioner of Education for this appropriation on the part of Congress is not chiefly the one based on the Christian sentiment of the people, an appeal to prevent starvation, although all missionaries and other authorities report numerous cases of death by starvation. The object of the introduction of reindeer is not to afford a temporary relief by furnishing food to the natives, but rather the transformation of a people from the savage employments of hunting and fishing into a higher grade of civilization, that of herdsmen and teamsters. In the condition of herdsmen and teamsters these people at once come into profitable business relations with the rest of the world. They furnish deer skins and meat for commerce, and they furnish the rapid transportation needed to make safe and prosperous the settlements in that Territory.

In this connection it is interesting to note some features of the latest published report on "Education in Alaska" by Sheldon Jackson, D. D., General Agent. It must be remembered, of course, that reports from this region are not up to date, as travel is slow, but the work accomplished is none the less of interest. Schools for the Arctic Eskimo were established in the summer of 1890 at Cape Prince of Wales, Point Hope and Point Barrow. During the same trip Mr. Jackson visited the coast of Siberia and distributed presents to the Karaks around Cape Navarin in return for shelter and food furnished shipwrecked American whalers. He also went commissioned to take a census of the native population along the Arctic coast of Alaska, and the islands of Behring Sea. The trip to Siberia involved a cruise of 700 miles along a coast little known to the world. Mr. Jackson says that he found "a hardy, active and well-fed people, owning tens of thousands of head of domestic reindeer." He adds further: "The taking of the census of Arctic Alaska



ENGLISH MISSION, FORT SELKIRK, YUKON RIVER.

that once abounded in their country have been killed off by the introduction of breech-loading firearms. The thorough canvass of the native population for enumeration, necessitating a landing wherever one or two tents were seen on the beach, furnished unusual opportunities for observing the educational needs of that people, and learning the great difficulties under which schools will have to be carried on."

In attempting to purchase reindeer in Siberia for food, it was discovered that the wild deermen of Siberia are a very superstitious people, and need to be approached with great wisdom and tact. When a reindeer is to be killed a family circle is formed, with each member seated on the ground, and certain superstitious rites are observed. Then a man goes out and lassoes the selected animal, which is held by the horns while another man goes to the eastward and stands with his back to the sun and engages in prayer. When

the latter turns around and faces the deer, a third man with a butcher knife stabs the animal to the heart. When the deer was dead the man who prayed approached and, taking a handful of hair and blood from the wound, impressively threw it to the eastward. This was repeated a second time. Upon the killing of the second animal the wife of the owner cast the hair and blood to the eastward. In Siberia the purchase of deer takes time and patience. It is a new thing to the people of that region. Upon the anchoring of the ship in the vicinity of a settlement the natives flock aboard, bringing skins and furs to exchange for flour, cotton cloths, powder and lead. Once aboard they have to be fed. Small presents are judiciously given to the wife or child of a leading man, and when every one is in good humor a few of the leaders are taken into the pilot house and the main subject is broached. As a rule the men with the largest herds, who can best afford to sell, are inland and difficult to reach. To show that the project was feasible, 16 reindeer were purchased, kept on shipboard three weeks, and finally landed in good condition at Amaknak Island, in the harbor of Unalakleet, having experienced a sea voyage of 1000 miles.

Mr. Jackson made another trip to Alaska in 1892, and found that the 16 reindeer has wintered successfully and there was an increase of two. During this season 175 reindeer were purchased in Siberia and landed in Alaska.

The plan of the Government is now

supply. Then there will naturally be an increase in numbers, so that the region will be saved from becoming a howling wilderness. Again the introduction of reindeer is the beginning of the elevation of the Eskimos from barbarism to civilization, and solves the question of Arctic transportation.

The introduction of domesticated reindeer will add a new industry to the country which will go to swell the aggregate of national wealth. Lapland sends to market about 22,000 reindeer annually, the surplus of her herds. Through Norway and Sweden smoked reindeer meat and smoked reindeer tongues are everywhere found for sale in their markets, the hams being worth 10 cents a pound and the tongues 10 cents apiece. There are wealthy merchants in Stockholm whose entire trade is in these Lapland products. Reindeer skins are marketed all over Europe, being worth in their raw condition from \$1.50 to \$1.75 apiece. The tanned skins find a ready sale in Sweden at from \$2 to \$2.75 each. Reindeer skins are used for gloves, military riding trousers and the binding of books. Reindeer hair is in great demand for the filling of life-saving apparatus, buoys, etc. From reindeer horns is made the best existing glue. In Lapland there are about 400,000 head of reindeer, sustaining in comfort some 25,000 people. "There is no reason," says Mr. Jackson, "considering the great area of the country and the abundance of reindeer moss, why Arctic and sub-Arctic Alaska should not sustain a population of 100,000 people with 2,000,000 head of reindeer. In Lapland the reindeer returns a tax of \$1 a head to the Government, so that they yield an annual revenue of \$400,000."

In addition to the abundant data which Mr. Jackson has introduced in his report in relation to reindeer in Alaska, he has made a summary of the "Tribes, Missions and Schools of Alaska." One of the mission buildings is here represented. He says: "Scattered over this vast North land, in clusters of small settlements, is a population composed approximately of 15,000 Inuit or Eskimo, 2145 Aleuts, 1750 Creoles, 5109 Tinnah, 3000 Thlingets, 785 Hiyah and 2000 whites making a total of 33,623. The Inuit occupy the entire coast line of Alaska with the outlying islands along the Arctic coast to Behring Strait, thence southward to the Alaska Peninsula, over the peninsula and eastward and northward along the Pacific coast to Mount St. Elias, with the exception of a small territory on Cook's inlet. They are bold navigators and skilled fishermen and sea hunters. The term 'Inuit' is the native for 'people,' and is the name used by themselves. The term 'Eskimo' is one of reproach, given them by their neighbors, meaning 'raw fish eaters.' At Point Barrow, the most northern portion of land on the continent, there is a village of 31 families and 150 people. They inhabit houses built partly underground for warmth. The upper portion is roofed over with dirt, supported by rafters of whale jaws and ribs.

It is unnecessary to mention all the important villages where missions and schools have been established. A reference, however, should be made to the great Yukon Valley. St. Michael is a trading post originally founded by the Russians in 1855. The place consists of a few log houses, inclosed by a stockade, the property of the Alaska Commercial Company and a chapel of the Russian Greek Church. This is the point where the ocean-going steamers transfer freight with the small steamers that ply on the Yukon river. To this point the furs collected at the trading posts of the interior, some of them 200 miles distant, are brought for shipment to San Francisco. This is also the dividing line between the Inuit of the Arctic and the Pacific. Half a mile from the trading post is a village of 30 houses and a town hall. A Protestant Episcopal Mission was established in St. Michael in 1886, by an agreement with the United States Commissioner of Education. In 1887 this station was removed inland to Anvik. Around the headwaters of the Yukon river the church Missionary Society of London has established three missions on the borders of Alaska. One of these is at Hudson's Trading Station. Here are located Rev. and Mrs. T. H. Canham. Mrs. Canham has the distinction of being the first white woman to cross the Rocky Mountains on snow shoes north of the Arctic Circle in midwinter.

The Tinnah of Alaska are tall, well formed, strong, courageous and with great powers of endurance. On



SIBERIAN HERDERS.

furnished me even more extensive facilities for studying the condition of the Eskimo of Alaska. I found them like their neighbors on the Siberian side, to be a hardy and active people, but because they had never been instructed to depend upon the raising of reindeer as a support, unlike the Siberians, they were on the verge of starvation. The whale and the walrus that formerly had constituted the principal portion of their food have been destroyed or driven off by whalers, and the wild reindeer

to instruct Alaskan youths at the reindeer station how to care for the herds. They are taken as apprentices, and when they have learned the business, a small herd is given each as a start in life. From year to year, more and more of the natives will become herdsmen, and the whole northern region will be covered with herds as is now the case in Siberia and Lapland. With the accomplishment of this result several important objects will be attained. In the first place the population will have a permanent regular and abundant food



A Summer with the Eskimos

BY

Mr. John M. Justice



Central M. E. Church

FRANKFORD, PHILAD'A.

Thursday Evening, March 26, 1896.

lower course of the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers, and in the great range of country north and south bordering on the Inuit of the coast, are the western Tinné, the Ingalik of the Russians, numbering in three bands about 1800. The Thlinget, composed of 10 clans, occupy the islands of the Alexander Archipelago, and coasts adjacent. They number 5331. They are self-reliant and industrious.

In 1892-93 there were 15 teachers employed in public schools in Alaska, and there were 15 contract schools aided by the Government and churches. The salaries of the public school teachers range from \$540 to \$1200. A great field for missionary and educational work and the extension of civilization is presented in Alaska.

Washington D.C. Times
March 6, 1896.

RUSH TO THE GOLD FIELDS.

Hundreds of Miners Bound for the Interior of Alaska.

San Francisco, March 6.—The steamer City of Puebla, which sailed yesterday, had on board a large party of miners under command of Capt. John H. Johnson, bound for the gold mines, 700 miles in the interior of Alaska. Their destination is forty miles from Birch Creek, near Dyer settlement, which they expect to reach in May. The party is fully equipped.

Fort Townsend, Wash., March 6.—The steamship Topeka sailed at noon yesterday with the largest passenger list ever carried north, made up of 360 miners, for the gold fields of the famous Cook's Inlet and Yukon country. Nearly as many more have engaged passage for a future trip.

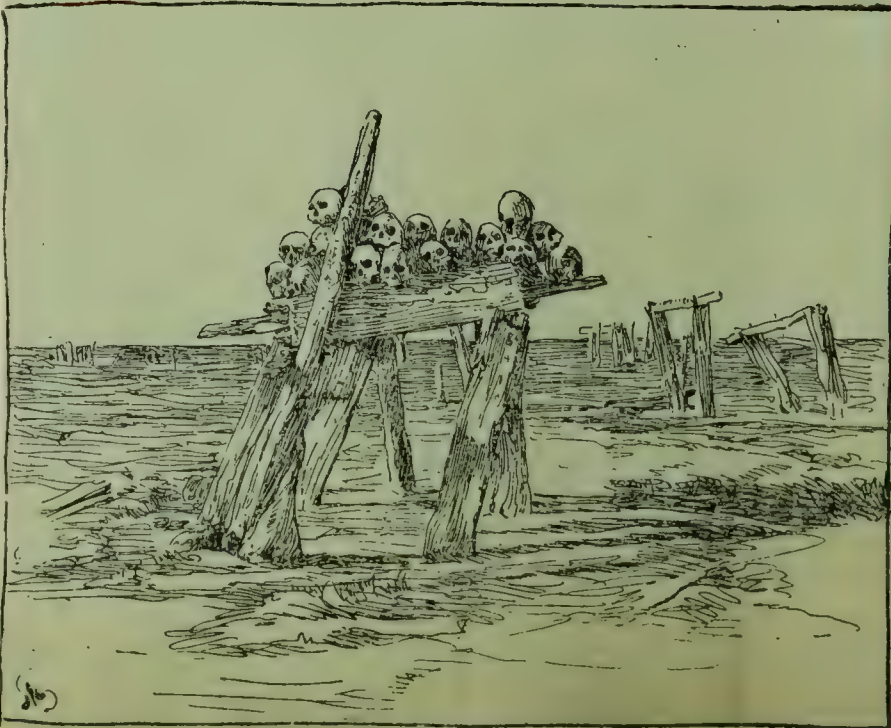
The steamship Alki arrived yesterday and already her entire accommodation has been spoken for. The rush to the North is unprecedented.

Outlook *New York City, N.Y.* 21 March, 1896

Mr. Miner W. Bruce has published through the Lowman & Hanford Company, Seattle, Washington, a book on *Alaska*. The author's six years' experience in our Arctic province has enabled him to present a singularly graphic and instructive account of his observations. Few of us who speak of Behring Straits stop to think that it was only in 1728 that the Imperial Government at St. Petersburg sent Vitus Behring on his voyage of discovery. By 1775 Spanish explorers had reached Sitka, but in the meantime Russians had arrived at Unalaska. Captain Cook, one of the most daring navigators, justly shares with Behring and Vancouver the honor of navigating the northern waters. Our direct interest in this country, however, dates from 1867, when, for the sum of \$7,200,000, we purchased Alaska from Russia. The name Alaska comes from "Al-ak-shak," which means "Great Country." It is such, for it comprises an area equal to about one-quarter of all the rest of the United States. The real beginning of Alaskan progress did not occur until the Alaska Commercial Company's lease of the fur-seal islands expired. The North American Commercial Company took hold of affairs, and the whole southern coast was invaded by the new combination. While the book was probably written to give to prospectors and others a correct idea of the material resources of the territory, its author does not neglect other things. For instance, Prohibitionists might be pleased with the conduct of affairs in Alaska. Up there they prohibit the cutting of timber and the exporting of it out of the territory; they prohibit the killing of fur seals except under certain restrictions; above all, they prohibit the importation, manufacture, or sale of whisky. As to this latter, however, the fact is that liquor can be had in almost any place. Notwithstanding the absolute prohibition, the Government collects an internal revenue tax from all persons having it for sale! The nature of the country, with its astonishing coast-line and many intricate channels, offers many an opportunity for the successful smuggling of liquor. As an example of the extent of the traffic, we may instance the fact that in the little town of Juneau, with a population of 2,000, there are twenty saloons. One of the most interesting chapters in Mr. Bruce's book is that on missionaries and their work. In 1793 Russia sent missionaries to Alaska to instruct the natives in religion, and also sent convicts from Siberia to teach them agriculture. The result of all this was that a few priests of the Greek faith tried to stem the tide of outrages from unscrupulous men, but with little success. When the American flag displaced that of Russia, the Russian schools and churches for the most part were closed, and the ground became gradually occupied by our own missionaries. One of the most eminent now in Alaska is Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who has done much to eradicate the degradation and ignorance prevailing among the natives.

LEAVING HOME — Puget Sound — A "Bear" Hunt — **SITKA, THE CAPITAL OF ALASKA** — Cruising for Sealers — Unga — **UNALASKA** — The Pribylof or Seal Islands — St. Matthew's Island — Glory of Russia Bay — St. Lawrence Island — Our First Eskimos — Blubber — Indian Point, Siberia — Koharik — **KING'S ISLAND** — Working Ice — Fourth of July at Port Clarence — **GOVERNMENT IMPORTATION OF REINDEER** — The Reindeer Station — Fort St. Michael — Sledge Island — A "Stinker" at East Cape, Siberia.

S**HESHOLIK** — The Reindeer at Home — Cape Serze — A Reindeer Herders' Village — Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska — Kotzebue Sound — Cape Blossom — Trading — Point Hope — "Jim" — **ARCTIC WHALERS** — Stuck in the Ice — A Walrus Hunt — Southward Bound — **TWO DAYS ON THE SEAL ISLANDS** — The Aleutian Chain — Belkofski — Whiskey — Juneau — Douglas City — **THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE** — Killisnoo — Wrangell — The Inside Passage — Home.



Weekly Telegraph
Grass Valley, California
March 23, 1896.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., March 21.—Officers of the steamer Al-Ki, which arrived from Alaska this afternoon, reports that the streets of Juneau present the appearance of a typical boom mining outlet. Every business house and dwelling is occupied, and hundreds of miners are camping in the streets waiting for the time for going into the Yukon.

It is now apparent that scores of men who have gone north from California and Puget Sound intending to go into the Yukon this spring will never reach there on account of lack of funds. Many are already stranded in Juneau and Sitka and will be able to go no further. They are bewailing their fate and desire to advise friends to keep away from Alaska unless they have money enough to carry them through the summer. There are only about forty days in the year when actual mining operations may be carried on in the Yukon, and those who are not lucky enough to make a find are left in a bad way when snow comes.

Central Christian Advocate
Wild Animals in Alaska.
March 25, 1896
BY REV. C. E. CLINE.

Far back in the interior of Alaska close to the head waters of the Yukon and other streams, is a most interesting region of country. According to those who have visited partially that remote region it is confidently believed there exists at the present time prehistoric animals. Some of the Indian goat hunters claim to have seen live mammoths there. That there are extensive food resources for such creatures is beyond doubt. True, the climate is cold, but it is well known that cold climates produce larger and more vigorous men and animals than are bred in tropical countries. In the north the deer and bear of the same species are much larger than in the south. The facts as to past life of mammoth proportions in Alaska are self-evident and indisputable. The ivory tusks of these animals are a recognized article of commerce among the native and white traders almost everywhere.

In conversation six weeks ago in Portland, Oregon, with a Mr. Kane, trader among the Hoonas in Alaska, the strongest evidence was given by him that animals of incredible proportions have roamed through that vast region south and east of the Yukon river and northeast of Mountains Crillon and Fairweather, and that the Alaska Commercial Company has from time to time bought large amounts of ivory of the Indians. Some evidence is also produced of their being alive there now. On examination bloodstains and fragments of flesh have been found adhering to some of the tusks brought in by the Indians. One party re-

ported on returning from a long hunt in the interior that they had encountered a bull and cow of the mastodon species; that the cow fled on the male trumpeting an alarm, but the bull was killed by a Winchester ball in the brain.

These Indians made with a piece of charcoal on the inner lining of cedar bark a sketch of this huge animal and then marked his length and height on the ground, making him nearly thirty feet long and twenty feet high. His skin they said was so big and thick that the whole party could not lift it off the ground. A small section they brought along was covered with a coarse black hair or more nearly wool five or six inches long.

I have seen enough of the Alaskan Indians to know that they are given to exaggeration, especially in matters of their exploits in hunting, but Prof. John Muir who discovered the great glacier bearing his name, a close and most conscientious observer, personally asserts his belief that the living mastodon exists in Alaska to-day. He says he has seen the bones of these animals there with shreds of flesh and ligaments adhering to them, in different parts of southwestern Alaska. The fact is, all over Alaska the remains of myriads of these monsters are found, some places in heaps as if they had huddled together before dying, or had been picked up by a great overflow of water and carried into eddies or drifts where they are found to-day.

Another curiosity in animal life in that far off region is a species of bear seemingly a cross of the cinnamon and grizzly. This bear inhabits the mountains exclusively, never leaving his steep and rugged fastnesses for the level regions below. He is large, very large, fierce, and rather awkward. The greatest peculiarity about him, however, is that his legs on one side are shorter than on the other. This evidently is an arrangement of Providence to enable him to run around the mountain sides with greater ease. This bear is known as the McQuiston bear, from a miner by that name having first discovered him.

At one time in that far off country the writer, accompanied by Chas. Francis Adams, of Quincy, Mass., saw at one sight, and one count, ten bears, the smallest of which must have been as large as a small Jersey cow. If the reader doubts this statement it can be verified by writing to the above named gentleman of national fame. These bears, however, seen by us, so many of them in one band, were not the McQuiston, or one-sided bear described above, but the common brown Alaskan bear.

The Mount St. Elias bear, so named because he inhabits the region about Mount St. Elias, is another new species. His head is much broader than any other species of bear known to national history, with a coat of fur all over his body resembling the gray fox or a brindle wolf.

He is a bear to all intents and purposes, only he has a heavy undercoat of slatish colored fur through which comes a second coat of coarse black and white hair giving him a most beautiful silvery tint. These animals are exceedingly hard to capture, and bring readily from one to two hundred

dollars a pelt when nice and prime.

When one of these bulldog bears, for they fight like a bulldog when disturbed, is taken, the Indian who captures him hangs the skin up in front of his house as a trophy of his prowess and bravery. I once went into the hut of some of these Indian bear hunters when the man who killed one sometime before that unrolled an immense skin with as much dignity as ever Napoleon possessed after winning a victory in battle. Of course I did my best at being dazzled and amazed.
Adel, Ia.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1896.

THE PATROL FLEET TO SAIL SOON.

Washington, April 8.—The United States patrol fleet in Behring Sea will sail from San Francisco about April 13 and will rendezvous at Port Townsend, Wash., leaving that port on April 20. It is expected that the fleet will arrive in Behring Sea on May 1. Captain C. L. Hooper will be in charge. The fleet will be comprised of the best revenue cutters, namely: The Grant, Captain Stamm; the Wolcott, Captain Phillips; the Corwin, Captain Roath; the Bear, Captain Tuttle; the Rush, Captain Roberts; the Perry, Captain Smith. While the fleet is in the North Pacific Ocean its headquarters will be at Sitka, Alaska, and when it reaches Behring Sea, the headquarters will be at Dutch Harbor, Unalaska. Captain Hooper will remain ashore during most of the season directing the operations of the fleet from shore headquarters.

Presbyterian Banner

THE OLDEST RELIGIOUS
NEWSPAPER.

WEEKLY RECORDER.

Founded July 5, 1814.

JAMES ALLISON, Editor.

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PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1896.

For the Presbyterian Banner.

ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND, BEHRING
SEA.

BY MRS. R. E. LINN.

On the fifteenth of September, 1894, the revenue cutter Bear steamed away from St. Lawrence Island, leaving our two missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Gambell, shut off from all communication with, or sight of the civilized world for the next eight or ten months, as they then thought; but on October 2 a whale ship, which they vainly hoped would anchor, steamed close along the shore. When Mr. Gambell found that it would not stop, he hurried some natives into a boat, and, waving a coat to attract attention, rowed after it. The captain, seeing this, turned about and came back, taking Mr. Gambell on board. They had been in the Arctic, over winter, and were on their way to San Francisco, but hearing that the Gambells were on the island, had sailed near, so as to give them a chance to send letters, or to afford them any help they could. The captain gave Mr. Gambell a wrench, which article

and been omitted in his outfit, and was badly needed, and was very kind, offering to supply him with anything he wanted, if in his power to do so; another evidence of the hearty kindness of sailors, and that the isolation of Mr. Gambell's situation appeals to even the roughest natures. The captain told him that they had taken sixty-three whales, and that his share would be \$25,000, a circumstance calculated to make a man generous and at peace with the world. After Mr. Gambell left the steamer and returned to their island home, their complete isolation began, and they could test the strength and genuineness of their desire for the educating and uplifting of the poor creatures among whom their lots are cast.

The whole of October was spent in getting themselves comfortably housed and clothed. The ship's carpenter from the Bear had spent some weeks with Mr. Gambell, while Mrs. Gambell was off with the Bear, on her Arctic trip, repairing and putting the house in order, and making it inhabitable for the winter. They have three rooms, tight and close, so that the wind cannot enter, heated by one coal stove in the sitting-room, where they have everything arranged for comfort. A set of book-shelves, not yet filled; a lounge covered with soft deer skins; fur rugs wherever there is a place for them; a small, home-made table, covered with a shawl that was given to Mrs. Gambell; a bracket shelf, adorned with a plush scarf, also a gift from a friend, and some other little trifles brighten their sitting-room and make them forget their remoteness from civilization. An organ that arrived in June on the Bear, from San Francisco, a gift from a generous, large-hearted friend of missions in Pittsburgh, has added greatly to their pleasure and delight; and a sewing machine from the same source gives unbounded satisfaction to Mrs. Gambell. The school-room is under the same roof and communicates with the house; but a new outside door allows the pupils entrance to it without going through the house. They have no hesitation in walking in without ceremony; the desirability of privacy not having been instilled into them in their early home training.

WINTER CLOTHING.

Mr. Gambell seems to believe in plenty of warm clothes, judging by the number of coats, jackets, trousers, gloves, boots and slippers he has laid in. One coat he has made of the skin from deer legs, which he traded hard tack for. This fur is short and thick, and sheds the rain, and snow doesn't stick on it. A coat made from it is sleek and glossy, but looks like "a crazy quilt." He has slippers made of the same, and the natives make their boot legs of the same material, learning a lesson from the deer itself. He has also a native parka, or shirt of tanned deer skin, that Mrs. Gambell got in Siberia. This is to wear outside of all the furs on stormy days, to keep the snow out of the fur. This tanned deer skin is as soft as chamois, though perhaps a little firmer. The native women burn a kind of yellow clay until it is red, and with it color the deer skins brown. Mrs. Gambell had some of the soft leather dyed brown, and with a ripped up pair of gloves as a pattern, had made herself some very nice ones. She also has her fur outfit complete; a coat with hood; trousers, over which she wears a short fur or flannel skirt; leggings

and much as the natives dress. This for outdoor wear in the winter. Indoors, the ordinary attire of civilization is sufficient. She bemoans her lack of calico for dresses, having supposed that material to be entirely too light in weight for that climate, when making up her outfit before leaving home. She has expressed her wishes so emphatically in regard to this, that the probability is that she will have an over-abundance sent her next year, calico not being an expensive material.

SCHOOL LIFE.

The school opened the first Monday of November, 1894. The whole village was excited over this event. They are like one large family. Being separated from the main land by so much water, they rarely mingle with other Alaskans or Siberians, and of course inter-marry constantly, so that everybody is related to everybody else, and the interests of one are the interests of all. So the opening of school would naturally be common talk. The pupils, ranging in age from sixteen years down, are principally boys, the girls being too shy to go. The men were anxious to go, too, but it was thought best not to have them with the boys. Mr. Gambell had been apprised of the fact that the native language was very difficult to acquire, and this he has found to be the case. He teaches the children English, and they are as apt at learning as the average pupils in our schools. He writes, June, 1895, that the boys have learned enough English to be able to make themselves understood and to understand almost anything he wanted to tell them. They are particularly quick in arithmetic, as far as he had taken them; and specimens of their penmanship, that he sent home, are really remarkable. One exercise was copying on paper, and reading, short sentences written on the blackboard. After only a month's teaching they could read at once sentences containing words that they had learned. The men visit the school frequently, and are very much pleased to hear the sentences read. They sit breathlessly attentive until a sentence is read, and laugh heartily when it is rubbed out. When a boy hesitates, and fails to recognize a word at once, the men grow excited, and say, "oo-hook, oo-hook," an exclamation they use to their dogs when they want them to go faster. Some of the men try to write and make figures, but they do not succeed so well as the fifteen-year-old boys. In March Mr. Gambell writes: "The boys are getting along well. They like number work, adding correctly and rapidly columns of five figures, some of them never making a mistake. Many of them know the multiplication table to the 'elevens.' I let them do so much of this because they like it, and I think they have more confidence in themselves and use the English they know. They read well in the First Reader. I have used the phonetic method of teaching reading." They are fond of music, and learn the school songs readily. The whole village has learned these songs, and they can be heard at almost any hour of the day or night.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PEOPLE.

The accounts of the characteristics of these people, their mode of life, amusements and treatment of their teachers are very interesting. They seem to be greatly impressed with the sacrifice that this

young couple have made in coming to teach them, and very desirous to show their appreciation and gratitude for this sacrifice. Nothing could exceed their attention and devotion, particularly to Mrs. Gambell. When the snow drifts about the house, boys and men are always ready, often before the teachers are up in the morning, to shovel a clear space so that they may suffer no inconvenience. The women bring their babies to show to Mrs. Gambell, and are as much pleased as more civilized mothers are when they are admired. Mrs. Gambell thought the showing business was rather overdone when a baby less than a day old was brought for her inspection. She hints that it is safe enough to admire and caress the babies in the winter, but unless one is ready for a "still hunt" and some discomfort, that the babies had better be admired at a distance in the summer time. A cargo of insect powder to our northern possessions might prove a paying investment.

When Mr. and Mrs. Gambell go out for their daily airing, some of their pupils are always on hand to accompany them; to carry anything they may have with them, or to render them any service they can. A beautiful lake of clear, pure water, within easy walking distance of their house, affords fine coasting and skating in the winter and is the source of their water supply in summer. Mr. Gambell has made a sled five feet long on which the men and boys take great pleasure in drawing Mrs. Gambell to and from the lake, and on it as long as she cares to stay. The natives make sleds about two feet long, of the ribs or tusks of walrus, with a piece of board, if they can get it, to sit upon. A piece of bone in each hand is used to push along with, and they glide along easily and very rapidly. The greatest fun is when a strong wind blows; then they coast across the lake with only the wind as their propellers and "go as fast as the wind." The lake is a mile wide, by about three miles long, and Mrs. Gambell finds that twice across is sufficient exercise for one day, as they are obliged to walk back around the lake. The men accompanying are always solicitous lest she be wearied with the walk against the wind, and, one on each side, almost carry her back to the starting point. They have had some exciting drives with the dog teams, seven to nine dogs in a team—one in front as leader, the others abreast. They do not drive tandem, as the pictures of other parts of Alaska represent them as doing. The directions are given to the leader, who understands and obeys as our horses do, and the rest follow.

MANNER OF LIVING.

The houses in the village were formerly built in excavations, walled up with walrus heads. Now they make use of wreckage and driftwood that have been driven upon the island, and build above ground. They cut timbers six feet long and set them upright, fastening them together for the walls, roofing over in a dome-shape with walrus hides, leaving an opening one foot by ten at the apex. Each house is thirty to forty feet across by twenty high. The walrus hide being translucent, something like oiled paper, affords light. Around the sides of this large structure are deer skin compartments, ten feet wide, five high and as long as the

size of the family occupying it requires. The deer skins are sewed together and supported on frames. Plenty of heat is secured by keeping seal oil burning all the time. As many as seven families live in a winter house. In the summer they take the roof off the winter house and make a tent of it; "a good idea," Mrs. Gambell writes, "as it gives the winter house a chance to air; the only opening to it being a small door 2½ by 3 feet.

Although there seems to be no family government and no punishment, the children are very obedient and easily controlled by a word from parent or teacher. Many of the men have two wives, the second one being a kind of servant for the whole family, thus easily solving a much-vexed question, and being able to live without a constant dread of the fearful announcement: "Kin speak English now; go vare git higher vage." Before marriage the people seem to be virtuous, but have no idea of morality afterwards, men trading their wives to the sailors for any commodity that may take their fancy. Whale, walrus and seal meat, codfish, duck, etc., are their principal food. They all use tobacco, from babyhood up. When one wants, for any reason, to rid his mouth of the quid of tobacco, he doesn't throw it away; it is too precious for that; but sticks it behind his ear for future use!

A suggestion that may be of value to slaves to the chewing gum habit.

Last winter was a very trying one for the native population. Food was scarcer than it had been any time since the famine of ten years ago, when three villages starved to death. As they depend almost entirely upon the sea for their food, the condition of the ice is a very important matter to them. When the wind is toward the shore, the men go out to considerable distances, seeking walrus, seals and whale. Last winter while a large number were out a strong north wind suddenly set in, driving the ice from the shore and exposing them to great danger. All but four reached land in a short time, but these four were out until the next morning and almost perished. A snow storm set in, hiding the village from them; so a light was hoisted to the vane of the teacher's house, and the big bell kept tolling all night, enabling them to keep their bearings, as they could not otherwise have done. When, as happened to be the case last winter, the north wind brings the ice down in great blocks, and piles it up high as haystacks along the beach and far out into the sea, the natives are not able to go out from land, and great destitution prevails. Every seal that is caught is divided among the people, suffering having taught them compassion. The want of food was so great that in some houses every scrap of food was eaten, even to the walrus hide, which can be compared to nothing but the raw hide in a riding whip. Some of the natives had eaten even their dogs, which are as valuable to them as horses to us. Mr. Gambell gave as freely as possible of his own stores, always, however, exacting something in return, so as not to foster begging among them, a trait that is sadly prevalent. During the time of greatest straits, he several times gave the school, thirty or forty boys, a dinner. Beans were once the bill of fare. While the meal was in progress he gave them the empty tin cans, telling them that

he had no further use for them. The guests immediately ceased eating, hungry as they were, packed the beans back into the cans, and carried them home to share with their families. When he gives them hard tack for shoveling snow, they carry it home to divide with the starving ones there. Where, in our country, would we find such self-denial and thoughtfulness among a crowd of hungry, starving boys? This destitution has greatly touched the missionaries. They forbear to waste a scrap of food, "nothing being thrown out but potato parings and the scrapings of the mush pot." They one day noticed the boys picking up something from the yard, and on investigation found it to be cherry seeds that they were saving to get the pits from to eat.

SKILL AND POWER OF ENDURANCE.

Mention was made in a former article of the needle-work of the women, and of their skill in tanning and manipulating skins so as to leave them soft and pliable as chamois skin. The men are also very ingenious and careful in their workmanship—are, in fact, expert gunsmiths. With a piece of iron and a file they can manufacture any article within the possibilities of the iron. One of the schoolboys made a shell extractor for his rifle that could scarcely be distinguished from a new one. Another made a good spring lock for his box, and from a spike made a key for it. They use their own files, but their teacher allows them to use his vise. They have great faith in "white man's" knowledge and power. They say if "white man" wants anything he makes it. They are fond of looking at pictures, but are not particularly aesthetic in their tastes, an advertisement pleasing them as much as an engraving or a chromo! A picture of a train of cars, a balloon, or any trifle like that, doesn't disturb their faith in the least; but a sub-marine boat is just a little too much for them. White man's medicine and white man's treatment are all-efficacious. Mr. Gambell is fortunately well supplied with court plaster, with which he treats their numerous severe cuts; but carbuncles and kindred ailments do not yield so readily to treatment. Mr. Gambell does not find the vices and injurious superstitions among them that prevail in other parts of the Eskimo world.

The powers of endurance and physical strength of the men are wonderful. They start out late at night or early in the morning in winter, walk over miles of ice and snow, carry a coil of rope, a rifle and a harpoon eight feet long, and, if they get one, drag home a seal weighing from fifty to a hundred pounds, never stopping to rest; though if any of the boys go to meet them they willingly give them the rope to carry. They take no food with them, but are never without tobacco. In spite of all their suffering and privations, the people are good-natured, and enjoy life as much as their more favored brethren. Their jealousy is not aroused at sight of the comfortable house and sufficient food enjoyed by their teacher. He is one man among more than a hundred, and would be completely at their mercy if they should take it into their heads to demand a distribution of his "hoarded wealth." They hold human life at a low valuation, but their teacher does not fear injury at their hands. He trusts them so much as to leave his wife alone in the

house, while he was absent thirty-six hours exploring the island and bringing in a supply of eggs. In one of his exploring expeditions he found a vein of coal, but had not time to learn the size of it. If it proves to be of good quality, and of sufficient thickness to work, it may come to be of great value to the island.

CLIMATE, VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL LIFE.

The winter has been disappointingly mild, February being the only month with a nearly constant below zero register. Once the mercury fell to 32 degrees below, but did not remain there long, and that is not an usual occurrence in our northwestern States. They have more frequent snows, but not deeper than we have, 18 inches being the deepest they had. With their complete suits of fur scarcely a day passed that was too severe for them to take their usual outdoor exercise. The summer was pleasant, but not warm, 59 degrees being the highest that the mercury has gone, though it seems warm in the sun. They have no hard rain storms, their rains being only drizzles, less than an inch having fallen during the summer. The boys will not eat crows' eggs, though fond of all kinds of bird eggs, for fear of the rain that will be sure to follow.

There are no trees on the island, the largest growth being bushes three feet high, found in only one place as far as known. There are a great many dwarf willows that creep among the grass and moss, much as our strawberry vines do. Flowers are everywhere, some small, others large and showy. Mr. Gambell has seen but three singing birds—the snow bunting and two little brown birds, evidently a sparrow and a lark. There are foxes, field mice and what closely resemble prairie dogs. In the winter the polar bears visit them; five were killed near the village, and more were seen last winter. Snipe and plover are abundant, and eider ducks literally swarm about the island and on the lake, these latter supplying not only flesh for food and unlimited quantities of eggs, but affording a luxury in the down, with which they are so thickly covered.

Although theoretically familiar with the phenomena of the heavens and the heavenly bodies as seen from that latitude, Mr. Gambell has not yet learned to look upon the Dipper to the south of him, and the moon in the north, at times circum-polar, without a feeling of awe, as if things were sadly out of gear. From May 1st till September 1st they have practically no light, midnight in June being as light as our cloudy days. In December they see the sun at 11 A. M., a mountain east of them shutting off the early rays, and at 2.15 it has gone down, a long twilight, however, lengthening their day much beyond sunset. They have had brilliant aurora borealis, but not so frequently as they had anticipated. The government steamer Bear, with her precious cargo of letters, packages and messages from the dear home friends, and from many strangers who had heard of and sympathized with the "shut ins" in their lonely northern home, arrived the last of June, some weeks later than they had hoped, an accident to some part of her anatomy having obliged her to go into dry dock for repairs. Her arrival, the sight and sound of former acquaintances, the delight at hearing from home friends, the surprise and pleasure afforded by the

gift of organ and sewing machine, provided almost too much for Mrs. Gambell; but the bad effects of joy are not lasting, and she has the whole winter in which to recuperate.

And now we leave them for another year's seclusion, hoping that this year may bring larger blessing to them than the past has done. They have enjoyed their lonely life and their work among their new friends, their only regret being that it is too easy. The people are eager to learn, and are capable and clever. They have a comfortable home with a fine view of sea and land, the mountains of Siberia, forty miles distant, being visible on a clear day. They have quantities of books and periodicals, beautiful surroundings, good health, plenty to eat, the consciousness that they are in the path of duty, no distracting cares, no oppressive social duties—what more could they want? The picture is most alluring. This year they hope to do more religious, distinctively missionary work than their limited knowledge of the language and means of communication have allowed them the past year. They have a strong hold on the affections and respect of the people; are greatly interested in their temporal and spiritual welfare, and anxious to lead them to the source of all light and good. May a loving Heavenly Father have them in his holy keeping, and give them grace to go forward in their work, and may they be abundantly successful in all they undertake.

THE KANSAS CITY JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

NINETEEN YEARS IN ALASKA.

Dr. Jackson, Presbyterian Missionary, in Town—Flora Campbell Will Return With Him.

Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, superintendent of Presbyterian mission work in Alaska, and also government superintendent of the territory, was in the city yesterday on his way home from his annual visit to Washington. He stopped in the city to meet Miss Flora Campbell, who has been visiting Miss Jessie Roberts, of the Roberts mission, for the past two months. They intend to start this morning for Alaska, as Miss Campbell has decided to return there and engage in mission work under the direction of Dr. Jackson.

Both Dr. Jackson and Miss Campbell are interesting people. Dr. Jackson has been superintendent of instruction in the government schools of the territory for nineteen years. Miss Campbell is one of five Indian girls brought from Alaska seven years since and educated in this country at the expense of Mrs. Elliott Shepard, of New York.

Mrs. Shepard, formerly Miss Vanderbilt, and a well known philanthropist, was traveling during the summer with her husband in Alaska and during the trip met Dr. Jackson. She expressed a desire to do something for the spread of education in that faraway country and through the suggestions of Dr. Jackson she secured five Indian girls and brought them back with her, placed them in schools and paid their way until they were thoroughly educated. Miss Campbell completed her education at the government training school at Carlisle, Pa., which was founded by Captain Charles H. Pratt, for Indian education. She went back to Alaska and spent a year and then returned to this country to lecture on her native land and has traveled over a great portion of the country lecturing under church auspices.

Six weeks since she came here to lecture and visit Miss Roberts. After being here a short time she received an offer to go on the stage and take the character of Pocahontas. She is the daughter of a Scotch trader and an Indian woman and shares the spirit of her mother's people in possessing a roving disposition that made the offer of travel very tempting and she accepted. Through some means Dr. Jackson, who was at Washington, learned of her plans and wrote at once to friends here to prevent her going on the stage if possible. Chief Irwin was interested in

the matter and gave the young woman some fatherly advice and when he with others, secured her release from the contract, she went into mission work under the direction of Miss Roberts.

Yesterday morning, when Dr. Jackson reached the city from Washington, she expressed a desire to return at once to Alaska and take up mission work there among her own people. She left last evening for Lawrence to bid some friends at Haskell institute farewell and will join Dr. Jackson at that point this morning.

She was at the depot last evening with Dr. Jackson. A number of friends were also with her, among the number being a young man whom she met in her mission work and who had formed a strong attachment for her. He was well high heartbroken when she bade him farewell and declared his intention of following her later. She admitted she would be glad to see him in Alaska.

Dr. Jackson has been a mission worker on the frontier for thirty-eight years. He has traveled the wilds of New Mexico and all of the border up to the British possessions, preaching in mining camps and visiting the settlers in their cabins. Nineteen years since, at his request, he was appointed superintendent of instruction in Alaska, and has since dwelt there and held that office, combining his official work with that done by the mission, of which he is superintendent also.

New York Times
May 5, 1896.

NO NEWS OF AN ALASKAN OUTBREAK.

Reports Received from Ottawa Not Credited at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Officials of the Indian Bureau have received no advices of alleged troubles between the Indians and the whites in Sitka, Alaska, or thereabouts, as reported in an Ottawa dispatch. The Bureau of Education acts as a guardian over the Alaskan Indians, but no intelligence of trouble has reached that bureau.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who makes annual trips to Alaska, said he did not apprehend any outbreak between the Indians and the whites, but if there was trouble it would be the fault of the white men, as they ruled that country and the Indians did not receive justice.

Dr. Jackson remembers the murder of the Indian referred to in the dispatch, who was a quiet, law-abiding person, but was killed in a saloon and thrown out by white men. These men were acquitted. A government official in Alaska reported to the bureau that it was a brutal and unjustifiable murder.

The reports coming by way of Ontario cannot be of recent date, as the news from Alaska is only transmitted to Canada from settlement to settlement by individuals. This was the case some years ago when a report was received in the United States, also from Ottawa, to the effect that Dr. Jackson had been murdered in Alaska while trying to prevent the smuggling of whisky. The present report of an alleged outbreak is regarded as having no more authenticity than similar Ottawa dispatches have had.

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San Francisco Examiner

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1896.

HE FELL DEAD BEFORE THEM.

Free Fight and Sudden Death at Alaska's Republican Convention.

Tragic Exit of a Former City and County Attorney of San Francisco.

Rival Delegates Have an Exciting Steamship Race to a Telegraph Station.

"STRAIGHT-OUT" MEN LAND FIRST.

Believed That Credentials Must Be Issued to the Claimant Whose Cause Is Presented First.

PORT TOWNSEND (Wash.), May 24.—From among all the States and Territories in which conventions have been held for the selection of delegates to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis it has remained for chilly Alaska to furnish the most sensational story. A free fight was the overture and the tragic death of the Chairman in full view of his supporters was the result of an epilogue of the Alaskan Convention. The news reached here by the steamer Alki to-day. For several weeks preceding the convention much bitter warfare was indulged in between members of the two factions known as "Squawmen" and "Aristocrats," the former being led by C. S. Blackett, an attorney.

George Washington Delameter, a politician from Pennsylvania of more or less notoriety, was sent to Juneau from Tacoma, provided with \$5,000 to work the territory interests of Senator Matt Quay. When the convention was held scenes never before witnessed in political matters in Alaska were enacted. The Squawmen, appreciating that the chances for victory were very small, attempted by main force to eject Mr. Heids, the regularly selected Chairman and to install ex-United States Judge John S. Bugbee. Heids' friends gathered around and pandemonium reigned while heads were broken and a knockdown and dragout policy was pursued. The effort to unseat Heids proved unsuccessful, and another convention was organized by the Squawmen in the same hall. At this Bugbee presided and had just opened the meeting when his supporters were horrified to see him pitch forward on to the table, dead. His shocking sudden death was the result of a stroke of apoplexy, brought about by the rough handling which the old gentleman experienced while the fight was in progress.

Bugbee's body was removed and another chairman was selected, after which the contesting delegation was elected to proceed to St. Louis and contest seats of the following, who were regularly elected delegates to the convention: T. S. Nowell, mining magnate; C. S. Johnson, ex-United States Attorney for Alaska under Harrison's administration; T. R. Needham, editor "Alaska Searchlight," and W. A. Kelly of Fort Wrangel. Bugbee's sudden demise is regretted among all factions in Alaska. Before going north he was at one time editor of the "Overland Monthly" and Prosecuting Attorney of the Police Court of the city and county of San Francisco, and later was associated in the well-known law firm of Garber, Boalt & Bishop.

RACED TO TELL THE STORY.

Alaska's Rival Convention Delegates Race to Port Townsend.

SEATTLE, May 24.—As an outcome of the Republican Convention at Juneau, Alaska, one of the hottest races on record between Alaska and Seattle has just been terminated. C. S. Johnson and Theodore Needham, delegate and alternate respectively of the straight-outs to St. Louis, took passage on the steamship Al-Ki, while their rivals, C. W. Young and Thomas Blackett, went aboard the Willapa. The boats steamed out of Juneau harbor within a few minutes of each other, and had no more than got under way before the blackest kind of smoke was seen to pour from their smokestacks. The Captains had been informed of the imperative need of reaching a telegraph station, so that a message might be sent to the Republican headquarters announcing the results of the Alaska convention, the presumption being that the

delegate who could get his message in first would receive credentials, thus placing the other in the position of a contestant.

Port Townsend was the objective point, and as the boats are rivals in the steamship business the Captains readily assented to the race. Neither boat can make over twelve miles an hour, but what was lacking in speed was made up in earnestness. The Al-ki pulled away from her rival slowly, but the race was nip and tuck to Seymour narrows, both Captains knowing well that these narrows must be reached at a certain hour, as the tide runs about twelve knots at this point and if not caught just right would cause a delay of six hours or more. As the Al-ki got nearer the excitement increased, for Captain Patterson was yelling down the speaking-tube running to the engine-room to crowd her, while alongside him on the bridge were Johnson and Needham, watching anxiously to see if the Willapa was gaining. At last the narrows were reached and crossed just in time, for the tide had already begun to run and would surely catch the Willapa. Johnson and Needham jumped for joy, and when they reached Port Townsend sent messages all over the country. The Willapa got in at midnight, but the deadly work had already been done. It is believed that Johnson and Needham will be seated.

Salt Lake Tribune
ALASKA REPUBLICANS.

May 26, 1896
Row in the Convention and Two Sets of Delegates Chosen.

Seattle, Wash., May 25.—The Republican convention held at Juneau, Alaska, May 18th, for the purpose of electing delegates to the St. Louis convention, was intensely exciting.

George W. Delamater was there to secure the delegation, it is said, for Quay. The rank and file wanted to send uninstructed delegates or those who would work for a Representative for Alaska in Congress.

When the convention convened there were rival chairmen, each supported by rival factions. The Delamater faction wanted John S. Bugbee for chairman and the "regulars" wanted John G. Heid. Under the rules of the Territorial committee, which were said to be in force, Heid was named by the secretary of the committee.

Things were approaching a climax, when Bugbee arose to make a speech. He was suddenly stricken with apoplexy and died two days later.

The convention then split up and held separate meetings. The regular party elected Thomas S. Nowell and C. S. Johnson delegates; W. A. Kelly and T. R. Needham, alternates.

The "split-offs" elected C. W. Young and Thomas Blackett delegates; Harrison Bostwick and A. C. Van Doren alternates.

The regular delegates are uninstructed and are gold men. The platform demands a Delegate in Congress.

POLITICS IN ALASKA.
Seattle Post-Intelligencer

Contesting Delegates to National Convention Arrive.

June 24, 1896
THEIR SIDE OF THE STORY GIVEN

Claim That the So-Called "Straights" Were Badly Beaten and Then Tried to Capture the Convention.

Among the passengers by the City of Topeka from Alaska, was C. S. Blackett, of Juneau, one of the delegates elected to the national Republican convention at St. Louis by the second or "independent" Republican convention held at Juneau on May 14. The other delegate elected with him on the same ticket, C. W. Young, has been in Seattle for some days.

The story of the two conventions held at Juneau, and the election of rival sets of delegates to the national convention, was told in the columns of the Post-Intelligencer of May 25. This story, as published, was that which appeared in the Alaska

Searchlight, as narrated by interviews held in this city with Messrs. C. S. Johnson and Theodore Needham, delegate and alternate-elect of the so-called "straight-out" convention.

With a view of presenting the other side of the case, a representative of the Post-Intelligencer sought to interview Mr. Young on his arrival in the city, but he declined to make any statement until after the arrival of his colleague, Mr. Blackett. Mr. Blackett was seen yesterday morning on his arrival and asked to make public his side of the story.

Mr. Blackett, who was formerly deputy collector of customs at Juneau, and who is at present a prominent lawyer of that town, was at first disinclined to make any statement. He laughingly said that he preferred to make his fight before the committee on credentials of the national convention, and not waste his ammunition in a newspaper controversy, especially as his opponents had such an advantage in point of time in getting their statements in print. But he finally consented to give his side of the story.

"In the first place," said he, "the story about Delamater, or anybody else from the outside, having any interest in the matter or having done any work to secure the election of a Reed or anti-McKinley delegation from Alaska, is all rank nonsense. It is an afterthought. It was never heard of prior to the primaries. My delegation goes uninstructed. We are not particularly for Reed, for McKinley or for any other candidate. All that we ask is a candidate who will do something for the pressing needs of Alaska. We simply want recognition for our territory. We desire to enlist the services of prominent men in the party to see that we get the needed legislation, and that is the primary object of our going to the convention. The first thing which Alaska needs is a delegate in congress, a man familiar with the wants of the territory and the existing condition of things. Experience has shown that in the absence of a representative of our people's interest on the ground at Washington City it is useless to expect intelligent legislation for the territory. Local self-government we can dispense with for the present, and that does not figure in Alaska's immediate demands. An intelligent code of laws is, however, essential. At present the code of Oregon, "as far as applicable," is made the code of laws for Alaska. In the quoted words comes the principal evil of this law. Each successive judge has given a different interpretation of their meaning, and the law is consequently in a condition of hopeless confusion. A provision of the Oregon law, for example, is held by one judge to be applicable to Alaska, while his successor in office holds directly to the contrary. Our people also believe that it is high time that the general land laws should be extended over Alaska, and no good reason exists why this is not done. These are samples of the legislation imperatively needed, and which we stand little prospect of getting unless we have a delegate to present their necessity on the floors of congress."

Returning to the question of the contesting delegation, Mr. Blackett went on to say that the fight was not over the question of policy, or of the indorsement of candidates for the national nomination. It was purely a personal fight between the different men who desired to represent the territory in the national convention, and at the start was entirely a friendly contest. The acrimonious nature developed later, when both sides had become heated over the contest. Mr. Blackett claims that his side had, when the primaries closed, carried every precinct in Southeastern Alaska except Sitka, Berner's Bay and Duncan's Mill, and when the convention assembled had 45 votes and duly credited proxies out of the 65 votes in the convention. The highest number of votes the so-called straight-outs mustered did not exceed 17, including proxies from precincts where primaries were held, and in their convention only two single persons were present who were actually elected as delegates by any precinct. Seeing that they were beaten in the primaries, this faction laid plans to capture the convention.

The territorial committee consisted of seven members, of whom it took four to make a quorum. One had gone in on the Yukon, one resided in Sitka, one had left the territory and there were but four members left in Juneau. These were Judge Bugbee, C. S. Blackett, F. D. Nowell and John Olds. Judge Bugbee was chairman. Olds and Nowell held a meeting by themselves and subsequently announced that in examining the minutes of the preceding convention, they found that Judge Bugbee's name did not appear as having been elected. They accordingly told him they would not recognize him as a member of the committee, and he declined to act further with them. Then they called

in Blackett, and the three attempted to act as a territorial central committee, although it took four to constitute a quorum. Blackett declined to act, claiming that there was not a quorum present. In arranging details for the territorial convention it was first proposed that the rules governing the national convention of 1892 be adopted. As these were simply the parliamentary rules which govern congress, Blackett acquiesced in this. They next suggested that instead they adopt the proceedings which govern the national convention of 1888. The point of distinction was that in the latter proceedings the national committee was empowered to and did "propose" the name of the temporary chairman of the convention. Nowell and Olds proposed by the adoption of this substitute to stretch that rule when the convention was called to allow the committee not only to "propose," but actually to appoint the temporary chairman; to empower him to name the committee on credentials and thus to capture the convention without the delegates themselves having a word to say in the matter.

This was the programme which they attempted to carry out when the convention assembled. Olds called the convention to order and attempted to name J. G. Heid as temporary chairman. A delegate from the floor put the name of Hon. John S. Bugbee in nomination. Olds refused to recognize any nomination, claiming the committee, consisting of Nowell and himself, had the exclusive power of appointing the presiding officer. The convention refused to have it that way. The delegate who had placed Judge Bugbee's name in nomination, put the motion himself, and it was carried overwhelmingly. Judge Bugbee took the chair. A temporary secretary was then elected. Judge Bugbee called H. S. Hannum to the chair, and was addressing the convention, when he fell unconscious, under an apoplectic stroke. Hannum remained in the chair during the rest of the proceedings. There were forty-two votes present, delegates and proxies, or considerably over two-thirds of all the delegates actually elected. In addition to this Judge Bugbee held several proxies which, of course, were not used after he was stricken.

In the meantime the other faction met in the other end of the hall, with Heid in the chair, and held their convention. There were seventeen persons present, and they claim to have cast thirty-six votes, proxies included, although Mr. Blackett asserts

that they actually cast thirty-one votes, including one proxy alleged to have come from Point Barrow, the refuge station on Bering sea, far within the Arctic circle.

As a sample of the work done by the two factions in their efforts to obtain proxies to the convention, Mr. Blackett mentions the fact that type-written proxies were sent to Kodiak, from the law office of Johnson & Heid, with the name of Ed de Graff inserted and with the request that the delegates from Kodiak execute them and return them. They were used by Washburne, superintendent of the Alaska Commercial Co., chairman of the primary, but the name of De Graff was erased by the Kodiak delegates and that of Judge Bugbee inserted.

Mr. Blackett says further, as to the support accorded the independent ticket in the primaries, that the majority of all the business men in Juneau supported it, and that the majority by which it carried was simply overwhelming.

He professes to believe that Nowell and Johnson will not really attend the convention at all. For his part he has no doubt whatever that he and his colleague Young will be promptly seated by the committee on credentials. They have with them not only the certificates of election signed by the chairman of the convention which nominated them, and endorsed by the newly-elected territorial central committee, but have also the verified minutes of proceedings of that body, and the original credentials and properly executed proxies for every vote cast in that convention, all duly verified. With this showing he is satisfied that justice will be done the voters of Alaska in seating the men whom they desire to see represent them.

Messrs. Blackett and Young will remain in this city some days before proceeding to St. Louis. They go there entirely unpledged and will support the particular candidate who they believe will do the most to advance the interests of Alaska.

ALASKA TOURIST TRAVEL.

Hundreds of Easterners Preparing to Make the Summer Trip.

The rush of tourists and excursionists to Alaska, land of the midnight sun, will

...ly be greater this year than ever before. Already nearly every stateroom on the excursion steamer Queen, which will leave on her first trip next Sunday, has been engaged, not for the trip alone, but for the entire summer series.

The rush of prospectors has been so great and the news of their going sent so broadcast that wealthy Easterners want to see for themselves the country where "gold is picked up by the basketful." But these favored people instead of sleeping on a shelf-like bunk on a small sailing schooner or in the steerage of a steamer and eating from a tin plate, like the hardy prospector, will have every convenience that a well-equipped excursion steamer can offer—large staterooms, cozy deck chairs, expensive rugs and a bill of fare that would tempt even the most fastidious epicure.

The one feature to these excursionists is the grandeur of the trip and the absence of noise and bustle accompanying city life. Much has been written about Alaska by people of literary fame, but probably the choicest bit ever penned on the matchless scene of the Alaskan glaciers was the following by Kate Field, whose death at Honolulu has just been chronicled:

"Soon after leaving Wrangel, the first Alaskan glacier is seen in the distance, looking like a frozen river emerging from the home of the clouds. The sea is glassy, and a procession of small bergs, broken away from the glacier, float silently toward the south. It is nature's dead march to the sun, to melt in its burning kisses, and to be transplanted into happy tears. Wild ducks fly past, and from his eyrie a bald-headed eagle surveys the scene—deeply, darkly, beautifully blue—apparently conscious that he is the symbol of the republic. There are glaciers and glaciers. In Switzerland a glacier is a vast bed of dirty air-holed ice that has fastened itself, like a cold porous-plaster, to the side of an Alp. Distance alone lends enchantment to the view. In Alaska a glacier is a wonderful torrent that seems to have been suddenly frozen when about to plunge into the sea. Down and about mountains wind these snowclad serpents, extending miles inland, with as many arms sometimes as an octopus.

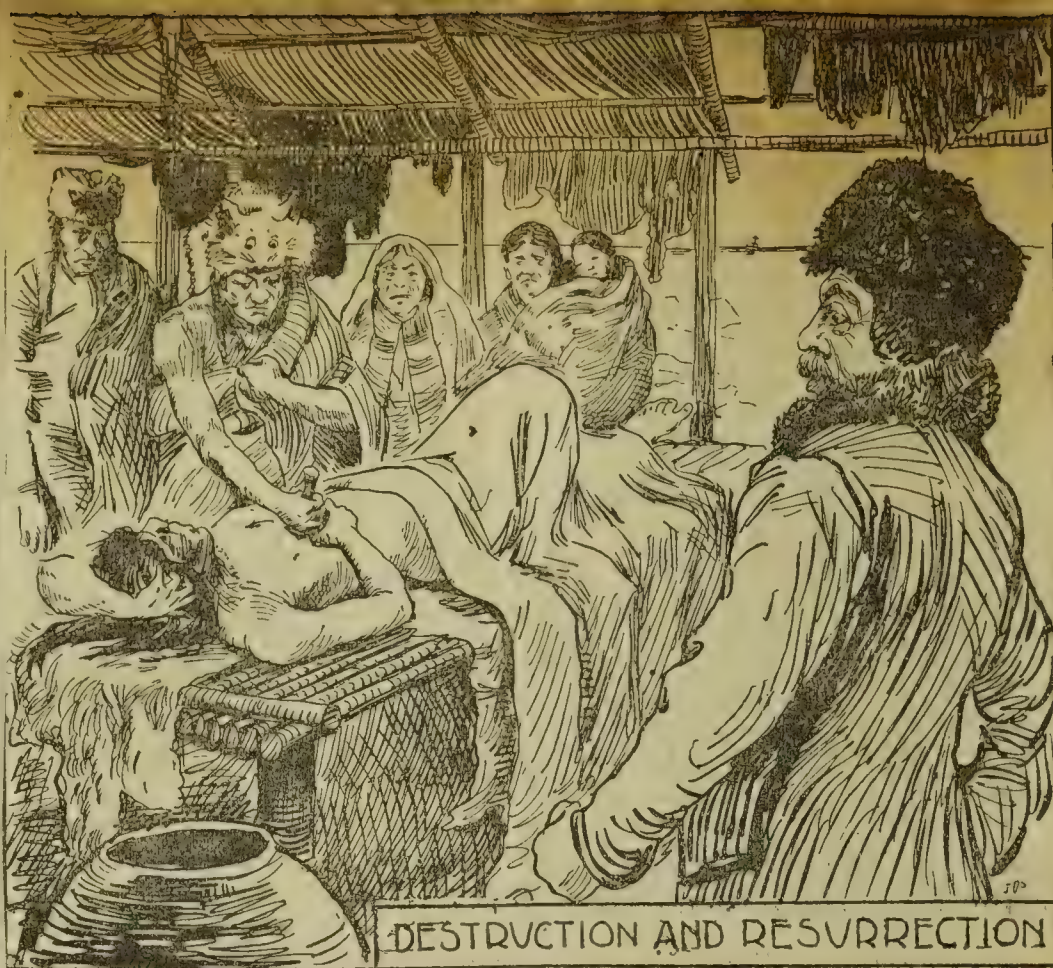
"Wonderfully picturesque is the Davidson glacier, but more extended is the Muir glacier, which marks the extreme northerly points of pleasure travel. Imagine a glacier three miles wide and 300 feet high at its mouth. Think of Niagara falls frozen stiff, add thirty-six feet to its height, and you have a slight idea of the terminus of Muir glacier, in front of which your steamer anchors; picture a background of mountains 15,000 feet high, all snowclad, and then imagine a gorgeous sun lighting up the ice crystals with rainbow coloring. The face of the glacier takes on the hue of aquamarine, the hue of every bit of floating ice, big and little, that surrounds the steamer and makes navigation serious. These dazzling serpents move at the rate of sixty-four feet a day, tumbling headlong into the sea, and as it falls the ear is startled with submarine thunder, the echoes of which resound far and near. Down, down, down goes the berg, and woe to the boat in its way when it again rises to the surface."

The Topeka's Passenger List.

Steamer City of Topeka arrived from Alaska yesterday morning at 9 o'clock and will sail again today at 12 o'clock noon. She had about 100 tons of fertilizer and about 100 barrels of oil. The passengers who came down on the Topeka were numerous and were for the most part people who are residents of Alaska and will return. Following is the list of passengers: J. K. Bosy, J. C. Eckels, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hummer, J. C. Barnes, R. E. Holbrook, C. S. Blackett, C. S. Hannum, Clara Morris, Rev. and Mrs. L. F. Jones, G. A. Bettis, E. Koop, Thomas Carsten, F. L. Stimson, Mrs. G. E. James, Mrs. F. Tuttle, Miss Tuttle, Minnie Fauchette, Mrs. A. Cohen, Mrs. L. Wolf, Harry Lynn, W. W. Allen, H. K. Harrison, W. J. Werner, S. A. Bonfield, Mrs. J. B. Lynch, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Stone, G. P. Rumelin, H. C. Williams, B. S. Miller, J. G. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cameron, Mrs. Chas. D. Rogers, I. Abrams, F. P. Kendal, W. A. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Crowley, Max Endelman, J. W. Young, S. Silverfield, Mrs. McDonald, J. W. Henderson, R. A. Chisholm, Mrs. S. J. Heron, Alexander Ross, Roy James and twenty-three steerage.

An Outing in the Arctic.

The steamer Topeka, which will sail this morning, will carry to Yakutat bay a jolly party of pleasure-seekers from this city. They are Prof. Mark Bailey, of the Uni-



DESTRUCTION AND RESURRECTION

versity of Washington; Prof. Eugene K. Hill, of the Central school; Prof. Stafford, of the Ballard school; A. H. Hutchinson and Mr. Hammond. They will be gone about three months.

Alaska News Notes.

The mill at Funtar bay is running at full capacity, and the ledges are developing handsomely.

Whisky is scarce at Sunrise City, on Cook inlet, and is quoted at \$10 a gallon. A Juneau man has, however, already opened a brewery.

The Jualin Mining Company is having a ten-stamp mill built in San Francisco for its property at Berner bay. The machinery will have to be carried up the side of a precipitous mountain for two miles.

Ben Moore and Richard Hindle were down from Dyea to Juneau to receive the Canadian mail for the interior, under the contract recently awarded Capt. William Moore, who will proceed with it to Forty-Mile by the way of Chilcoot pass.

Sunrise City is located in a timbered flat of about 200 acres, with a mile of tide flats down to the salt water channel in front. A stream of pure water flows through the town, and timber is abundant for fuel and building. Twenty houses have already been built.

The Alaska Mexican Mining Company reports a clean-up for the month of March as follows: Ore milled, tons, 7,282; sulphurets treated, tons, 126; bullion shipments, \$22,019; bullion from sulphurets, \$6,160; working expenses for the month, \$13,183; profit for the month, \$8,830.

"The strangest island in the world," said Captain M. J. Healy of the United States steamer Bear last night at the Occidental Hotel, "is Kings Island, 2500 miles northwest of here and 120 miles off the coast of Siberia.

"It lies almost in the middle of Bering Straits, almost equidistant from the Asiatic and American shores. It is inhabited by 186 of the queerest people I ever set eyes upon. The inhabitants comprise men, women and children of all ages, and besides these there are numerous dogs of all degrees except high.

"The island is little more than a rock rising out of the storm-tossed waters of the ever-turbulent straits. It is about a mile long and half a mile wide and its sides are so precipitous that they are like cliffs.

"Almost in the middle of the island and at the south side is an indentation made by the rushing waters. This is expanded into a funnel-like hole, reaching into the island and out at the top at an angle approximating fifty degrees. The hole is 180 feet deep and during stormy weather the natives let down a rope and drag up the seals, walruses and other sea animals which they have taken.

"It is on these animals that the natives subsist. They are very expert in taking them, as well as great whales, which they do not fear to attack, and in fact secure as trophies of their prowess. They hunt all these animals in their kyaks—boats so stout and skillfully made that, though they are often tossed over and over by the surf, they are never wrecked and are speedily righted. The boatmen sit with their feet in holes in the boats, clad in water-tight walrus skins. These boats will put off successfully where the ordinary boat would not live a minute.

"But about the catch of these walruses and other animals and the strange island. The natives have scooped out queer receptacles on both sides of the entrance on the ledge. These are so cool that they are natural refrigerators, and in these they store the bodies of the animals for future use. There are about twenty of these receptacles or natural refrigerators, and there is nearly always a supply of meat in them, so that the chances of starving at any time are comparatively scarce.

"On the right side of the island above is the village of the Indians. It is a queer town, whose miniature houses are made of walrus skins stretched on light frames. The ground is so rough that the little skin abodes are ranged one above the other, like houses in a mining camp on a mountain side. In the distance they look small and

MIDOCCEAN ADEPTS San Francisco OF THE BLACK ARTS.

Call
May 31, 1896

Wonderful Feats of the
Medicine Men of Kings
Island.

Savage Chiefs Who Cure the
Dying and Resurrect the
Dead.

They Live on a Barren Rock That
Rises Seven Hundred Feet Out
of Turbulent Waters.



THE CURIOUS HOMES OF KINGS ISLAND

fragile, but they are full of people and active as beehives.

"From the tossing waves where the Bear lay the catacomb-like refrigerators and the village presented a novel appearance.

"The island, although a sort of republic in its government, is ruled by a few medicine men, each of different degrees of importance. The medicine men hold their positions by their remarkable feats of legerdemain. Many people have gone to see Herrmann, and Blitz also, in his lifetime, and have wondered at the feats they have seen them perform. But I undertake to say that none of these professors of the black art have performed more marvelous things than I have seen these barbarian medicine men do there.

"For instance I have seen one of these medicine men take a man and lay him on a table and take a big knife and stick it right into him to the handle. The man would writhe, turn pale, gasp and die. Then the medicine man would withdraw the knife, go through a few incantations, fumble over the victim, and in a moment he would get up and go about, sound as ever.

"I have also seen them pluck out rabbits, birds and other forms of animal life, from impossible places. They would do things before your eyes, that were marvelous to us, and to all the natives, for of course the natives believe implicitly in the supernatural powers of their medicine man.

"But the strangest thing I saw happened on board my ship one day. There were about 100 of these natives aboard. One of the natives, a girl, fell down with a hemorrhage and vomited blood all around. The blood came from her lungs in streams. She was lying there on the deck as pale as death, and I thought to myself that she would die there, so I rushed a man, off to get Dr. Yeamans, the Bear's surgeon.

"Before the doctor could get there the chief medicine man rushed out, and, going to the girl, he blew first into one ear and then into the other, and then tapped her on the chin, and she got up and was all right again, and she began dancing around on the ship as healthy and active as though there had never been the least thing the matter with her. And mark you, this wasn't two minutes from the time she had the hemorrhages. I never saw anything so marvelous in my life. There was all the blood before me on the ship, too.

"Talk about queer things, where is Herrmann and civilization alongside of that?

"The tribe of Indians have lived there from time immemorial. They have been

born there, and on the island they bury their dead. The Indians are nomads and leave the island every summer, with the exception of a few housekeepers, and don't come back till September. They go to the mainland on both sides, wandering about like our American Indians used to do on the prairies, only that these live largely in their kyaks, while they hunt for seals, walrus and whales.

"The strange rock in the sea which is the abode of these natives is about thirty miles from Port Clarence. I relieved them twice when they had through infortuitous circumstances been reduced to a point bordering on starvation.

"I cannot see but that these natives on that rude rock in bleak and distant Bering Strait are as happy as any people I have ever known. Their children are as joyful apparently as ours, and in all respects the people seem to enjoy life as well as we do here. Did you ever hear of another people like them? If I had not seen them I would find it hard to believe they actually existed."

Seattle Post-Intelligencer May 30 1896

When Alaska was purchased no one ever dreamed that it would amount to much except for its fur-bearing animals but now that it has a mining boom it wouldn't be surprising if it turned out to be the most valuable of Uncle Sam's possessions. According to Mr. Sylvester, a sawmill man of Fort Wrangle who was in Seattle recently, says the Pacific Lumber Trade Journal, it may eventually become quite a lumber country, but the timber, with the exception of spruce, does not compare with that on Puget sound or in British Columbia. In fact most of the best lumber used comes from the Puget sound mills. The much-talked-of Alaska cedar is knotty, and but little of good quality is found; in fact, Mr. Sylvester believes that the Alaska cedar found in British Columbia and Washing-

ton is larger and better, although of coarser grain. Although the government will not allow lumber to be shipped out of Alaska there are quite a number of mills in the field for the local trade. Most of the large canneries and mining companies own mills. The newest mill is that of LaDue & Harper, near Circle City, which, with the exception of one at Fort Cudahy, enjoys the honor of being further north than any other sawmill in North America. And common lumber is worth from \$60 to \$100 at the mills. The most interesting mill is that of Rev. William Duncan, at New Metlakatla, which is operated entirely by an Indian crew. The mill can cut about 25,000 feet per day for local purposes, and furnishes power for an electric light system, also operated by the natives. A. S. Kerry, of Seattle, ever enterprising, has put in a yard at Juneau, and Capt. Carroll has one at the same place.

THE WORD IN ALASKA

Post-Intelligencer
An Educated Native Tells of
the Work to Be Done.

Seattle — *March*
NO LAW TO PROTECT THE WOMEN

June 1 — *1896*
Rev. Dr. Shanklin Replies to a Newspaper Report—Endeavorers at North Yakima.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, superintendent of public instruction in Alaska, is prominently identified with Presbyterian mission work in that territory; and yesterday he delivered two interesting discourses in this city, preaching in the morning at the First Presbyterian church and in the evening at the Second Presbyterian church. To his clear presentation he lent the added personal interest of having himself been a worker in the field of which he spoke, and his congregations felt that there was more than mere theory or speculation back of his words.

The people of the First church had the additional privilege of hearing Miss Flora Campbell, a native Alaskan, one of five girls whom Mrs. Elliott Shepard took East with her to educate. Miss Campbell graduated from the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., in the class of 1894, and since that time has done good work in the East and as far west as Kansas, organizing missions and pursuing her preparation for active service. She is now returning to Alaska to devote her life to her own people, and judging from the heartfelt and touching appeal which she made in her behalf last night, they will have in her a consecrated worker and a loyal champion.

Miss Campbell spoke first at a meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the First church yesterday evening at 6:45 o'clock, and her address was so successful that Dr. Hutchison, the pastor of the church, requested her to speak again at the public service last night, which she did.

She has a bright face, a pleasant voice, and a modest, natural manner, all of which make her an attractive speaker. At times she hesitates a little as if casting about for the right word, but when the word comes it is usually the right one, and at times her phrases are idiomatic and very effective. As she told of the needs of her sisters in Alaska and of the terrible temptations to which they are subjected by the white men who seek to lure them to destruction, a wave of sympathetic emotion swept over the entire audience.

"Our girls in Alaska," she said, "are not even protected by the law. Law can be purchased there, and men are allowed to

most girls even on the streets. There are few pure girls in Alaska since the white man came. I sometimes think that of all nations on the face of the earth the English-speaking people will have to give the most terrible account for their doings. They place terrible temptations in the way of Alaska girls, such as you cannot appreciate.

"On almost every street corner in Juneau is a dance hall. A pure but ignorant girl is passing the door. She hears the music. A man in the doorway invites her to come in. She asks what kind of place it is.

"Oh, it is a nice place," he assures her. "They are all having a good time. Come right in."

"She enters, and is ruined for life, and her destroyers go unpunished. Why, the marines and sailors there used to come right by our mission. They would walk back and forth by the very doors of the mission, seeking to lure the girls away."

Miss Campbell gave an interesting account of the work of the mission in rescuing and training girls, and made a strong plea for its support.

MISSIONARIES IN ALASKA.

Bishop Rowe and Mr. Emmons Enter on Their 4,000-Mile Journey.

In a recent number of the Alaska News Bishop Howe, whose recent visit to Seattle is pleasantly remembered, gives an interesting account of the 4,000 mile trip on which he has just entered, accompanied by Dick Emmons, of this city. He does not expect to reach Juneau on his return before November. Mr. Emmons, in a private letter, part of which is published in St. Mark's Rubric, says:

"It has been terrible weather in the mountains, and there are some 500 men and women camped this side of the post waiting to go over. Once in a while some person more adventurous than the rest undertakes to cross over and has to turn back with frozen ears, feet and hands. By tomorrow night (April 9) I expect to break the pass, and be ready to go on as soon as the storm breaks. People have been waiting there six weeks so far. We were able to take some good pictures of Mary island during a severe storm."

Seattle Post-Intelligencer
June 3, 1896. THE SE

AT COOK INLET.

A Thriving Town Springing Into Existence at Sunrise City.

A correspondent of the Alaska Mining Record writes as follows from Sunrise City, Cook inlet, Alaska, under date of May 10:

Since arriving here on April 19 up to the present time the following vessels have landed their passengers and cargoes on the mud flats at the mouth of Six Mile creek: Schooner Loyal, 26 tons, 24 passengers; steam schooner Albion from San Francisco, with the Ducey crowd including 113 persons, there being six ladies and several children among them, also twelve pack animals, and stock for a store; schooner Ella Johnson, 140 tons burden, with 75 passengers from Seattle; Helga Caroline with eight passengers from Juneau; schooner Stella Erland, 40 tons burden, from Seattle with five passengers and a complete store outfit which will be located at Sunrise City. So far this spring about 400 persons have landed at the mouth of Six Mile creek and nearly that number at the mouth of Resurrection creek, twelve miles below here. Sunrise City being centrally located and having the best harbor will be, and, in fact, is now, the metropolis of western Alaska. All here now is bustle and excitement, and the ringing of axes and saws is heard in every direction in the laying of foundations and building of cabins to hold town lots. The Juneau contingent is mowing down the forest in the west addition to Sunrise, and the Ducey crowd is further down the stream, but most of them think seriously of joining issues with the Juneauites and planting themselves in the west addition. The first transfer of town property in Sunrise was made to the Mining Record gang, Messrs. Swinehart & Howard purchasing the "Town Hall," the largest building in the city. The first store on Six Mile is now being moved into it. Lumber is in great demand and none in the market. Provisions were scarce here last winter, but men are now laying in their summer supplies and have commenced sledging them to the diggings up to creeks.

On the 6th inst. a public meeting was held to lay out the townsite of Sunrise City. A plat was mapped laying the town out into lots, blocks and streets, and a town recorder, Mr. Maxwell, was elected. Local regulations were passed upon assigning the number of lots at not more than two to each individual by location; ten days were given to record in and lay a 10x12 foundation, and one year in which to erect a building. Lots are 50x100 feet in blocks 200 feet square and 60-foot streets. The recording fee was placed at \$1 per lot.

The opening of spring here is at least a month or six weeks later than at Juneau. Journeys back in the hills have to be made on snowshoes. No prospecting to speak of has yet been done, although the creeks are lined with new locations—stakes stuck in the snow. Six Mile and its branches is now located from mouth to head. As a sample of how it is being carried on, one man, Alexander, from the Sound country, representing a company, lit out over the portage with a cup of flour and a rind of bacon on his back and melted a pair of gum boots in his haste to reach the mouth of Six Mile. Evidently Alexander was a traveler and stake cutter from way back, for commencing at the mouth of Six Mile he blazed every tree and bush as he went up the forty long miles to the head and when last heard from he had got to the top of the range and was still going, with the whole of the Kenai peninsula yet before him.

As it is too early in the season to pass judgment on the mineral outlook of the country, we defer that until another date, but from all accounts believe it to be more than fair. The work of sawing out sluice lumber and opening up claims on both Six Mile and Resurrection creeks and their tributaries has been carried on during the winter and washing will soon commence.

A new discovery of coarse gold diggings is reported on the head of the Kenai, and that is the section that is now the most talked about, and where much of the first crowds will go.

THE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

SEATTLE, FRIDAY, JUNE 5.

THE ORIGINAL FLAG

Hoisted at Sitka When Russia Sold Alaska.

The original American flag that was first hoisted in Sitka, Alaska, at the time of the transfer of Russian America to the United States, October 18, 1867, and which was thought to be lost, is now in the care of Dr. Sheldon Jackson and is being returned to Sitka as a precious souvenir.

Mrs. Caroline Hall, an aged widow lady of Seattle, has had this flag in keeping for about twenty-eight years. From the statement of Mrs. Hall, it seems that a United States officer, who assisted at the transfer, while en route from Sitka, carried the flag with him and crossing on horseback from Puget Sound to the Columbia river, he made the acquaintance of Javan Hall, sheriff of Lewis county. Sheriff Hall was then navigating a steamer between the Cowlitz river and Portland.

The United States officer was favorably impressed with the pluck and push of the frontier sheriff and seeing the steamer carried no flag he presented this one, brought from Sitka, to the sheriff as a token of esteem and in order that the stars and stripes might float over the little craft.

Dr. Jackson has been spending a few days in Seattle before sailing on his annual cruise in Alaska and Mrs. Hall presented him with this historical flag that it might be preserved in the museum of ethnology and natural history at Sitka, Alaska.

The Weekly Call

Entered at the Postoffice at San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.

BACK FROM FAR ALASKA.

Weekly Call

Return of Gold-Seekers Laugh at Reports of Wondrous

Discoveries.
June 10 1896
Declare They Are Sent Out Only to Deceive the Innocent Investor.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., June 3.—Among fifteen gold-seekers who returned from Alaska on the steamship Utopia was Frank McCurdy, a business man of this city, who was one of the Lakme passengers. The prospects were so uncertain and the country so bare and rugged that McCurdy determined to get back to civilization as soon as possible. McCurdy says a more desolate country was never seen by man, and that any one who remains there to make a fortune is welcome to all he can get.

Returning miners laugh heartily over the sensational stories which are being given to the press all over the country about the untold wealth of Coal Bay. They say these stories are told simply to attract people who have money to buy shares in a certain corporation known as the Boston & Alaska Mining Company. The "acres and acres of gold-bearing claims" are nothing more or less, they say, than miles of beach, the sand of which is said to contain more or less gold. It will require systematic dredging to get this sand in condition for working, and as there is not a dredger nearer than Puget Sound the people there will be somewhat handicapped in their work for some time to come.

The following schedule will show the number of vessels and passengers who have been recorded as arriving at Cooks Inlet this season:

April 3—Steamer Excelsior, Coal Bay, 75 passengers.
April 15—Steamer Lakme, Coal Bay, 220 passengers.
April 18—Utopia, Coal Bay, 125 passengers.
April 18—Schooner Ellen, Coal Bay, 25 passengers.
April 20—Schooner Loyal, Coal Bay, 40 passengers.
April 24—Schooner W. J. Bryant, Coal Bay, 25 passengers.
April 26—Schooner Ella Johnson, Coal Bay, 62 passengers.
April 28—Schooner George W. Prescott, 28 passengers.
May 5—Ladds Station, steamer Albion, 130 passengers.
April 2—Portage Bay, steamer Bertha, 83 passengers.
May 4—Portage Bay, steamer Bertha, 115 passengers.

This makes a total of 1014 persons who had arrived up to the 13th of last month. As will be seen from the schedule, the Seattle schooner Lincoln has not yet arrived.

RUSH FOR ALASKAN GOLD FIELDS.

N. Y. Tribune Apr. 3. 95
FIFTEEN VESSELS WITH 1,000 MEN BOUND FOR THE FROZEN NORTH—NEWS FROM THE ARCTIC.

Seattle, Wash., April 2.—There is no abatement in the rush to Alaska. On the contrary, the exodus is on the increase, and by Saturday no less than fifteen vessels, big and little, with a passenger list of fully 1,000 men, freight and supplies in proportion, will have sailed from this port for the golden fields to the north.

Mail advices from Alaska received yesterday state that the Government mail carrier, "Jimmie" Jackson, who left Seattle early in the winter with mail for the Yukon, has probably met the fate of two newspaper men, Hodge and McNells, whom he deserted and left to perish. When last seen he was off the trail, and cold and hunger had apparently unbalanced his mind. His two Indian companions he had also left behind, and he had thrown away much mail matter.

Another bit of news from Alaska is that the great icebound region is being made aware of Professor Andrea's proposed aerial trip to the North Pole, and that the natives, from Point Barrow to Greenland, are looking forward with keen interest to his appearance. The Pacific Geographical Society has in hand the disseminating of the news, and letters have been sent out by the commercial companies doing business in Arctic Alaska with the request that the information be imparted to all accessible natives that Professor Andrea will start from Spitzbergen some time in July next, and expects to land somewhere to the westward of the North Pole.

Alaska advices received by the steamer Willapa, which arrived in port from the north yesterday, say that enterprising Sitkans intend to drain a lake back of that staid old town and to gather by the wagonload gold bullion and dust that for years has been brought down and accumulated in the bed of the lake by glaciers. The tunnel will not be an extraordinarily long one—only about 1,000 feet—and it will run water from the lake, whose bottom is believed to be paved with gold to a great depth. The feeders of the lake are believed to have been ancient glaciers, which in their slow process of travel have ground up the mountains and deposited precious metal along with sediment in the lake bottom. Claims have already been taken up, and preparations for unlocking the secrets of glacier and lake are to be pushed forward.

HUNTING THE SEA-OTTER.

First Paper. 1889.

If our boys want to understand and fully appreciate an undertaking which is the most dangerous and uncertain known to any hunter of the human race, they must follow me to Alaska, and there behold and note the Aleutian sea-otter hunter.

Turn to your map of Alaska, observe that long, far-extended chain of islands which reaches almost across from the Peninsula of Alaska to Kamchatka, and that stretch of wild, desolate coast which lies at the foot of the Mt. St. Elias Alps and borders the islands south of the Peninsula. It is the sole resort and refuge of the sea-otter to-day; it is the region which alone shelters that animal from extermination by eager hunters both white and dusky.

It protects them by its violent tempests that beat the sea into foam on its bold cliffs and sunken rocky reefs, by its chill dense fogs which shroud everything in darkness for weeks at a time, and by the swift running of ocean currents, and dangerous "tide rips."

Here, in the open waters of the North-Pacific Ocean, never many miles from the shore of land or island, is the chosen resort of this strange animal, which is so well known to every one who wears or notices furs: since its pelage is the costliest and the finest fur known to man; a single skin sometimes sells for six hundred dollars.

With the exception of a few rocky island reefs and islets of the Kurile chain north of Japan, this Alaskan refuge is the last resort of the sea-otter in its struggle for existence. It has been exterminated from the Californian, the Oregon, and the entire Northwest coast and Sitkan Archipelago, up as far as the foot of the Mt. Saint Elias Alps; and, on the Asiatic side, it has been eliminated from the entire Kamchatkan seaboard, where it was first discovered

and noted by white men, towards the end of the seventeenth century.

The sea-otter is not a very large animal; every boy knows pretty well how big a beaver is and what it looks like. The sea-otter resembles the beaver very closely in size and shape; its head is rounder, however, and more catlike, while its tail is shorter and covered with dense fur. Like the beaver again, it has broad, palmated hind feet, and small, inferior fore hands; but unlike that giant rodent, it is a meat, fish and shell-fish eater, and seldom tastes a vegetable substance.

Before the sea-otter became an object of supreme value to the white fur-gatherer, it was not much hunted by the human natives of its chosen places of resort in the North-Pacific Ocean. At that time it was a common sight for the dusky savages between California and Alaska to see it sporting at sea or basking in the sunshine on reefs awash and rocks slightly above the tide level.

To-day one is never seen except after the most vigilant search, and then only for an instant. There is abundant reason for this scarcity and wariness of the sea-otter; and, were all the details of its chase narrated, that story would surpass the most ardent work of fancy.

When the Russians and Cossacks first became acquainted with its rich glossy fur, towards the close of the seventeenth century, they found the natives north of Kamchatka and Alaska quite indifferent as to its value and willing to part with all the skins they had for mere trifles in exchange. Then the eager, greedy demand of these Muscovitic fur-traders for more skins of the kahlan stimulated those Alaskan natives everywhere into the greatest energy and persistency in its capture, until the animal became almost invisible to their search, where it hitherto had been abundant and always in sight.

The sea-otter is hunted to-day for our traders in the same manner, and by descendants of the same people who chased it for the Russians during the last century. Its range is now restricted, however, almost entirely to Alaskan waters. Indeed, were it not for the protection given by those furious storms, dense fogs and those pitiless rocks and reefs south of the Aleutian Archipelago and the Peninsula of Alaska, it would have been long, long ago utterly exterminated.

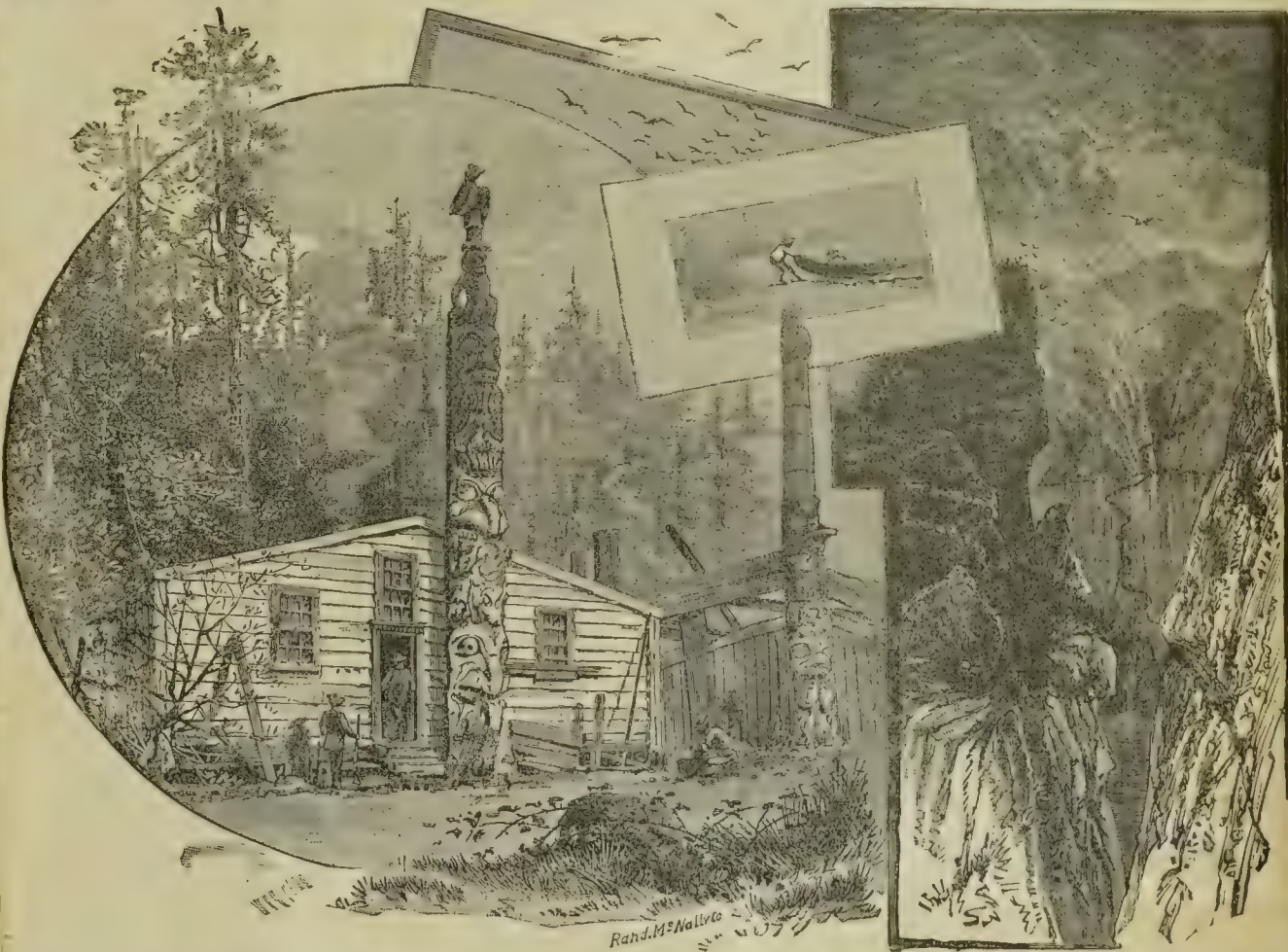
But hunting it here calls for hardship and risk of life which the chase of no other fur-bearing animal known to man demands. The sea-otter is so alert and shy, so cunning and strong, that its capture involves the keenest tact and utmost endurance of its human captor.

The men who make this chase of the sea-otter their sole business are mostly natives of the Aleutian Islands, of Atka and Oonalaska, and the natives of

Thanksgiving Missionary Service,

1894.

A Voice from the Northland.



Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions

OF THE

Presbyterian Church,

53 FIFTH AVENUE, - - - NEW YORK.

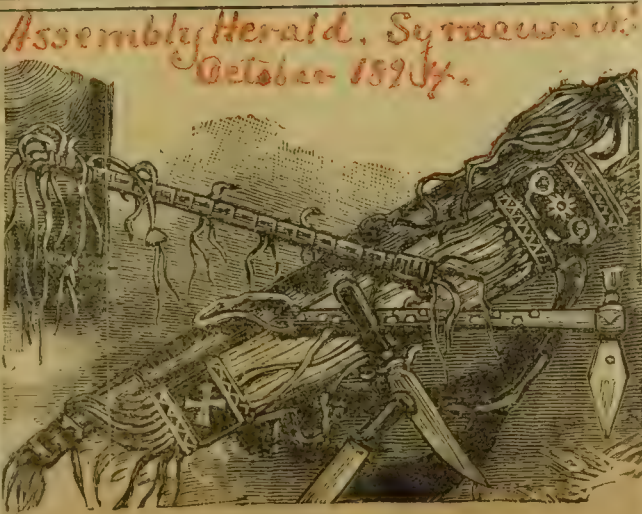
REV. RUFUS S. GREEN, D.D., ELMIRA.
 REV. W. H. HUBBARD, AUBURN.

EDITORS.

To the Superintendents of Presbyterian Sunday Schools.

DEAR FRIENDS:—Again the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church gives its endorsement of the educational work of Home Missions, and commends it to your consideration in the following resolution, passed at its last meeting, held at Saratoga, May, 1894:

"Resolved, That the Assembly recognize the ever-increasing usefulness and efficiency of the Woman's Executive Committee, particularly in advancing Home Missionary interests among the children and the youth of our church, and that the Assembly recommend that both the Young People's societies and the Sabbath schools make an annual contribution to the educational work of the Board; the Sabbath schools on the Sabbath preceding Thanksgiving Day."



the Alaskan Peninsula and Kadiak Island. In general terms they have a striking resemblance to the Japanese in stature, in physiognomy and disposition, being of a calm and docile nature. They are short and muscular, and the most thorough watermen in the world.

They are all Christians, having been converted from barbarism by the Russian Greek Catholic priests, who began missionary work among them as long ago as 1780. Hence you will notice the presence invariably of a small church or chapel in every one of the small hamlets where they live.

Some of the most successful hunters reside now in neat frame cottages, but a majority of them are still dwelling in the primitive "barrabkies" or earthen "dug-out" huts.

The most attractive and interesting settlement of these people is Borka, on Spirkin Island, and the least that can be said about the others when contrasted with it, the better, in so far as cleanliness and morality is involved. The richest hamlets are



SEA-OTTER HUNTING VILLAGE.

must be able to paddle on his course undeterred by thickest fog or furious winds. He must make himself well nigh insensible to extremes of cold and dearth of food; and to do all this so as to be acceptable to the hunters of his tribe involves several years of daily practice with his kayak or "bidarka," as it is called in Alaska.

When he at last becomes proficient, can paddle his canoe with safety in the wildest storms at sea, and can handle his bird and sea-otter spears with precision and effect, he at once joins the select circle of tried and trusty hunters belonging to the hamlet of his nativity.

A sea-otter hunting party in Alaska to-day contains anywhere from ten to fifty members, or even more, according to the size of the settlement from which it sets out.

The largest parties come from Oonalaska, Morserovia and Belcovskie. They are brought down to the open hunting grounds of Soonak by little schooners which belong to the white traders, who have stores

and posts or warehouses in every sea-otter hunting village.

They take the native hunters and their canoes down on sailing vessels, so as to save time, and to gain the favor of the successful and most daring hunters.

White men do not hunt to any great extent. The chase is too ardent and too laborious for the return—it does not pay them. But they stimulate the natives to the most unremitting exertion, and as matters are now conducted, the sea-otters in Alaska do not have a day's rest during the whole year.

Parties of native hunters relieve each other in rapid succession, and thus a continual search is maintained. Thus stimulated by the traders, this warfare is rendered still more deadly to the sea-otter, since the best improved breech-loading rifles are now being used in addition to the weapons and artifices of the natives themselves.

These fire-arms in the hands of the young and ambitious Aleutes, in spite of the warnings and restraint of the old men, must result sooner or later in the extermination of the kahlan, for these same old men, in order to compete successfully with their youthful rivals, have to drop their bone spears and arrows and take up the rifle in self-defence. So the bad work goes on rapidly, although a majority of the natives and the traders up there oppose it.

Before we describe the hunting in detail, it may be interesting to have it understood that the whole number of skins now taken annually does not exceed four thousand. When the Alaskan region was transferred to us, in 1867, the small catch of only three or four hundred otters annually was all the Russians secured. But the extraordinary stimulus given to the natives by our keen, active, pushing traders has resulted in an increased return far above the results of the old régime.

The skins range in value from sixty dollars to one hundred and fifty dollars each, as they grade from the immature to mature samples. Some exceptionally fine skins bring every year the enormous sums of between four hundred dollars and six hundred dollars each at the London sales.

Extravagant as such a sum seems, yet when one of these perfect sea-otter skins is spread out before your eyes, and passed under your fingers, the rich shimmer of its ebony fur, deep, dense, soft and glossy, appears so strongly, that the first objection of excessive cost is voted down—it is worth the price.

HENRY W. ELLIOTT.

For the Companion.

HUNTING THE SEA-OTTER.

Sept. 12 Second Paper. 1889

We have now a fair sketch of the country in which the sea-otter is found, the otter itself, and its human hunters. To understand and appreciate the manner and the difficulty of securing the kahlan we must follow these hunters into the several watery areas where they spear, club, shoot and net this shy, alert

The cordial response made by many of you heretofore in the recognition of this day encourages us to believe that others with you will this year be glad to have their Sunday schools avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered to enlarge the scope of their missionary effort. The Woman's Executive Committee is the only channel in the church through which this educational work can be carried forward, and unless it is supported the work entrusted to it must fail. The purpose of its organization is specific; namely, the Christianizing and educating of the youth of the exceptional populations. A vast army of these are found among the Alaskans, Mexicans, Mormons, and Mountain people of the South. The emissaries of evil by which they are surrounded are making rapid inroads in their lives; to counteract these we must be quick to use every occasion to enlarge the means now being used for their rescue.

The object now presented is the support of the school at Howcan, Alaska, and unless designated for other objects, all money received from Sunday schools this year will be applied to it. The accompanying sketch may interest you in the mission established for the Hydahs, one of the strong, sturdy races of that country, who inhabit one portion of the Prince of Wales island. The program, which is here printed, will be furnished gratuitously in any quantity desired for supplying Sunday Schools on application to the office of the Woman's Executive Committee. The program is arranged attractively in convenient form, with hymns in full, and will require no preparation in advance, but is ready for use. (The sketches of Howcan and Chilcat George will be mailed to each superintendent.)

To facilitate the collection we have mite safes, also envelopes given free in any quantity desired, sent upon application, which can be distributed several weeks previous to the collection, to be returned at the time designated with their accumulated offerings.

If the time suggested—the Sunday preceding Thanksgiving—is not an opportune day for your school to observe, will you not arrange a convenient one, and thereby secure a contribution for this purpose? The money will be credited to your school in the annual report of the Board of Home Missions, and may be sent to the treasurer of the Home Presbyterial Society, through the Home Mission Society of your church, or direct, if preferred, to Miss S. F. Lincoln, treasurer, Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions, 53 Fifth Ave., New York City.

The extent of this work is limited only by the resources available for its enlargement. As they increase, so does the work correspondingly, and we trust that we may not be disappointed in our desire to count you among our co-laborers, who are so earnestly seeking the advancement of our Master's cause.

Yours in his service,
ELIZABETH M. WISHARD,

Secretary Young People's Department Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions, 53 Fifth Ave., New York.



MORSEROVIA.

those of Morserovia and Belcovskie, owing to the closer proximity of these villages to the most favored resorts of the kahlan.

Morserovia is situated on the extreme end of the Peninsula of Alaska. Forty miles directly south of its site are the celebrated Soonak sea-otter hunting grounds, where more than half the entire annual Alaskan catch is taken every year. Soonak Island, islets and reefs, embracing an area of less than twenty miles square, is the chief sea-otter resort of this vast wild region between Kamchatka and Sitka.

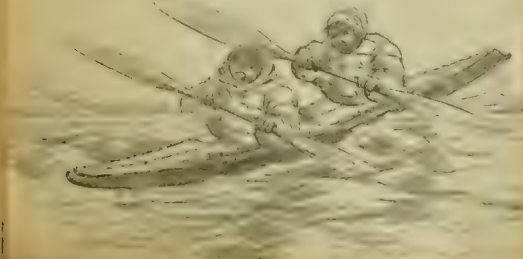
The island of Soonak is small, with a coast circuit of about eighteen miles. Spots of sand beach are found here and there, but the major portion of its sea margin is composed of enormous water-worn boulders piled up by the surf. The interior is a desolate, low, rolling, mossy tundra or water-soaked morass, with a rocky ridge elevated in the centre some eight hundred feet in height. There is no timber here, but plenty of grass, sphagnum and a score of small fresh-water ponds, in which multitudes of ducks and geese are found every spring and fall.

To the southward and westward of the island, stretching directly out to sea, is a succession of small islets and reefs, which are bare only at low tide, rocky shoals and heavy beds of kelp or sea-cabbage environing them; then again, to the eastward about thirty miles are the Chernaboor islets and reefs, very similar to those of Soonak, and next in favor with the sea-otter as its feeding and refuge ground.

To these islands hunting parties of Aleutes come from Oonalaska in the west and the Oonga in the east, as well as from all the intermediate sea-otter hunting villages on the Peninsula and islands adjacent. They simply camp upon the island. They do not live upon it, because the smell of fires and refuse of a village or villages would alarm and drive every otter from the whole extent of the region now so favored by them.

It may be imagined to what sufferings the hardy native hunters subject themselves every winter here, where and when for weeks at a time they dare not light a fire, even for cooking, in prevailing northerly gales of wind, especially if the temperature is below zero, as it often is.

Before a young Aleut is considered hardy and expert enough to join a sea-otter hunting party of his race, he has to prove his courage and skill by launching and landing safely in his light skin boat through heavy rollers and foaming surf. He



animal.

When the sea-otter is searched for in the open waters which surround and then, at times, cover reefs and rocky shoals, the natives go for it in canoes, or "bidarkas," as they term those queer little cigar-shaped, skin-covered boats in which they travel. In olden times the bidarka fleets were obliged to make long and dangerous journeys to and from the hunting grounds of the sea-otter, but nowadays these native hunters are carried from their home settlements in little sloops and schooners which are owned by the white traders who have stores and warehouses in those villages.

The vessels take the bidarkas and their native crews up again and back home after the lapse of six weeks or three months spent upon the hunting grounds.

The sea-otter hunting fleets are engaged wholly in spearing that animal. They have other methods of capture, as above indicated, but the spearing "surround" is the orthodox native method of hunting, and as such we will give it precedence.

The hunters of any settlement first agree upon the day when they shall assemble with their canoes and spears. Having met, and having made a full and explicit agreement with the trader who is to carry the party in his schooner down to the hunting grounds, these hardy natives go aboard and the little craft sets sail.

In a day or two, the desolate islets, the rocky reefs and treacherous shoals of the favored resorts of the sea-otter are reached, the landmarks are carefully noted, and, if the weather will permit, the bidarkas are dropped in a harbor or the roadstead, where the trader is to return in due course of time to pick the party up and convey it home.

This desolate landing-spot being the common rendezvous of the party, a few tents of cotton cloth are set up, and a man or two, the oldest or the youngest of the party, put in charge of it. The scanty supplies of flour, of tea, tobacco and dried fish, which each man has brought with his canoe for support during a long interval, are carefully husbanded here, and the closest attention is given to the fishing gear, the sea-castings on the surf-beaten beaches, and the indigenous water-fowl, for upon these natural resources the party has to live substantially for the next six weeks or three months, as the case of agreement with the trader happens to be.

Parties are usually made up of forty or fifty natives, with fifteen or twenty bidarkas. Some one of them is recognized by common consent as the "tyore," or chief, and he orders their movements. Under his direction they launch their bidarkas early in the dawning, and range themselves out over the sea in a long line, moving forward and abreast over the water with intervals of separation between the bidarkas as wide as the weather will permit sight and sound to establish communications.

In this method a fleet of twenty bidarkas will range abreast over a line on the water of nearly a mile and a half in length, each man being able instantly to flash a signal to his neighbor, so that if an otter's head is discovered by any one man in this long reach of inspection, the knowledge of such a discovery is at once known to every one of the hunters in the party.

The man who makes the announcement of seeing an otter at once urges his bidarka towards the exact spot where, in the rolling, tumbling water, its black head and glittering eye were seen during the instant it appeared. Upon the bubbling wake of its disappearance the natives stop their canoe, and hold their paddles up high in air, and every other bidarka in the line now hastens to take its position in a large circle around them.

The point where the otter dove down is the centre of the circle. The otter must now rise, in fifteen minutes, at the most, somewhere within vision of, or the range of, some one of these hunters' spears, when it comes up for breath. It rises; that native nearest to its popping eyes and wide expanded nostrils at once yells and throws his spear. If he does not strike it, he succeeds in causing it instantly to dive again before it has had time to draw its breath fully for the usual stay under water.

Again the hunting circle is formed around this second wake of the otter's disappearance, again the kahlan is forced above the water to respire, and again it is driven below the surface as before, until, the

action having been frequently repeated, as described, the otter becomes so weak by loss of breath that it cannot force

itself down quick enough to avoid the finishing stroke from the deadly spear of its human enemies.

The native who has been fortunate enough to strike the otter during this surround draws in its struggling body to himself by the line attached to the toggle-headed spear point—draws it up alongside of the bidarka, where he can hit its vicious head with a small but heavy wooden club, and thus safely beat out what life remains in the kahlan. Then lifting its limp form from the water, with both hands firmly clasped around its neck and head, the Aleutian hunter bites off the extreme tip of its black nostrils, a superstitious propitiation, after which he safely stows the valuable carcass away under the cover of his bidarka.

The signal for forming the line of search anew is now given, the bidarkas fall back into position, and the hunt is resumed again as it began, and as long as daylight lasts the chase is kept up.

When evening shadows admonish the hunters that they can no longer keep their bearings, they put ashore on the nearest beach or rocky islet, draw their bidarkas out from the water, and turning these little vessels keel up, they crawl partly under, so as to shelter head and shoulders, as they sleep on the sand or rocks, after a brief and scant repast composed chiefly of dried fish.

If the wind is stirring in the right direction, a fire is made, a little tea and a flour-thickened stew makes a royal supper for these hardy men. Most of the time, however, it is not considered safe to make a fire, and then every physical comfort is sacrificed cheerfully by them for the sake of success in their quest of the otter.

The success of such a party of hunters hinges largely upon the weather, for frequently the prevalence of furious gales and dense fog will confine them to the limits of a wretched, cheerless camp for days and days, and even weeks at a time. Their long experience has given them a sort of intuition of the approach of dangerous storms, so that they are seldom caught in them out upon the open ocean.

But accidents continually happen by which individuals are swept out into the open ocean during thick fogs, where they perish from starvation and thirst, or, caught in sudden flurries of wind, are swamped in tide-rips and dashed into cordons of foaming breakers over reefs and rocks awash, and thus disappear forever from the anxious search of their comrades.

But in so far as their boats and outfit are concerned, they could not be better prepared than they are for their dangerous enterprise. Their forms are enveloped in that waterproof "kamlayka," which is



firmly lashed over and around the man-hole in the bidarka when they seat themselves in it, so that waves breaking completely over the little craft cannot force even a drop of water into it.

Practice from childhood has inured them to a patient and comfortable sitting in the bidarka for periods of eighteen or twenty-four hours at a time.

When the weather is somewhat settled, the sea-otter hunting fleets often cruise out into the ocean forty and sixty miles from the nearest land, searching for the kahlan as it is found sleeping or sporting on the immense rafts of sea-weed, which are drifting at the beck of currents and force of winds. Upon such floating masses the sea-otters love to sleep and the young ones to frolic when the sea is not tempest-tossed. Taking advantage of this disposition of the kahlan, the natives of several Aleutian islands spread gill-nets over beds of sea-weed, which are anchored in the channels or passages between the islands. They retire and watch from the high bluffs adjacent.

The otters, if they chance to climb over such a net-spread mass of sea-weed, speedily become entangled in the meshes, and, seeming to be utterly paralyzed by fear, make no serious effort to escape, and thus fall easily into the hands of their human captors.

A strange fact in connection with this custom of catching sea-otters in nets is that, although the nets are made of light twine or sinews, and a kahlan having poked its head or thrust its feet into the meshes might easily bite and tear itself free, it seems to be suddenly crushed by fear and makes no such attempt.

Sometimes a few roving sea-lions will run across

Sketch of the Hydah Mission.

On the southern part of Prince of Wales island, one of the many islands bordering the south eastern coast of Alaska, lives the native tribe of the Hydah. They are described as a large, well formed and handsome race, with lighter complexion than the other tribes. Their barbarity in war gained for them the appellation of the "Bulldogs" of the North Pacific, and they stand among the other tribes the recognized victors of battles, which were at one time frequent, but happily began to disappear when civilization commenced its work of reformation. That the commercial interests of an uncivilized and unChristian community are enhanced by the advent of missionaries, who teach by precept and example the principles of honesty and integrity, is strikingly shown among them. Before the influences of Christianity began to permeate the village, English and American ships were seized and robbed. At one time the captain and crew of a vessel were held as prisoners until ransomed by the Hudson Bay Fur Company.

Their villages are noted for the large number of totempoles, representing the tribal genealogy, and are often seen standing at either side of the entrance of the house, one pole heralding the husband's ancestry and the other the wife's. They are sometimes used as the sepulchre for the ashes of dead chiefs who have been cremated after death. Again they are made to serve as an entrance to the house by making an oval opening through one of the large poles. They vary in size from one to two feet in diameter and twenty to sixty feet in height. One who has visited their houses describes one of the homes as "a large, low, plank building, from forty to fifty feet square, with a fireplace in the center of the floor, and a large opening in the roof for the escape of smoke." The Hydah are skilled in carving, their ornaments and utensils of bone and wood, stone, silver and gold being famous.

While making his tour of inspection along the coast in 1877, Dr. Jackson spent some time on this island. The natives eagerly asked that a teacher might be sent to them. A mission was established in 1881, with Mr. James E. Chapman as teacher, at Howcan, since named Jackson by the missionaries in compliment to Dr. Jackson, who has so vigorously worked for the redemption of the Alaskans. Rev. J. L. Gould was sent as a missionary the following year. He found a chief ready to open a large house for church and school purposes.

In the beginning everybody attended, as the Alaskans, with no record of ages, are slow to understand why the older men and women are not able to learn as rapidly as the children. Fascinated by the intelligence and ability of the missionaries they were eager to be like them. It is not an unusual sight, odd as it may seem to us, to see a little one strapped to a board, in its mother's arms, or lying on the floor in a blanket, while the mother is reciting her lesson.

The first two years were full of frontier experiences, for the missionaries who were disappointed in procuring lumber for building purposes, but with true pioneer ingenuity they went to the forests, felled trees and constructed with poles, shakes and puncheons, buildings for the church and school, also a dwelling.



In the autumn of 1886 Mrs. A. R. McFarland, that brave hearted woman, who was the first missionary to Alaska, and courageously began the first work alone at Fort Wrangel, went to Jackson to establish a "Home for boys and girls." No time was lost in again bringing into play the acquired skill of the carpenter, and necessary buildings were soon made ready for this new department. A disastrous fire three years later robbed the mission of this much needed home. The thirty girls from it were sheltered in the carpenter shop, which for two years shielded them. With accustomed rapidity the ministerial mechanic was again busily engaged at the trade the Master honored by following himself. The fast approaching Alaskan winter hurried the workers on lest the faithful pastor and his family might be found unprovided for it. The

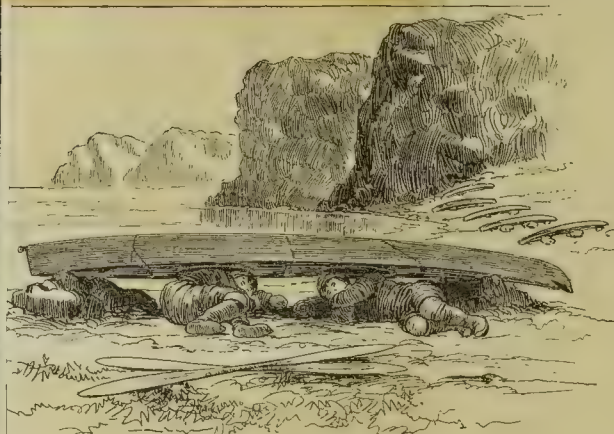


HYDAH WAR CANOE.

Home was again rebuilt, but sore was the disappointment when it became evident that for lack of sufficient funds to maintain its admission must be denied the boys. A promising class of girls was rapidly developing into womanhood, but still the work was only half done. Generous friends soon came forward and gave money for the enlargement of the work, thereby making it possible to admit the neglected boys. Now they receive with these sisters spiritual, mental and industrial training. The tourists who throng Alaska in summer, carrying cheer and help to other mission stations, thereby breaking the monotony and giving the missionary a glimpse of the outside world, never startle our faithful coterie at Jackson. The Prince of Wales island is one hundred and fifty miles from the main coast and two hundred miles from the direct steamer course. Once or twice a year provisions are sent on a steamer, but all other communication is made by means of native canoes. The sight of the mail carrier, which sends a thrill throughout one's body as he stands with outstretched hand holding the long-looked-for letter, is a pleasure never granted Hydah missionaries, for their letters must lay over at Fort Wrangel to await the native carrier who goes for them by canoe. This is a trip which entails spending many nights on land and "beaching the boat," as it is called. Severe snow and hail storms are often encountered which makes letter carrying there not the pleasurable task letter reading is. All these hardships and inconveniences which the missionaries endure are cheerfully borne for the privilege of telling to the people about them "the old, old story of Jesus and his love." The joy of such a service is told by Mr. Gould who says: "We have seen some put off the blanket for civilized garb, get out of the herd in the 'lodge' for a cottage and family Christian home; break away from the chief's rule and assert American individuality; turn from the tricks

and incantations of witches and 'Shamans,' and abandon superstition for belief. Debauchery has at Hydah given place to teetotalism."

The changes which have come about have not been the result of any rapid progress or sudden overthrow of old customs and habits. The power of a consistent life among the natives has shown them the result of accepting the gospel. They have watched the missionaries; have observed their daily lives and seen wherein they could be like them. A marked change has come about in the marriages, which of old were often very unsuitable. A young man would marry a woman old enough to be his grandmother, while girls would take husbands of three score years, these being questions which were settled by tribal customs; but now the missionaries are frequently asked to give advice and gradually



these nets, but they make short work of destroying them, whereupon the wrath and disgust of the Aleuts is great and most vigorously expressed. The natives also watch for particular surf-holes or

water-worn caves in the bluffs to which the otter repairs, and when one is located they set a net at the entrance and often capture the kahlan.

The reckless and dangerous method of chasing sea-otters is only undertaken in the winter season, and then only during those intervals which occur when furious gales sweep down from the northward over Soonak. When such storms have just about spent themselves, a few of the very boldest hunters seat themselves firmly in their bidarkas, and launch themselves out into the storm, scudding before it six, seven or ten miles, as the case may be, down to certain outlying rocks, which just raise themselves above the surf-wash.

Here they creep up from the leeward to the windward, where sea-otters, driven out from the water by the long-continued violence of the tempest, are often found resting with their heads buried in the beds of sea-weed or kelp, to avoid the pelting of the storm.

The noise of such a gale is greater, ten times greater, than that made by the stealthy movements of the hunters, who, each armed with a short, heavy wooden club, brain the unsuspecting beasts one after another without causing a general alarm or stampede.

They must kill the sea-otter at once,—it cannot be driven out upon the land. It is fierce and courageous when surprised in this position, and will make straight for the water spite of the wildest demonstrations on the part of the man. Its land progress for a short distance is very rapid, being a succession of short leaps.

Since Alaska became American territory the practice of shooting sea-otter has become very general. It was prohibited by the

Russians because it is sure to result, if not so checked, in exterminating this curious, rare and valuable animal. The young natives up there to-day have nearly all been supplied with breech-loading weapons, or plain rifles, with which they patrol the shores of the islands and islets, and whenever a sea-otter's black head is seen in the surf, a thousand yards at sea, they fire at it.

The great distance and the noise of the breakers; prevent this animal from taking alarm until it is hit; and nine times out of ten, when it is shot, it is hit in the head, and that is fatal; then the hunter waits for the toss of the surf to bring his quarry in, if it be too rough for him to venture out in his bidarka.

HENRY W. ELLIOTT.

matches have become more natural. The old commonal houses have given way to neat cottages where the home life is held to be sacred. The influence of the young people is being felt among the old, who have been hard to reach. Now, however, they are coming to church and are eager listeners. One old chief who was formerly satisfied to have his wife and children go to school and church has now become a regular attendant at the Sabbath services and week night prayer meeting, and has said: "Every day a little more light is coming, and by and by I think I will be strong to stand up and let my people know my heart."

Chief Skult-kah, who so willingly gave his house for the use of the mission when it was established, and was always its loyal friend, has recently died. He was among the first to be baptized, and during his lingering illness from consumption gave evidence of the sincerity of the profession he made.

The good work goes on encouragingly at this promising point, and as we enlarge the contributions, proportionately can it be advanced. The ready co-operation of all is needed that the progress may not be retarded, but more marked in the future than it has been in the past. The fields are "already white to the harvest," and shall we not thrust the sickle in and gather the ripened grain?

Program.

Hymn.

RESPONSIVE SCRIPTURE SERVICE

LEADER.—"Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us that we should be called the sons of God."

SCHOOL.—"And this is his commandment, That we should believe on the name of his Son Jesus Christ, and love one another"

LEADER.—"Beloved, let us love one another, for love is of God."

SCHOOL.—"In this was manifested the love of God toward us, because that God sent his only begotten Son into the world, that we might live thro' him."

LEADER.—"Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us,

and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins."

SCHOOL.—"And not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world."

Come, thou almighty King,
Help us thy name to sing,
Help us to praise :
Father all glorious,
O'er all victorious,
Come, and reign over us,
Ancient of days !

LEADER.—"And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

SCHOOL.—"Because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek ; he hath sent me to bind up the broken hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound."

LEADER.—"To give light to them that sit in darkness, and in the shadow of death."

SCHOOL.—"Even as the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many."

LEADER.—"For I have given you an example that ye should do as I have done to you."

SCHOOL.—"Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved."

LEADER.—"Neither is there salvation in any other, for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved."

SCHOOL.—"How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace, that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth."

Come, Thou incarnate Word,
Gird on Thy mighty sword;
Our prayer attend:
Come, and Thy people bless,
And give thy Word success,
Spirit of holiness,
On us descend.

LEADER.—"Delight thyself also in the Lord; and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart."

SCHOOL.—"Ask of me, and I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession."

LEADER.—"It is more blessed to give than to receive."

SCHOOL.—"If there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not."

LEADER.—"Freely ye have received, freely give."

SCHOOL.—"Thou shalt give unto the Lord thy God according as the Lord thy God hath blessed thee."



INTERIOR OF NATIVE HOUSE.

LEADER.—"The liberal deviseth liberal things; and by liberal things shall he stand."

SCHOOL.—"Thou shalt open thy hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor, and to thy needy in thy land."

LEADER.—"God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

SCHOOL.—"Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift."

To the great One in Three,
The highest praises be,
Hence evermore !
His sov'reign majesty
May we in glory see,
And to eternity
Love and adore.

Prayer.

Hymn.

Reading, "Chilcat George."

HOME MISSION RESPONSIVE SERVICE.

LEADER.—In what part of mission work are we asked to centre our interests to-day ?

SCHOOL.—The educational work of Home Missions.

LEADER.—By whom is it conducted ?

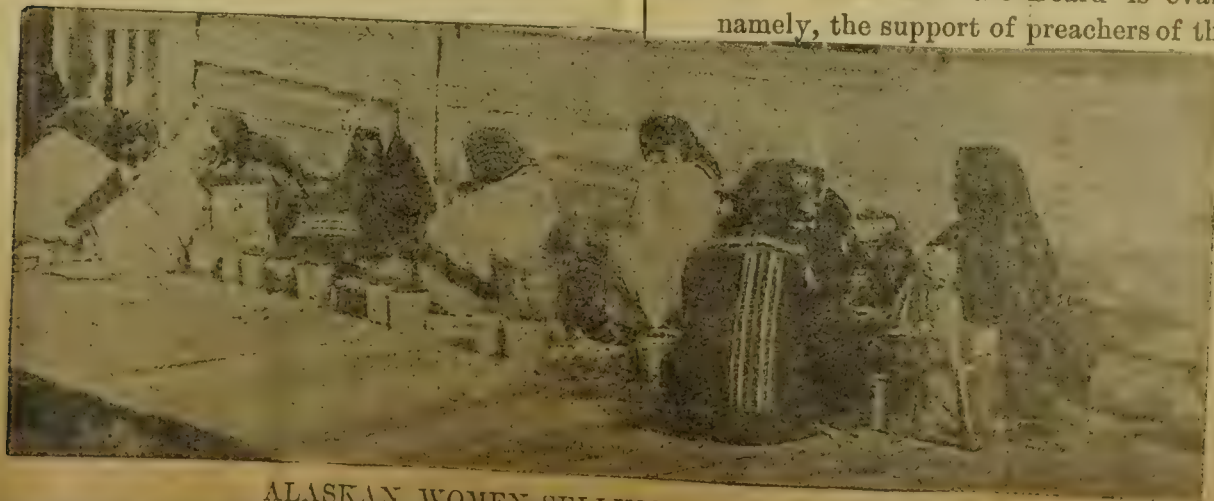
SCHOOL.—The Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions.

LEADER.—What relation does the Woman's Executive Committee bear to the Board of Home Missions ?

SCHOOL.—It is a department of the Board, working in perfect harmony with and under the direction of the Board, by whom all its funds are disbursed.

LEADER.—How does this differ from the work under the care of the Board of Home Missions ?

SCHOOL.—The work of the Board is evangelistic, namely, the support of preachers of the gospel



ALASKAN WOMEN SELLING SALMON BERRIES.

only, while the work of the Woman's Executive Committee is to establish mission day and boarding schools among the exceptional populations; schools for higher education where needed, and the erection of chapel school houses.

LEADER.—What are these exceptional classes?

SCHOOL.—The Alaskans, Indians, Mexicans, Mormons and Mountain people of the South.

LEADER.—Why is it necessary to establish the mission schools?

SCHOOL.—They are established in destitute places, and where the facilities for an education offered by the government and public school systems are wholly inadequate to the demand and the people too poor to provide for themselves.

LEADER.—Is there any other medium for carrying on this work?

SCHOOL.—No, in the polity of the church the Woman's Executive Committee is the only organization through which it can be done, and if we neglect to support it, it must fail.

LEADER.—Why should we be specially interested in it?

SCHOOL.—It means reclaiming the youth of our land, and should enlist the ready co-operation of the young.

LEADER.—What has been the result of this work?

SCHOOL.—Organized in 1878, it has enlarged until there are now 123 day, boarding, industrial and training schools, with an attendance of over 8,000 pupils under the care of 368 Christian teachers.

LEADER.—By whose authority is this day designated?

SCHOOL.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian church.

LEADER.—What significance is there in it coming as it does near the day of our national Thanksgiving?

SCHOOL.—As patriotic Christians we should seek to commemorate this occasion by giving to our less favored brothers and sisters the same blessings which have been given to us through citizenship in this free land of America.

Hymn.

RESPONSIVE READING ON ALASKA.

LEADER.—What special field of Home Missions claims our attention now?

SCHOOL.—Alaska, meaning Great Land, and formerly called Russian America.

LEADER.—When did Alaska become a part of the United States?

SCHOOL.—In 1867 it was purchased from Russia for \$7,200,000.

LEADER.—How does it compare in size with other parts of the United States?

SCHOOL.—Its territory would almost cover that part of the United States from Maine to Minnesota, and south to Georgia and Alabama.

LEADER.—What is the government of Alaska?

SCHOOL.—In 1885 the territory was organized as a civil district, with a governor, district judge, and other officers appointed by the President of the United States.

LEADER.—Are we indebted to Alaska commercially?

SCHOOL.—By means of the fur trade alone the entire sum paid for this country has been returned to the government.

LEADER.—Who was the first American minister to visit Alaska in the interest of missions?

SCHOOL.—Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., who for seventeen years has labored untiringly in the Christian and educational work in that country.

LEADER.—In what condition did he find the natives?

SCHOOL.—Living in ignorance and superstition.

LEADER.—What has been the result of missionary effort there?

SCHOOL.—There are schools and missions planted along the coast of Alaska from British Columbia to its most northern point.

LEADER.—How are they supported?

SCHOOL.—By the government and different religious denominations.

LEADER.—In which stations are we most interested, and where are they located?

SCHOOL.—The schools under the care of the Woman's Executive Committee, located chiefly in the southeastern part, at Sitka, Fort Wrangel, Jackson, Hoonah, Juneau, Chilcat, and Point Barrow.

LEADER.—How does Point Barrow differ from other mission stations?

SCHOOL.—With possibly one exception, it is the most northern mission in the world, being within but a few hundred miles of the North Pole.

LEADER.—How is the missionary there isolated from friends?

SCHOOL.—The mail reaches him but once a year, and then only if the Arctic ice pack will permit.

LEADER.—How long is the night at Point Barrow?

SCHOOL.—It extends from November 19 to January 23, and the constant use of lamps in the school-room is a necessity.

LEADER.—For the enlargement of which mission will our offerings to-day be devoted?

SCHOOL.—The Hydah Mission at Jackson.

LEADER.—When was it begun?

SCHOOL.—In 1881, and is one of the most remote stations, steamers going but twice a year to Prince of Wales Island, on which it is situated.

LEADER.—What is the character of the mission?

SCHOOL.—There are church and school buildings; a home for boys and one for girls, in which pupils are sheltered and trained to become active, self-reliant Christian men and women.

LEADER.—What extended result do Christian people expect from missionary labor in Alaska?

SCHOOL.—That the Alaskans who mingle with and speak the same language will carry the gospel to the natives in East Siberia.

Brief sketch of the Hydah Mission.

Collection.

Prayer.

Hymn.

Benediction.

The Experience of Chilcat George.

The following is the religious experience of a Chilcat Indian as related by himself when coming as a candidate for membership of the little church at Juneau, Alaska. This church was planted through the efforts of Rev. Eugene S. Willard, its pastor, the building being largely the work of his own hands. Mr. Willard is careful that natives who express a desire to unite with the church should first be thoroughly instructed and well

Youth's Companion Aug. 15, 95. HUNTING THE SEA-OTTER.

Captain Abbey, formerly commander of the revenue cutter *Corwin*, in the Bering Sea, is reported by the New York *Sun* as talking in an interesting manner about the habits of the sea-otter. One day the ship's surgeon saw an animal of some kind tossing a small object into the air and catching it as it fell. "What is that?" he asked the pilot. "A sea-otter," was the answer; "a female with her pup. That's the way they do before the pup can swim." At another time the crew of the cutter found themselves in sight of four small boats, each manned by three Aleuts, who were hunting otters. By and by it was plain that they had surrounded one, and were putting their darts into him.

Whenever he showed his head darts were launched at him, and having no time to breathe, his stay under water grew shorter and shorter, and he could not get outside the circle of boats. Six or eight darts were now in him, and during his short dips the floating shafts were still in sight, and served to mark his movements. At length, exhausted, he could not get below the surface. The boats closed around him; he was struck with a gaff, knocked in the head, and secured.

The *Corwin* steamed up, and the bidarkas were called alongside. They came readily, towing the otter. By signs as much as language it was found that they were from Atka, and would gladly go in if the ship would take them. They had captured a big prize, and were willing to rest. So they and their boats and the otter were taken on board.

The captured otter was about six feet long, with glossy black fur of wonderful beauty. His legs and tail were very short, and his sharp teeth were like a cat's. The skin was estimated to be worth one hundred and fifty dollars on the spot, and would command four times that price in London.

Although a shy animal, which seeks to escape at the least alarm, the otter is a wicked fighter when cornered. At the landing at Atka was an Aleut, whose hands, arms and face were scarred with recent wounds, and who walked with difficulty. Mr. Dirck, the agent, told the *Corwin's* officers of this man's fight with a sea-otter several weeks before. It appeared that he had been out with a party of hunters, and was walking alone along the rocks of the shore toward the camp. Turning the point of an abrupt cliff, he suddenly found himself between the water and a large sea-otter.

The Aleut had no weapon but a knife, but the value of the otter's skin was so great that he did not hesitate to attempt its capture. The otter, a large one, at once tried to get to the water. Finding the Aleut confronting him, he stopped a moment, showed his keen, catlike teeth in a ferocious, hissing growl, and made for the man.

The Aleut threw himself upon the animal in the endeavor to stab him fatally with his knife. From the roundness of the otter, its weight and hardness, the smoothness of its fur and its great activity, it is almost impossible for a man to seize and hold it. It is a task like that of catching a greased pig, with the added danger of the fierce fight that the otter is sure to make.

The otter bit and tore the man savagely. As they rolled and tumbled upon the rocks the man hung to the otter as best he could, keeping between it and the water, and cutting and stabbing the beast at every opportunity. No help was near, and for both it was a fight to the death.

The struggle lasted nearly half an hour, when the otter succumbed, but by the time he was dead the man was in a fair way to follow him. His clothing was torn from his body, and his skin and flesh hung in shreds. He bled profusely, but managed to reach camp, where his comrades attended to his wounds, and went and secured his prize for him. The skin, a beauty, had about fifty knife-holes in it, but they were easily sewed up. The man had not been able to hunt since.



Rev. Eugene S. Willard.



NORTHERN ALASKAN VILLAGE.

tested; for one defection of a professing Christian is an inexpressible loss, and a great injury to the cause of Christ in the community. He therefore watches the lives of those people, and defers receiving them until they give good evidence of a change of heart. George had been a pupil in the mission school, shepherded by both Mr. and Mrs. Willard. His experience, as given below, was related with many tears and sobs that shook his large frame. He wears well, Mrs. Willard says, having been received into full membership of the church, March 1891:

I think about this not two weeks, not three weeks, I think about this long time. Three years ago my wife die. My soul cry, me too much dark, me afraid, me cry. My wife say, "Take God, George, he make you save." Long time I try. Lots 'a Injuns die, every day some die, sometimes two die one day. Just like it me. Outside the house it rain, it snow, big wind blow, my coat no warm. All'e same my soul freeze, no friend me, no fire, no blanket. I heard God's words, "Come inside, George, make you warm, make you full, make you happy." I say, "O God, me poor man, me got no money, me got no friends." God say to me, "I don't want money, I want it *you*, I your friend, come inside."

I go inside, I feel happy. No more big wind, fire, warm, plenty friend. I *full*, but make big mistake, I full *me*, I no full of *God*. I got too big George, too big bad me. I warm, I full, I strong; I go outside, I fall down me, I awful bad me, I drunk, I shame, I wake up, I cry, two weeks I cry, I find no God, no friend. I feel me outside all dark, big storm, rain, snow, ice, wind, I find me lost. I got no coat, no blanket, just old undershirt; I shake, I cry, I freeze. All day I can't work, I cry; all night I can't sleep, I cry; the people laugh; I can't care about that, I just cry all'e time: "I want God, I lost, I want it safe me." I come to church again, my heart cry all'e time. I hear God's words again, "Come inside, George." I afraid, I say: "O God, I can't come inside, I all died my soul, my heart too full'a dirty badness. I can't take it in you house. I died my soul, my heart dirty. I just got old undershirt on."

Then God tell me new words: "That's good, George, that's good; you just leave it all outside, old died soul, old dirty heart, old undershirt, throw it all away. Your Father make you all new again; your Father take you inside; your Father wash you;

he give you new live soul; he give you new clean heart; he make you good coat; he give you good bread; he make you new boy."

I hear God's word, I see light, I feel new, I feel free, I know me just *little* new God-man; I no afraid any more. God make me first time my eyes, my tongue, my hands, my feet, my heart, my soul, I spoil it, who help me? Strong Injun friend? White man? Governor? No, no, only just God, my Father, make me once more. Now I want it, my soul, my heart, my hands, my feet, my eyes, my tongue, everything *God's*, 'cause he clean me inside, and make me new when my soul all died in me.

The Assembly Herald

Feb

Alaska.

The word Alaska means "Great Land;" and indeed it is a great land, for it has more area than England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Germany, Denmark and Greece put together. It is also a country of great mountains and rivers. Day and night do not come as they do in most places that we know about, for during the summer months there is no night in southeastern Alaska. It only grows a little dark for about half an hour near midnight. The people live largely on fish. Some of them are Eskimos; and the word Eskimo means "raw fish eaters."

The Alaskan people were very low and degraded when the missionaries first went to them. They worshiped spirits, believing in good and bad spirits. They used to kill old people when they got to be too old to earn their own food, and they tortured people whom they supposed were possessed by witches. They do these things now, but the efforts of missionaries and the United States government have put a stop to these practices in most places. Our Board of Home Missions is at work preaching and teaching at eight mission stations in Alaska. One of these stations is Point Barrow, which is probably the most northern mission station in the world.

Five of the missionaries in Alaska are being supported by Presbyterian young people in the Sunday schools and societies of our church. These

missionaries are: The Rev. L. F. Jones, at Juneau; the Rev. Clarence Thwing, at Fort Wrangle; the Rev. J. L. Gould, at Jackson; the Rev. W. W. Warne, at Chilkat; and the Rev. A. E. Austin, at Sitka.

Our Presbyterian missions reach the Thlinget, Chilkat, Hoonah, Awke, Sitka, Stickin, Hydah and Eskimo tribes.

The work in Alaska is largely a work for the poor, neglected Alaskan children, so our Presbyterian children should be especially interested in Alaska.

Alaskans Putting White People to Shame.

Many of our prayer-meetings in the States are dull and lifeless. The leader reads a chapter in the Bible and gives out some familiar hymn as the opening exercises. He then announces that the meeting is thrown open for voluntary prayers or short exhortations. But one often waits for another until the pauses become painful. This no doubt is due at times to modesty or timidity,

but neither should be allowed to deter a Christian from doing his duty. For here is afforded to many a fit opportunity to crucify the flesh. But, what is needed above all things else in our prayer-meeting is the presence of the Spirit and a little more fervor in the heart of the worshiper. "Our Indian prayer-meetings," says the Rev. Mr. Jones, of Juneau, "are prayer-meetings in very deed, as they are both spiritual and lively. The Christian natives take a very active part in praying and speaking. There is no drag. No sooner is one through speaking or praying than another is on his feet, and it is no uncommon thing to see two or three rise at the same time. The one who has the first word has the floor, and the others who may have risen to their feet stand waiting for their turn. We have here no dull prayer-meetings."

New York Evangelist Jan 3, 1895
WOMAN'S EX. COM. OF HOME MISSIONS.

The Tuesday prayer-meeting was led by Mrs. Roberts, who gave a suggestive study of the thirty-third chapter of Exodus. The Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D., recently returned from Alaska, was present, and in the course of his address referred particularly to a visit to Point Barrow, where he found Professor Stevenson at work on the new building. A prolonged stay at this station was, he said, considered unwise, as it might necessitate remaining all winter, for the revenue cutter was already confronted by an island of ice six miles long by three-quarters of a mile wide and nine feet thick!

St. Lawrence Island is at present a point of especial interest. It lies in Bering Sea, two hundred miles from Alaska and forty miles from Siberia: one can here see the mountains of Siberia on a pleasant day. It is about one hundred miles long, and has at present about three hundred inhabitants. This island has a pathetic history. Some years ago it was nearly depopulated in consequence of the importation of whiskey by white men in exchange for furs. Intoxication during the brief summer resulted in the starvation of entire villages the following winter, the unburied dead being found when the revenue cutter touched at the island the next year. A missionary of the Reformed Episcopal Church was to go to the remaining inhabitants and a mission house was built, but the work, for some reason, was abandoned in a year.

Two Presbyterian women subsequently purchased the property, giving it to the Board of Home Missions; but it remained empty for some years waiting for a missionary, having on the premises a small supply of coal. "Yet," wrote Dr. Jackson in 1893, "all is unmolested in spite of the actual sufferings of the people for fuel. These poor people gather by hundreds around the building each year when 'The Bear' makes its visit, to see if a teacher has come, and every time are disappointed, and beg that one may be sent next year. On the 17th of June, forcing the ship through the ice, we reached St. Lawrence Island, and I at once went ashore and inspected the mission house and coal pile, both of which I found in good condition and undisturbed by the natives. Again they gathered round me and asked for a teacher, and again I was compelled to put them off another year." In July last, however, a response came to their piteous appeal. Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Gamble shipped from San Francisco in a whaling vessel for this desolate place. The captain anchored eight miles from the island, when two boat-loads of rejoicing



MR. AND MRS. V. C. GAMBELL, PRESBYTERIAN TEACHERS, SAINT LAWRENCE ISLAND, BERING SEA.

natives met them, they having heard the glad news that missionaries were to come, kept daily watch for the ship on three sides of the island. They boarded the vessel and eagerly crowded around the missionaries, shaking hands with them and patting Mrs. Gamble on the face! She was the first white woman they had ever seen!

But the surf being heavy the captain refused to land the missionaries and their supplies. He hoped to meet another vessel by which they could be returned to the island, running thus the risk of the loss of a year's work among these poor people. Thanks to God they were soon met by Capt. Healy of "The Bear," who, with great kindness, but at considerable inconvenience, transferred the missionaries and their goods to his vessel and furnished a carpenter to make needed repairs on the house. August 23d Mr. Gamble wrote: "Capt. Healy has been very kind and gone to much trouble, for which the whole Presbyterian Church owes him a vote of thanks." And later, hurriedly written with a pencil, we have, "Landed O. K.; good bye. In the meantime don't forget us in your prayers." It will be a year before these missionaries will receive any mail or be heard from again.

In the afternoon a company gathered in Lenox Hall of Synodical and Presbyterian officers and friends—Mrs. Niven presiding—to offer their tribute of respect and affection for the memory of Mrs. Marilla Houghton Gallup, for seven years president of the Woman's Synodical Committee of Home Missions of the Synod of New York. Mrs. Niven, in the course of a few introductory words, spoke especially of Mrs. Gallup's rare combination of gentleness with strength of character. Memorial resolutions were then read by Mrs. Brownell from the Presbyterian Societies of Utica, Buffalo, Albany and Long Island, bearing testimony to Mrs. Gallup's many excellences as a presiding officer and her devotion to the work. A little less than two months ago she presided at the synodical meeting in the Madison Square Church, her last expressed wish on that occasion being that she might "die in the harness." Mrs. James spoke of her rounded character; the Christ life shown through her and her sweet smile was full of cheer. The hymns which Mrs. Gallup loved best were sung, and at the business meeting following Mrs. W. J. Milne of Albany was chosen to fill her vacant place during the remainder of the year.

H. E. B.

The Christian Intelligencer has the following, called out by the reported serious disaster to the brave Captain Healey's steamer, "The Bear." Our readers will fully sympathize with our contemporary's expressions of regret over the bad news, Dr. Jackson having made "The Bear" and its commander famous by his series of letters to The Evangelist three or four years since: *June 21st 1894*

Those who have followed the work of the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson in Alaska will learn with very great regret that the United States cutter "Bear," commanded by Captain Healey, ran upon the rocks at the entrance to the harbor of Sitka during the night of May 29th, and that it is almost certain that the vessel cannot be saved. The "Bear," under her humane Captain, has been a messenger of mercy to the settlements along the shores of Bering Sea. Many shipwrecked seamen have been rescued, and frequently villages have been saved from starvation. Captain Healey has been the friend of men of all races, and his large benevolence has been directed by rare sagacity. He has co-operated heartily with Dr. Jackson in the endeavor to civilize the barbarous people of the extreme Northwest, to educate them, and to enable them to earn a livelihood year after year with a fair degree of certainty. The "Bear" and her commander have had a large place in the hearts of the people on Bering Sea and along the coasts north of it. The record of the ship is an honorable one. She was built in Greenock, Scotland, in 1872, was loaned to the United States by the government of Great Britain to take part in the Greeley relief expedition, and was afterward presented to the United States as an acknowledgment of the endeavors of our government to find some trace of the expedition of Sir John Franklin. Subsequently she was transferred to the Treasury Department, and has been engaged in carrying supplies to vessels and stations in Alaska and in giving aid to distressed people and sailors in the Arctic region of our northwestern boundary. Captain Healey has performed this work for years with a spirit worthy of high admiration.



MODEL COTTAGES, SITKA, ALASKA.

(These cottages were built and paid for by the graduates of the Presbyterian Industrial Training School, Sitka, and are occupied by their Thlinget owners.)

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MISS MARY BELLE EVANS, *PUBLISHER*, DELAWARE, OHIO.

As a help to the lesson to be used this month, much space has been given to Alaska. This land of wonders contains resources of varied character, promising a future of great enterprise and wealth. The Presbyterian church has several large and flourishing missions, due largely to its indefatigable son, Sheldon Jackson. Presbyterian women have been heroic missionaries from the first, amid the cold and gloom of that remote region. And they have enriched general literature, as much as missionary literature, with their books on Alaska and Alaskans. These books are valuable for reference, while for romantic interest they cannot be excelled.

This magnificent country, what it shall be in future centuries, is it not indicated by the fact that all shores washed by a warm ocean current, nurture a great and prosperous people. Mining, agriculture, manufactures, fisheries, all rise to the view of the capitalists, while a vast country opens to human life through its capacity to sustain immense herds of domesticated reindeer introduced by the foresight and perseverance of Sheldon Jackson. Then the unrivalled grandeur of ocean shore and

mountains and glaciers combine to make Alaska a land to which for all time the tourist will wend his way for sight-seeing and for the tonic of Borean breezes. But the degradation, the sufferings of the native Alaskans, the murderous cruelties endured through almost unequalled superstition and through centuries of time, do these not appeal to us to hasten with the Gospel, to redeem these helpless and intelligent people. Heavily as heathenism oppresses men everywhere, there is no country where women and children suffer more cruelty than in this country, for which we bespeak your attention, your prayer and your gifts for Jesus sake, as women for whom He has done such infinite service.

The same friend sends extracts showing the contrast between a formerly heathen church and some (by no means all) of our wealthy churches, one of which, for the Presbyterian Anniversary Reunion Fund, though very rich, gave only \$20. The subjoined letter gives an account of the liberality of a converted Alaskan church towards the same fund:

SITKA, Alaska, October 11, 1895.

DEAR BROTHER:—Please find within a postal order for \$62.90, the collection of the Thlinket Presbyterian Church of Sitka, Alaska, (native), for the Anniversary Reunion Fund. I also send by registered mail two silver spoons and a silver bracelet. The spoons were made by Rudolph Walton, one of the native graduates of our school. They are made of silver coin and engraved with Indian designs, by a tool which he made from a razor. Rudolph is an active Christian, an elder in our church. He came into our school fourteen years ago, a poor half-naked little heathen boy. He has learned two trades in that time, bought and paid for a nice little cottage, which is neatly and comfortably furnished. He has a family of four interesting children. This is a good illustration of our mission work. You will also find enclosed a money order for \$40, a collection from the Presbyterian Church for the white people. This congregation is small, hardly a dozen members. If all the members of our great church give in proportion to their wealth as liberally as our natives here have done, you will have several millions instead of one. Praying that the Lord may spread the work, I remain, sincerely yours,

ALONZO E. AUSTIN.

The Cry of the Alaskan Children.

TUNE—ANGEL OF PEACE.

Far from the Islands of Behring's dark sea
Comes the sad cry of the children to me,
Wandering, homeless, friendless, forlorn,
Lightens their darkness no ray of the morn;
Lambs that the Lord came from heaven to save,
Hear their sad wailing borne over the wave:
Long is the darkness that over us lies,
When shall dawn of the morning arise?

Once we had plenty, the sea was our store,
Seals and the walrus came thick to our shore:
Now they are going, we follow their fate,
Haste, lest your aid be forever too late;
Save our dark race from the grave of despair,
Hear our entreaty, Oh, answer our prayer!
Low on the sand by the storm-beaten graves,
Kneeling we call to you over the waves.

Pity the orphans whose land they have sold,
Fatherless, motherless, starving and cold,
Give to us only the crumbs you let fall,
Help, in the name of the Father of All;
Give to us, starving in body and soul,
Pity our poverty, grant us your dole,
Ye, whom our mines have enriched with their gold,
Ye, whom our furs cover warm from the cold.

Out of our misery gather us in,
Give us a refuge from suffering and sin.
Lambs are we, last from the Good Shepherd's fold,
Gather us in from the rain and the cold,
Tell us of Jesus, and teach us to pray,
Tell us of heaven, and show us the way:
Then shall our song be heard over the waves,
Blessing and glory to Jesus who saves.

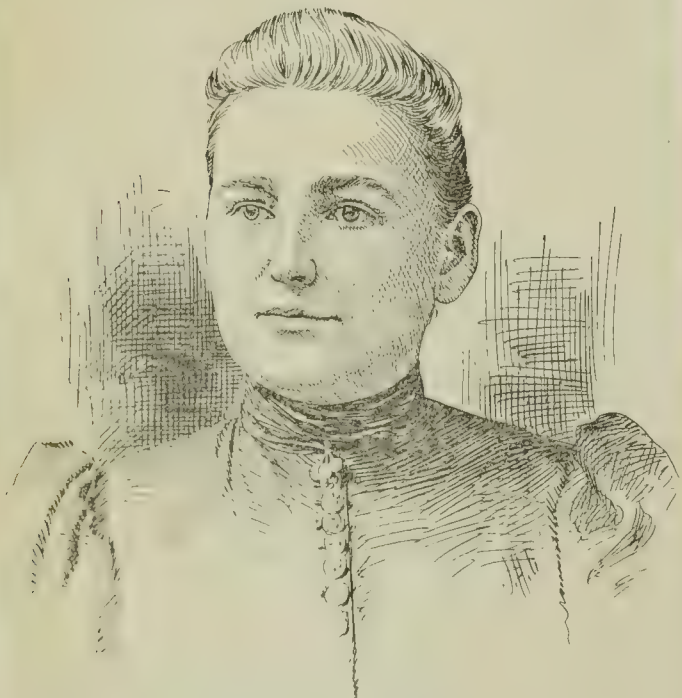
DR. JAMES MCWHINNIE.

With or without offerings remember the Day of Humiliation and Prayer, to observe it, Feb. 20th: Women of all denominations uniting on that day.

Our Missionary in Alaska.

Over a year ago, the Woman's Home Missionary Society began to realize the need of having some one we could call our very own to take entire charge of the industrial and religious education of the children in the Jesse Lee Home at Unalaska. It took almost a year to find one who was willing to go to that distant outpost. Finally, the name of Agnes L. Sowle, of Hagaman, N. Y., was given us. We immediately wrote to her.

"What do you say to going as matron after this



MISS AGNES L. SOWLE,
Missionary at Unalaska, Alaska.

Rembrandt background? For we had described the country in brief, telling her that "there was no mail for several months in the year—no physician within a thousand miles save the ship's surgeon, who is in port two months in the year—that there are only three or four white women in the place, and we did not know how congenial they might be. We had added that the Home is crowded, there



Mrs. Coe. Miss L. Goodchild. Rev. C. P. Coe.

BAPTIST TEACHERS, WOOD ISLAND.



BAPTIST MISSION PUPILS, WOOD ISLAND, ALASKA.

was little to be comfortable with—that the new Home is up, but neither finished nor furnished for lack of funds, that it rains almost every other day, that superstition abounds, along with witch-craft, polygamy, and immorality. Much could be told that is horrible, but we have said sufficient. I want to be candid. I want you to go with your eyes wide open.

"While all I have said of the conditions is not hopeful, you will have an opportunity that angels might covet, that of teaching Christless souls the Way, the Truth and the Life. There is too much to risk to urge you. But if God speaks to you and says, Go, let me hear at once, for there is not a moment to lose. In three weeks you must start."

By return post came the reply. "I will accept the position, providing my outfit can be procured, for I have not a penny. My age is 26, my health is good, I do not know what it is to be sick. I was called to be a missionary when twelve years of age, but thought it was an impossibility because I was poor and had only a common school education. But God opened the way for me to spend four years at the Union Missionary Training Institute in Brooklyn, N. Y., from whence I graduated last May. All the while I was there my longing for missionary work increased, and now the time has really come for me to go. I am willing to undergo the privations of a missionary's life. I am willing to lay down my life for my blessed Savior who gave himself for me. I would like to ask a great

many questions because I know very little about that country. I had always thought of Africa or some hot country. Where is the place I am going to be situated? I cannot find it on the map I have. My heart is full of praise to God that He has at last opened the way for me to go to those practically heathen people. I pray that all things may work together for that end. As you say, there is not a moment to lose, but God can do great things in a very little while. I am sure He will help me, and I mean to do my part."

Is it any wonder the Bureau said, Her spirit is right; and that when all the requirements were met, and most excellent recommendations were received, we said, "Go, the Master hath need of thee?" Then we wish we could tell you of the joy that made her face to shine as later we conversed of the work. Then we learned that the Lord had put it into the heart of that warm friend of missions, Mrs. Houghton, of Grace church, Brooklyn, to give money to support a student for four years in the Training Institute, and that our missionary was the recipient. God bless her! Who knows but many more stars will sparkle in her crown because of this benovolent deed!

Then you would be interested to know how the money came for the wardrobe from various sources, and that instead of using it all for herself, she spent twenty five dollars of it for medicines for the children. She had received two years of training under able physicians, in the elements of medicine and surgery, and is able to prescribe for the ordinary diseases of the climate, which she was careful to study up in advance. She is practical. Her home life has fitted her for the position. She is a member of Simpson church, Brooklyn, and at the large prayer meeting before starting on her journey, among other good things, she said, "I realize I am going to a land of loneliness and privation. The picture is not one to encourage any but a soul saved by grace. I do not know where my feet shall tread, but my Master does, and He is going before me. I shall follow in His footsteps, and as He takes up His feet, I shall put mine in the path He has made. He will lead aright, and God helping me I will do the very best work I am capable of for Alaska. I need and ask your prayers." Is not that church blessed in having such a messenger go forth to tell the old, old story in that part of our domain that, were it under any other flag than the Stars and Stripes, would be classed among the most benighted of foreign fields?

It was fitting that she should meet Mr. Yatman on the train at Jersey City, just starting on his trip, and that she should be the first to inscribe her name on the silk flag he is to carry to the mission stations around the world.

While en route, she writes, "God is blessing Miss Mellor (a government teacher going with her) and myself wonderfully. We can see His hand in everything." She sends word from Unalaska, "I hardly know my children yet, but I love them all, and I think they love me." This is the merest sketch of the consecrated woman we ask you to remember at the Throne of Grace.

ANNA F. BEILER.

Methodist Missions in Alaska.

BY SHELDON JACKSON, D. D., UNITED STATES GENERAL AGENT OF EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

On the 19th of January, 1880, a noted missionary meeting was held at the Methodist Mission Rooms in New York City; memorable not because of the large attendance, for only four persons were present, but because of the fraternal principles illustrated and their wide reaching consequences to Alaska. Bending over a small table, upon which lay a large government map of Alaska, were Rev. Henry Kendall, D. D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Home Missions; Rev. Henry Morehouse, D. D. Secretary of Baptist Home Missions; Rev.

John M. Reed, D. D. Secretary of Methodist Missions, and myself. The burning need of the Alaskans for the gospel had just commenced to touch the great heart of the Christian churches of the United States. A cry of despair had been wafted down from the dying people of the extreme North and the leaders of missionary movements were gathered together to consider the cry. The question before them was how, with the inadequate means at their disposal, it was possible to supply that great land, equal to one sixth of the territorial area of the United States, with the gospel. They all recognized the waste of men and money it would be to introduce their denominational missions into the same section, confusing the minds of the natives just emerging from barbarism, with the minor distinctions which separate the great churches, and with a baptism from on high causing them only to desire to know what was best for the interests of the church universal they agreed to divide the field so as to cover all the principal sections. The Presbyterian church already had missions in southeast Alaska, and that section was set apart for them to occupy. The church of England had for over a score of years missions upon the Mackenzie river, north of the Arctic Circle. With burning zeal for the Master their missionaries had made long snow shoe trips down the Yukon river telling the story of the cross in the villages along its banks, and the natives had thus become somewhat familiar with the liturgy and teachings of the Episcopal church. Naturally that field was set apart for the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States. The Secretary of the domestic missionary association, although unable to be present, had expressed his interest in the proposed plan. Dr. Morehouse, in behalf of the Baptist church, had selected Kadiak Island and Cook Inlet for their especial field. Dr. Reed, in behalf of the Methodists, asked permission to consult the Executive Committee of his Mission Board before definitely deciding. At a meeting of the Board on January 20th, the matter was brought up and the Board agreed to select for the Methodist Episcopal

field the Aleutian Islands, with headquarters at Unalaska, and the next day Dr. Reid sent me the following official notification:

NEW YORK, January 21, 1880.

The Rev. Dr. Jackson, care National Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR BROTHER:—At the meeting of our board yesterday the subject of the missions at Alaska was taken up, and after a full discussion as to the various points, a preference was shown for, and that our work be commenced at Unalaska.

I have the pleasure to inclose a letter of introduction to the Rev. J. Lanahan, D. D., who, with General C. B. Fisk as chairman, and myself, were appointed a committee to take action in the matter. Truly yours,

J. M. REID, Corresponding Secretary.

Later the Moravian church, with headquarters at Bethlehem, Pa., selected the villages in the Kuskokwin and Nushagak Valleys, the Swedish Evangelical Mission established themselves on the Norton Sound in the extreme northeast corner of Behring Sea, and the Congregationalists on the American side of Behring Straits. We have therefore this wise distribution, the Presbyterians in southeast Alaska; 633 miles westward the Baptists at Kadiak; another 600 or 700 miles westward the Methodists at Unalaska; 500 miles to the northeast the Moravians on the Nushagak; another 500 miles of round-about, travelling northward, brings to the Swedish Station on Norton Sound, and 200 miles to the west brings to the Congregational region at Behring Straits. Then the Episcopalians have an outlying station at Point Hope, about 200 miles north of Behring Straits, and the Presbyterians one at Point Barrow, the northernmost point of the continent, some 500 miles north and east of the Arctic Circle.

Through a combination of circumstances work was not commenced at Unalaska until the summer of 1889, when Mr. and Mrs. John A. Tuck, Meth-

odists from Connecticut, were sent out to establish a school and home.

In 1890 a home was commenced by the bringing to Mr. and Mrs. Tuck of two orphan (waifs) girls from the island of Attoo, a thousand miles west of Unalaska. The teachers were in a small story-and-a-half cottage (half of which was used as a school room), and unprepared to receive any children into their family. The waifs had to be received. Other girls, finding that two had actually been received, came and refused to be driven away; and some weeks later six additional orphan girls were sent down from the Seal Islands by the United States Treasury Agent. And the school has grown and grown until thirty-five girls have been received. For two or three years it was a contract school with the government, but in 1892, in obedience to the action of the parent society, the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church felt compelled, very reluctantly, to withdraw from the work so important and so successfully commenced. To disband the Home, however, and turn out into the street the many homeless orphans that had for a little time experienced the joy of a Christian home, was to send them forth to speedy ruin, and was not to be thought of for a moment.

Mr. and Mrs. Tuck did bravely, and heroically held at their end of the line, and I did what I could to raise the necessary funds in the east to tide them over, well knowing that when the authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church understood the real condition they would authorize the women to resume their work in the Home.

The work was again resumed by the church in 1893, and was hailed with prayerful enthusiasm by large numbers of Methodist women, whose hearts had been touched and sympathies enlisted at the sad condition of the natives of western Alaska.

This school has been so successful that everywhere in western Alaska it is held up as a model for other schools to pattern after.

The Hon William H. Williams, Treasury Agent to the Seal Islands, reporting to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury on the condition of the natives on those islands, under date of December 3, 1891, writes:

That these people are quick to learn and susceptible of rapid improvement, is demonstrated in the charity school at Unalaska, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Tuck. Six of the most promising orphans on the islands were sent there in September, 1890, and I found on visiting the school this year that they could talk the English language quite fluently and read and write quite intelligently.

Again under date of December 31, 1892, Mr. Williams reports to the Treasury Department:

When the time arrives that these children can be placed under faithful Christian teachers who will teach them habits of industry and morality, and under these conditions the blessings of home and home life, then may we look for gratifying results, but not before. A practical demonstration of this is to be seen at the native school at Unalaska presided over by Mr. and Mrs. Tuck.

Mr. Joseph Stanley Brown, Acting Treasury Agent in charge of the Seal Islands, in an official report to the Secretary of the Treasury, writes, December 1, 1892:

An illustration of what can be done: That it is not impossible to establish schools that will be entirely successful, not only in teaching these people to speak, to read, and to write the English language, but to train them in more upright and useful methods of domestic life, is shown by the history of the Lee School at Unalaska, presided over by Mr. and Mrs. Tuck.

Captain M. A. Healy (a Roman Catholic) sends me the following testimony:

REVENUE MARINE STEAMER "BEAR," }
PORT OF UNALASKA, ALASKA, Nov. 9, 1892. }

The Rev Sheldon Jackson, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.:
MY DEAR DOCTOR: I have brought six girls from the Seal Islands to the Jesse Lee school. * * *

I am sure the ladies of the Methodist society, could they understand the condition and field of the school, and how well it is conducted, would become interested in its behalf and provide it with better facilities with which to continue and enlarge its work for the elevation of these poor neglected members of their sex.

Thus it will be seen that the beginning made by the women of the Methodist Home Missionary Society has been wonderfully blessed by God; that with the new house a larger number of girls can be brought under the influence of the gospel. To take one of those poor, degraded Aleutian girls, growing up a mere animal without ambition and without a saving knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ, and transforming her into an intelligent, self-respecting Christian woman, is a work that an angel would feel honored in being allowed to do, and that is the work which God has committed to the Methodist women of the United States. Surely, they will not allow the society through which they work, to lack for workers or funds to carry on that which has been so well commenced.

The Jessie Lee Home, at Unalaska, Alaska.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF TREASURY AGENT
MURRAY.

Leaving the Seal Islands, August 8, 1894, we arrived at Dutch Harbor on the 9th. and, while coaling ship, on the 10th, we visited the Jessie Lee Home, at Unalaska, where some twenty-six native girls—mostly orphan waifs—are at school, and are making wonderful progress in education, civilization and morality. The school was originally started by the government, as a public school, and subsequently, the ladies of the Methodist Missionary Society rented or erected additional buildings and established the home, into which orphan girls have been taken and kept, fed, clothed and educated—snatched out of the misery and degradation that surrounded them in their aboriginal state.

The salaried government teacher teaches the whole school, without distinction of creed or class. There is no missionary work attempted in the public school beyond what his wife does for the physical and moral welfare of the orphan girls who have no friends to look after them; and she gives her labor and time for nothing, except the satisfaction of knowing that she has saved them from a life of shame, and taught them physical and moral cleanliness along with the simple truths of our common Christianity. * * *

Were there room and accommodations in the home for a hundred children instead of a score, they could very readily be picked up and saved as easily as the few fortunate ones who are there already; but unfortunately there are no public funds available for such purposes, and the ladies who have so disinterestedly commenced the good work have other calls on their limited means which they feel they dare not overlook.

It is a pity indeed that the true condition of things as they exist in Alaska were not better known among Christians who have the means as well as the will to do good, for small, and poor, and humble as the Jessie Lee Home undoubtedly is, its influence for good has been so generally recognized already by all who know anything of its good work, that already Unalaska is known as one of the few bright spots—an oasis in the desert—in the moral darkness of Alaska.

JOSEPH MURRAY, Treasury Agent.

Unalaska.

Unalaska, on one of the Aleutian Islands of the same name, 1200 miles west of Sitka, is the most important settlement in Western Alaska. From its position it is the present and future commercial center of the region. In the vast territory tributary to it are numerous waifs, many of them the children of white men, whose condition is thus described in a letter of one of the government teachers: "In every settlement through this part of the country may be found poor, defenseless children clothed only in rags, with no one to provide suitable food or clothing and living entirely upon charity as may be found among a heathen people. There are many destitute children, made so by the



ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION PUPILS, KOSEREFSKI, YUKON RIVER, ALASKA.
 Photograph by Rev. F. Barnum, S. J.



ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION, KOSEREFSKI, YUKON RIVER, ALASKA.
 Photograph by Rev. F. Barnum, S. J.

drunkenness and the vagabond character of their parents. In the Aleut settlement of Afognak the natives have sold the bedding from their huts to obtain the vile stuff. Now the future of this race is that they will perish from off the face of the earth unless they are Christianized, and 'that soon.'

Here at Unalaska the Methodist Woman's Home Society in 1889 entered upon the noble work of taking these poor children out of their squalor and mental darkness, and by surrounding them with the influence of a Christian home to lift them into a higher civilization. From a beginning with two orphan waifs from the island of Attou, 1000 miles west of Unalaska, the Home family has increased in June, 1895, to about thirty, and the transformation that careful, conscientious training has wrought in the children was marvelous. While waiting at Unalaska to join the U. S. Revenue Cutter "Bear" in its Arctic cruise, I became intimately acquainted with the Home and school, and I have no hesitation in saying that a neater, more intelligent, well behaved set of children it would

be hard to find anywhere in the country. In the school room, which I visited repeatedly, I found that good progress had been made in the acquisition of the English language. Those children who had been in attendance for three years or more not only read, write and speak, but also seemed to do their thinking in English. In geography very good work was done, especially in map drawing. In arithmetic they seemed to encounter their greatest difficulty, but many of the older pupils have fully conquered the four fundamental operations, and one of the girls had progressed in mental arithmetic until she handled quite complex operations with ease. In the Home itself I saw enough to convince me that good, practical instruction in cooking and house keeping was a part of the daily routine and was producing permanent results.

From its commencement until the past summer, the Home has been maintained in a small, one and one half story cottage. During the month of August a commodious house has been erected. With the increase of its facilities, when completed



PUPILS AT MISSION HOME, UNALASKA, SUPPORTED BY METHODIST WOMAN'S HOME MISSION SOCIETY, UNITED STATES.

and furnished there will naturally be a corresponding increase in the expenses, and doubtless many more applications for admission. To hamper the work at this juncture by a lack of funds would indeed be a deplorable backward step.

WILLIAM HAMILTON,
Assistant Agent, Education for Alaska.

Uncle Sam's Broad Realm.

It has been boasted that the "sun never sets on British territory." Nor does the sun ever set on United States territory. When it is 6 p. m. on Attoo Island, Alaska, it is 6:36 a. m. of the next day on the east coast of Maine. Quoddy Head, Me., is our easternmost territory in longitude 67° W.; Key West, Fla., our southernmost; Attoo Island, in longitude 173° E., our westernmost, and Point Barrow, Alaska, our northernmost. Half way between Quoddy Head and Attoo Island, therefore, would be about 127° W., over 200 miles west of San Francisco. And the geographical center of all our positions, including Alaska, is about 55° N., 110° W., or 420 miles north of the northern boundary of Montana. These are astonishing facts, are they not?

J. H. Turner, leader of the Porcupine river surveying party, says "that the Yukon Indians and the Esquimaux possesses the most inordinate appetite for liquor of any kind." He has known an Esquimaux to take a couple of skins and start out on a trip of 400 miles to get a bottle of whisky. Another one came to their camp from the Arctic ocean, 200 miles distant, to get a drink. He says, "all they live for is to trade skins to whalers for liquor." Some of the social abominations of Alaska have been abolished by law, but as yet the laws are but poorly enforced. The children of these people must be saved, if possible, and for this purpose our W. H. M. S. pleads for the sustaining of our mission Homes.

Officials in the Treasury Department to the Seal Islands, reported to the Secretary of the Treasury in 1891 and '92 that regular industrial schools were necessary, where the pupils might live under the care of suitable teachers who would properly guide them as they grew up to maturity, and give them

parental care, which they never could obtain from their ignorant and misguided parents. They also testify that the government schools have not been successful in advancing the natives in the direction of American citizenship, but that where these orphan children, or worse than orphans, have been placed in charge of earnest Christian teachers, as in our Home at Unalaska, rapid improvement, morally, physically and intellectually has been made in a few years. That these results may be brought about constant help is needed for the supply of current wants. Food and clothing *must be had*, and the ordinary repairs made on houses and domestic belongings, besides teacher's salaries and the necessary equipments for the school room.

The government having appropriated money for a school building for boys, adjoining our girls' Home, it is extremely necessary that our mission work and efforts broaden, so that we may be able to train these native boys and girls in the various industries that they may go from the school and Home well equipped for business life. This opportunity of educating the native youth in our Home in Unalaska is of untold importance, "As people can not

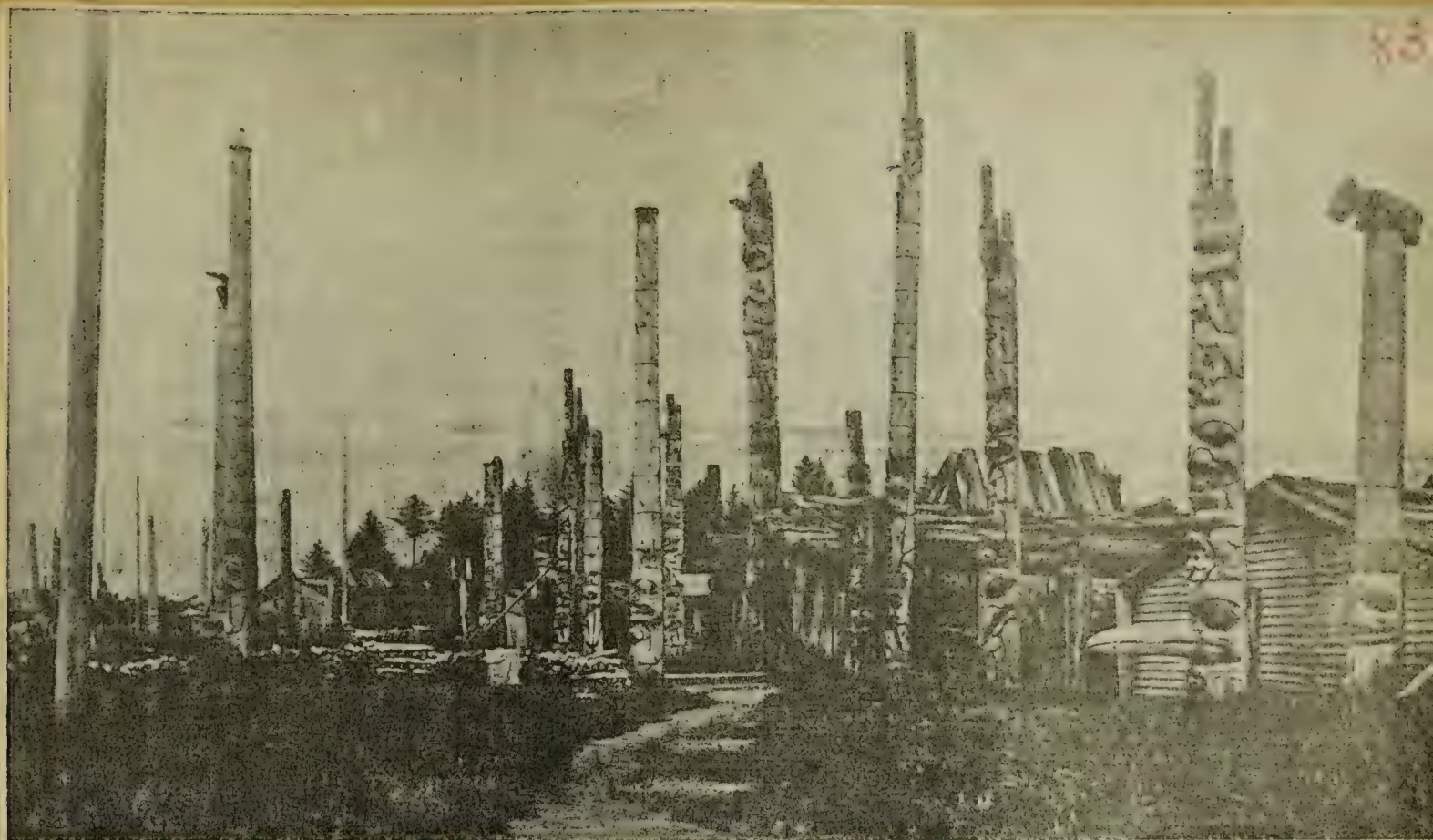
believe in Christianity until they have had time to be educated up to understanding it, and the men who present it to them." The governor of Alaska in his report for 1894 says, "the Rev. William Duncan's success in his mission work on Annet Island among the Metlakatla Indians has been attributed largely to the plan of keeping his people constantly employed in some industrial pursuit or mechanical art. Nothing subdues and civilizes the savage so quickly as constant and remunerative employment."

Hence we believe it will pay in every sense of the word to look well after the interests of the coming generation of this "great country" of untold resources.

MARIAN FREEMAN GRAY.

Unga.

I do not know that we Methodists can claim more than the Martha Ellen Stevens Cottage, which is really the parsonage for the Rev. C. H. and Mrs. McKinney, who are the government teachers, and who are doing most excellent missionary work in the huts of the natives, and among



Totem Poles of the Alaskan Indians.

the men from the gold mines, where they teach an evening school. There is great need of more books to use among the class, such as histories, biographies, well selected religious books. Elevating stories (all in clear type) will greatly assist the workers in leading these people to a better life. Many children from the adjacent islands are anxious to attend this school, but there is no place for them to stay.

O, for more "faith and works" throughout the church; that would enable us to plant an Industrial Home on that island!

Totem Posts.

The Alaskan Indians hold many of the superstitions common to barbaric races, as metempsychosis, demon and ancestor worship, and Totemism. This last finds an interesting expression in the Totem poles, the most characteristic feature of the village. Totemism is a form of animal worship in which a whole class, rather than a single individual is included. It is common to most uncivilized races, and is traced back to Egypt. In Alaska, Totemism forms the basis of the whole social organization. The tutelary animal is regarded sometimes as the ancestor, sometimes merely as the personation of the spirit who guides and directs the destiny of the tribe. In return for his good influence, he requires a strict service from his people. He has his feasts, vigils, and ministers,—the medicine men. The subject must not injure him in any way, nor must he marry in his own Totem.

The Totems are of three classes, clan, family, and individual. The clan Totems are divided between the two great powers, the Crow and Wolf, as follows: frog, goose and sea lion to the Crow; bear, eagle, whale, shark and auk to the Wolf. The clan Totem is supreme, and besides this there is the family and the elective individual Totem. The Totem pole is then a veritable family tree, commemorating through its grotesque carvings, the race, history, and position of its owner. The pole, which is often from forty to sixty feet high, sometimes forms the doorway, at other times an ornament, and again a sepulcher. The different Totems are carved with wild and weird symbolism and decorated in a highly impressionist style of art, and read upwards.

Notes.

We count on Dr. Sheldon Jackson's map of Alaska—twenty-four missions—distributed among the Greek and Roman Catholics largely. Perhaps half are among evangelical denominations, two being Methodist.

The Woman's Executive Committee of HOME MISSIONS held its regular monthly meeting at New York, December 3d. An offer of \$50,000 toward the erection of a Christian college in Alaska, made by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the government superintendent of education in Alaska, was made, and will probably be accepted, and additional funds collected for the purpose of adding a higher educational work in Alaska.

The United States Commissioner at Unalaska is Rev. L. R. Woodward, a member of the California Conference. He is at home for the winter with his wife who was ill, and could get no physician. They hope she will be able to return with him in March.

The Roman Catholic church has taken such hold in Alaska that a separate See has been formed. Until a year ago it was attached to Vancouver. Now they have a bishop of Alaska.

"A farewell service for Bishop Peter Trimble Rowe, who was recently elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church for the district of Alaska, was held recently. Bishop Rowe made an address, and the Rev. Wm. R. Langford, the General Secretary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Board celebrated the Holy Communion."

We see other denominations stepping in and cultivating the fields which they have selected. I wonder if we realize that for a thousand miles our little mission is the only light house that sends its beams to light the pathway of dark and polluted souls to this "house of hope"—yea, the only refuge for many. And what is our great church doing about it? It is worth while to have a part in laying Christian foundations in this great land. We cannot afford to longer keep our hands off. What makes us so anxious is the fact that if we do not attend to this part of the vineyard, no one else will. It is ours, and ours the responsibility. What more can I say? The superintendent writes: "There is not a day but children are at the door crying for admittance. I mean literal tears." Many of them

ALASKA.

1894--1895.

Baptist Mission

Encouragements and discouragements have marked the progress of our Mission during the last twelve months, but we close the year with hearts full of joy and gratitude unto Him who has verified His promise "I will not fail thee nor forsake thee." A brief record of the month will be of interest to our readers.

The winter of 1893 and 1894 was unusually severe. Our missionaries were unprepared for it, and suffered from the cold. From December until March they were "shut in;" in April the first steamer reached Kadiak, and from that time until December we had regular communication with them. While a great part of the letters refer to the material progress of the work, they also tell of the good results with those for whom the work was undertaken.

First, a few things as to its temporal prosperity. Early in the spring Mr. Roscoe commenced the improvement of the grounds, the putting up of a barn and other out-buildings and doing things necessary to make this present winter more comfortable than last. All of these buildings have been finished, and painted, the roofs of all painted to preserve them. A walk has been laid, a well and drains have been dug, a bath-room and wash-room arranged in the wood-house, rain-water from the roof of the house comes down through the gutters, and through a pipe into several barrels in the wash-room and over-flows through a pipe into

the drain. New desks have been made for the school-room, thirty cords of wood cut and stored. Mr. Roscoe writes: "The amount of wood we burn is enormous." With so many demands upon him and the inability to procure aid at the right time, the gardening was late; loads of sea-weed were gathered for a fertilizer, and potatoes and other vegetables planted, but because of delay in the work and shortness of the season these did not mature well; however they had over a ton of potatoes, and another year the results will be better. A good cow has been purchased and one ton of hay bought in San Francisco.

During the summer Mr. Roscoe cut several acres of wild grass on the island. A large part of it was spoiled by the rain, but with help he saved and stored in the barn a ton and one-half.

Everything being done in such a primitive way, with no horse, no wagon, nor oxen, the hay was more expensive than that brought from San Francisco, and what is true of hay-making is true at present of all the work. By and bye the boys will be large enough to help, indeed they helped this year, but six hundred and forty acres of land cannot be cultivated without proper utensils for the work. In the near future a yoke of oxen and a plough will be necessary. Mrs. Roscoe writes that she has now eighty chickens; that eggs are fifty cents per dozen and chickens are one dollar apiece. These will help reduce the living expenses for the winter, and in time will be a source of revenue to the Mission. There is no reason why this mission cannot be made at least partially self-supporting. At present potatoes are imported from San Francisco, but it does not admit of doubt but that they can be raised and sold upon Wood Island. The Mission boys can, as they get large enough, go a few miles away and trap foxes and other animals, all of which can be sold, but it is pioneer work now and necessarily expensive, for the foundations must be well laid.

In September Miss Goodchild reached the island, and Nov. 11th, 1894, Mr. Roscoe writes: "Everything is going on smoothly; our winter supplies have been purchased, a good school at our Mission, a good Sunday-school, and everything fixed up comfortably for the winter. Rest assured we shall do everything to the best advantage possible, endeavoring to be economical in our living expenses, and regarding the Society's interest as our own in the Lord's work, and shall aim to do any and all missionary work possible through the winter."

Most of the year it has devolved upon Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe to have entire care of the teaching, as well as all else pertaining to the work. They have averaged from twelve to fifteen hours per day work, the writing and mending going late into the night. One night at twenty-five minutes of twelve Mrs. Roscoe laid aside her work of darning stockings. "Ida," said her husband, "how many pairs does that make to-day?" "Thirty-eight," she answered.

Added to all their work has been anxiety and trouble from the opposition and persecution of priests, ready at every point possible to oppose and

thwart their plans, also threatening their lives. The priests are ignorant of the principles of our government, and the Governor at Sitka told Mr. Roscoe that they had petitioned him for his removal from Alaska. The people too are ignorant and superstitious, and having been so long slaves under Russian rule they are slow to understand that they are in a free country and have rights of their own.

This simple record tells but little of the hard and faithful work done; could you follow it in all its details, you would fully understand the courage and self-sacrifice of our missionaries in Alaska.

But all this is preparatory to the real object of the mission. July 4th, 1893, the first child entered the Home, and at present we have sixteen children, ten boys and six girls; a Sunday-school with an attendance of nineteen, and thirty scholars in the day school. There are three children under three. Two of these were brought there last winter by the poor woman who came, so piteously seeking for her children a refuge and for herself a place to die. A number of the older ones have already proved themselves very useful, Odotia, the oldest girl, being of great assistance in the Home, and Alexander and others in the outside work. Their improvement in all things is very encouraging. They love to hear about the Savior, to learn from and read the Bible and will never tire of hearing Bible stories. The seed is being sown, we believe it will bear abundant fruit. It is, of course, "line upon line and precept upon precept," but thus it is with our own. Those who have been longer in the Orphanage exercise great care over the new comers. Habits of cleanliness and industry are being acquired; as quick to learn as the children in our own schools, they are learning not only from books but from *The Book*. They are fond of singing, have sweet voices, and to-day, not only with their lips, are telling "the old, old story of Jesus and His love," but they understand as never before that His love embraces them, and in heart and life know something of what this means.

In September Dr. Jackson visited the Mission. He brought with him two children, a boy from one of the seal island, and a girl of thirteen from Unga,

one of the Aleutian Isles. In Odotia's letter in another leaflet may be found an account of the girl; the boy, a lad of ten, could speak neither Russian or English. Of another child Mrs. Roscoe writes, "We have a boy we call 'Swipes,' he is a loveable child, everybody likes him and he does so appreciate his home here; one day he had been unruly and Mr. Roscoe punished him. He came into the kitchen crying and I said to him, 'It's better at Unga, isn't it Swipes; the next time the mail steamer goes back you will go, won't you?' 'No! I Won't,' its bad down there they all gets drunk, and I don't have any shoes or clothes, and I don't have anything to eat either.' So he dried his tears and went off as happy a boy as you please. He thinks a good deal of Miss Goodchild and is her boy; he gets her wood, builds the fire and sweeps the school-room for her and builds the fire in her room. The other children are envious of him." The expenses of caring for these children as the work progresses will be greatly reduced.

Our letters tell of the needs of the work, of the hundreds of homeless, wretched children, half-starved and half-clothed, of the terrible destitution along Prince William's Sound and Cook's Inlet. For all this misery the Greek Church makes no provision. In all this darkness our mission is the only light and help. These children can in spite of Russian priests be gathered in. Colonists are coming to these islands, new mines are being opened, industries will be developed. English is rapidly becoming the language of the young people. Many of them are losing faith in the Russian church, even refusing in some cases to go to church. The priest is now having trouble with some of his own members. One of them, a Russian, asserting his rights under our flag, the priest led him out of doors by the ear. They are also having trouble over a large house that they built in opposition to our mission, expecting aid from Russia. The project failed and now after seventeen months' labor they refuse to give it up to the new priest. A reformation has begun and our success has rendered the priests furious. Now, as never before, is our opportunity.

During the summer Mr. Roscoe, at his own expense, has visited Sitka that he might see and talk with Governor Sheakley concerning missionary work. Here he met Mr. Tuck of the Methodist Mission at Unalaska, Mr. Hendrickson of the Swedish Mission at Yakutat and Mr. Snell of the Presbyterian Mission at Sitka. Inasmuch as the Governor was soon to appoint commissioners who should formulate new laws for the territory, these missionaries have gone to Sitka to confer with him and make statements of their wishes in regard to the duties of deputy marshalls in putting children in the Home, also concerning compulsory education

in government schools. They had a conference with the Governor and hope for good results from it.

In the last sixteen months the work has steadily increased. We wonder they have been able to accomplish so much with so little help. They tell us of the time required in the care of the house, and in teaching, of their desire to get out into the wretched homes about them and of their inability to do so. They plead earnestly for more help. "It will not be long," writes Miss Goodchild, "before we must have a chapel." That in these Kadiak islands we shall sometime have a christian church we do indeed believe. "In his name" our Woman's Society is working and praying for it.

At the meeting of Directors on Thursday, Dec. 6th, with one accord it was voted that in early spring another helper should be sent to the field. What does this mean? It means an increase of expenses and demands an increase of gifts and of prayers.

During the last month one thousand letters have been sent to superintendents of Sunday-schools, asking for a collection for the work. Some have already responded. We hope we may receive a quick and generous response from all. We know how many appeals are made and how easy it is to place one aside, but we pray you pass not this one unnoticed.

As you read this go to your superintendent, ask him if he has heard of this work and if he will present it to the school. If your school cannot give money, write us of your interest in the work. Said a dear sister in Vermont, "Our school is closed; for years I was superintendent, but I am seventy-five years old; that and ill-health keep me at home. I cannot send money but I am interested in the work and will earnestly pray for it." "Silver and gold had she none," but such as she had she gave, and such prayers, such help we must have in all our work to insure its success. We wish this mission to be the special care of our Sunday-schools. Let it not interfere or take from other gifts. The fields are all white for harvest, you need turn none away. "For all things are yours, and ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's." Let this thought be an inspiration this present year, for better service, increased gifts and deeper consecration.

It is said that in the Yukon river region great excitement prevails over rich gold discoveries, that more than a thousand men are said to be in that region engaged in gold placer mining, and gold to

the amount of one hundred thousand dollars was at Unalaska awaiting shipment to San Francisco, also that a new gold mine is being opened at Ougak Bay on the west side of the Kadiak Island.

Dear readers: The Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society believe that there are spiritual gold mines in Alaska, that upon the Kadiak Island is one in which it is interested; that there are those who shall be our Lord's in that day when He makes up His jewels. Will the women and children of New England by prayers and alms open up this mine and win these gems for the Master's crown?

Mrs. JAMES McWHINNIE.
Cambridge, Dec. 15, 1894.

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2 A Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

OVER SEA AND LAND.

HEALEY'S PRAYER.

HEALEY is a bright little Eskimo boy in our Sitka school. He was brought down from the north on the revenue cutter by Dr. Jackson, and was named for the commander, with whom he is a great pet. He is about ten years old, large of his age (there isn't a small thing in Alaska, except some of our missionaries), and very quick in everything. He learned to speak English in the six-weeks' voyage down to Sitka. Do you think you could learn German or French in that time?

Healey is a mischievous rogue and the leader of the band of "little fellows," as we call the ten youngest boys in the school, their ages running from four to



Vice-President Stevenson.
Mrs. Stevenson. Governor and Mrs. Sheakley

[Frontispiece.

TEACHERS AND PUPILS, PRESBYTERIAN MISSION SCHOOL, SITKA, ALASKA.

nine. We have had to forbid their playing on the beach, for there is no big store at hand full of clothes for small boys, and there is no big purse to buy them if there were. So, when the boys come in from a "jolly good time," all soaked through, muddy, and coats and trousers torn, they have to be sent to bed, while their clothes go first to the laundry and then to the mending room, before they can appear in public again.

One morning, just before school time, I heard a great commotion down on the beach, and guessing who I should find there I hurried down. Sure enough, there were the whole ten, with two gunboats of wood, paper, and cotton, all ready for a grand naval battle. The British gunboat "Albatross" was lying in our harbor then, and one of our American navy, the "Alaska." It was just at the time of the greatest excitement about the seal fisheries.

As soon as the boys spied me they all cried, "O teacher! don't put us to bed now. Please don't. Must have battles." And Healey shouted to four-year-old Willie, "Come, you King George captain, bring up your gunboat!"

In Alaska all the English are "King George men," just as all Americans, no matter from what State, are "Boston men." It is the greatest disgrace to be called a "Russian" and the next greatest a "King George man." Every man, woman, and child wants to be "Boston."

Willie came trotting along as fast as his short, fat little legs would carry him, drawing his gunboat. But Healey could not wait.

"You too slow, you Willie Jones," and down he sprang into the water, shoes, stockings, and all, and brought up the English gunboat with a great whirl in close range of his own guns, while Willie slipped his cold, wet, little brown hand into mine, whimpering, "Me no like be King George man. Healey he make me every time, 'cause I little."

The battle was a short one. A broad-

side of four or five crackers from Healey's ship blazed into the paper hull; a second discharge flashed from the other side, and the poor "Albatross" sank, a "burning wreck," amid the wild cheers of the boys. Healey turned to the meek little "King George captain" with a sarcastic "You think you go up into Behring Sea, steal our seals, hey? Guess you not go much now!"

But after the victory I thought it time to bring the young warriors to repentance. I knew Healey was the ring-leader, so I said,

"Healey, did you bring all the boys down here?"

"Yes, ma'am; I bring 'em down."

"And you knew it was forbidden?"

"Yes, ma'am; I know you tell us like that. I was been great sinner, teacher."

"Ah, Healey! I'm afraid you forgot to pray this morning. You didn't ask Jesus, 'Lead us not into temptation.'"

"Yes, ma'am. I pray. I say, 'God bless all the big boys and make 'em good, and God bless all the big girls and make 'em good, and God bless all the little boys—'" and I think he would have gone on through the whole mission if I had not interrupted the list.

"But, Healey, you could not have prayed the right way. You must

'First pray,
'Then obey.'

You forgot that, didn't you?"

"Yes, ma'am. I pray, then the debbil he come along, and he say, 'You, Healey, you go down on the beach and play,' and he make me go. I just want to go awful bad."

Ah, there was the secret. The real prayer was not the spoken words, but the "want to go awful bad." Can you remember saying just such prayers and then doing wrong?

the effect that the Indians near St. Michaels, in Alaska, are slaughtering the reindeer recently imported by the Government for their benefit and selling the meat at ridiculously low prices to the whites in the Norton sound region. It is stated that John N. Wilson, a trader, in February, 1895, bought two tons of reindeer hams from the Indians which were brought to his place on dog sleds, and that if a market had presented itself much more could have been provided.

As these statements are accompanied by references to the fact that the Government made a mistake in importing the reindeer, and that it would be unnecessary extravagance to make further expenditures for the purpose of adding to the herds, it is interesting to inquire who are the adverse critics of the movement to fill Alaska with an animal so well suited to the climate of the country. They cannot be the whites on Norton sound, for they would not oppose a movement which resulted in giving them cheap meat, and it is not probable that the Indians who are profiting by hunting and selling reindeer meat are advocates of economy in national expenditure.

Who, then, are the economists? The author of the statement is an anonymous contributor to a paper published at the national capital. In all probability he is one of the people maintained at Washington to look after the affairs of the big companies doing business in Alaska and whose interests will be best subserved by making the Territory as unattractive as possible. They are responsible for the obstacles placed in the way of providing a suitable government for Alaska, and they are doing all in their power to conceal the resources of the Territory, which they are always careful to portray as an uninviting region of little or no use except to grow fur-bearing animals.

The people of the Pacific Coast know better than this. They are aware that Alaska has a variety of resources and not a few attractions, and they believe that one day it will support as large, energetic and thrifty a population as is found in Sweden and Norway, whose advantages are small by comparison. The people aware of these facts noted with pleasure the movement to propagate the reindeer in Alaska and

ALASKAN REINDEER.
Chronicle Feb 16, 96
A story comes from Washington to

worse off than orphans. I can only pray that these cries and tears may find lodgment in responsive hearts, that conscience may be quickened and relief come.

Mrs. Tuck, the faithful woman who has stood by, when left alone, and cared for the interests of the Home, while her husband superintended the public school, is suffering with nervous prostration; she has endured so much, and made sacrifices until she can no longer endure the strain; she ought to come home; we have written to her husband time and again to that effect. It is cruel to keep her there. We ask that she be remembered in your prayers, and that the rest she will have during the winter will enable her to recuperate, and that some of us will have the privilege of taking her by the hand, when she comes, and letting her know something of our appreciation of her devotion.

Miss Elizabeth Mellor, who accompanied Miss Sowle as the assistant teacher, is from Brooklyn, N. Y. She is a graduate of the Brooklyn high school, and was offered a position in the same school, but preferred a missionary's life. She is one of God's chosen ones, and comes with excellent recommendations. As we talked with her and caught a little of her spirit, we were lifted upwards, as she told us her love for the Master, and as we found out, she did not wait until the door opened for her to go as a missionary before doing blessed work for the Master, but was using her own city as a drill room for her present field of achievements. I am sure in these latest accessions we have no ground to fear they will fail, but every reason to believe success will crown them. We feel thankful they could relieve Mrs. Tuck, and leave Mr. Tuck time for his legitimate duties as superintendent of the government school.

Inquiry after inquiry comes to the secretary in regard to the money contributed to name rooms in the Jesse Lee Home, "Was it ever done?" "Why was it not done?" "Will it ever be done?" "If I was certain my money had been applied as I directed I think I would give a little more." And similar interrogatives. Let me reply that the money is safe, and much of it in the buildings. It was not "done long ago," because the exchequer was not equal to the necessity, the abandonment of the work for a year and the uncertainty of the whole situation for awhile held all plans in abeyance, until we were sure of our footing. It is now the purpose to place all names given in the new Home. We have a list, but for fear in the changes some one may be omitted, we ask that all who have given money for that purpose and have not written to the secretary of the Bureau, will please do so during the present month, giving amount paid, from whom, and the name desired on the room, door or window, as the case may be. Our intention is to have this attended to when communication opens in the spring. There is not the least objection to any one adding to what they have given or to others giving now.

Review of Reviews June 1896 THE GOLD FIELDS OF ALASKA.

ROBERT STEIN, U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

THOUGH less than one-third of Alaska lies within the Arctic Circle, the impression has long prevailed that the whole country north of Mt. St. Elias bore the Arctic aspect the mental picture of which suggests thoughts of viscid alcohol thermometers and a diet of sealskin boots and the like. The area of the United States is generally given "exclusive of Alaska" as if that appendage was of too little consequence to have its measure known.

All at once we are told that this Arctic province of ours is a land of untold wealth, and that "in the near future the word Yukon will associate itself so closely with that of gold that its mere mention will convey impressions of an Eldorado rivaling that of fable." The estimated amount of gold taken out of the country in 1894 has been placed as high as \$1,000,000. Can it be that the Arctic has been slandered, and that it is on the point of asserting its claim to be the theatre of lucrative human effort? The press teems with dispatches telling of crowded steamers leaving the Pacific ports, bound for the northern gold fields. Will these devotees of the capricious goddess Fortune find favor with her in those northern wilds, or will they return with time, labor and substance wasted? One consideration may supply a wholesome damper to oversanguine expectations. The Appalachian region shows traces of gold nearly everywhere, yet has rarely yielded it in paying quantities. Those of us who feel disposed to grieve because they are tied to their office chairs and cannot climb the Chilkoot Pass to make a fortune of \$35,000 in a year in the gulches of Forty-mile Creek, may perhaps find consolation in the words of William Topley: "If a steady and undiminished production of gold is essential for the well being of the world, perhaps what we have most to dread is a sudden influx of common sense and prudence in the investing public; for this would at once close a great number of mines, and might considerably diminish the world's production. But probably this contingency is sufficiently remote to be safely left out of consideration."

Just before the Yukon leaves Canada to enter Alaska, it receives on the left a little stream, some one hundred and forty miles long, the now famous Forty-mile creek, so called because situated about forty miles up stream from old Fort Reliance, which stood almost exactly on the boundary. At the mouth of the creek is situated the Canadian town of Forty-mile Post, consisting, according to Wilson, of "ten saloons, McQuestion & Co.'s store, two blacksmith shops, two restaurants, three billiard halls, two dance houses, opera house, cigar factory, barber shop, two bakeries and several breweries and distilleries." Verily, a telltale census of an Arctic town in the year of grace 1895! Board is \$2 a day at the restaurants, while cabins can be rented for the winter for \$30 or \$35. The gold fields themselves do not lie in the immediate vicinity of the town but about sixty miles to the southwest, in an area dissected by a number of small tributaries of Forty-mile Creek and its eastern companion, Sixty-mile Creek. Of these, Glacier Creek, Bedrock Creek, Gold Creek and Miller Creek flow into Sixty-mile Creek, while Poker Creek, Davis Creek, Lewis Creek, Canyon Creek and Steel Creek flow into Forty-mile Creek. All are on United States territory. Miller Creek, about six miles long, has thus far proved the richest, its yield in 1894 being estimated at \$300,000, from fifty-four claims. Supplies are conveyed to the mines either from Forty-mile Post or from Fort Cudahy, the recently established post of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, better known there as Captain Healey's Company. This company has erected large warehouses, a saw-mill, free reading room, billiard hall and many fine cabins. It has reduced the price of living one-half and thus given a great impetus to the mining industry.

Forty-mile Post and Fort Cudahy are situated on the opposite banks of Forty mile Creek, and both are separated from the gold fields by the 141st meridian, which forms the international boundary line. As industry and commerce develop, the exact location of that line increases in importance. Messrs. Turner and McGrath, of the United States Coast Survey, working in conjunction with a Canadian party, determined the points where the line crosses the Yukon and Porcupine rivers. Their results differed somewhat from those obtained by the Canadians, which was to be expected, since longitude observation, even with all possible appliances, still leave a residue of uncertainty of about fifteen feet. Somewhat greater accuracy in this respect will be attained when the telegraph reaches the boundary line, which of course will not be much longer delayed. It is evident from the nature of

satisfied when they heard that they were multiplying so rapidly that they had already become a source of food supply that could be depended upon by Indians and whites. The statement telegraphed from Washington will only confirm their opinion as to the wisdom of the movement and the judiciousness of extending it by further appropriations if necessary. And such appropriations will only be opposed by the commercial companies and the steamship lines whose managers' fancy that their income will be diminished if Alaska needs to draw less freely on other sections of the Union for salt beef, pork and other meats.

Mining Record RD. June 17, 1896

MR. MURRAY AND THE ALASKA DELEGATE BILL

Mr. Joseph Murray, United States fish commissioner for this territory, writes that the MINING RECORD has done him grave injustice in reporting him as lending active opposition to the passage of the bill recently before Congress according Alaska a delegate representing us in that body. While our information to that effect came from a source which we still believe incapable of wilful misrepresentation, we are glad to publish Mr. Murray's vigorous denial, that he may be set right before our people in this matter. The gentleman writes:

FORT COLLINS, Colo., May 30, 1896.

To the Editor of the ALASKA MINING RECORD: SIR—in your issue of May 20, 1896, you have said, editorially:

"The defeat in the House of the bill according Alaska a delegate to that body is a severe blow to the interests of this territory. To Representative Perkins of Iowa its defeat is almost entirely attributable, his uncompromising opposition to the bill being based upon the entirely untenable ground that the pressure for it came from Alaskan corporations, an assertion which every well-informed Alaskan knows to be utterly false and which Perkins maintained upon the representations of one Joseph Murray, whom Alaska knows not gladly but too well."

Believing, as I do at present that, personally, you have no reason to wrong or misrepresent me, I suppose you have been misinformed by some correspondent who pleases to be my enemy to the extent of bearing false witness. I respectfully ask, therefore that you give my denial to the charge the same publicity which you gave the accusation:

First—I deny that I ever had a conversation, public or private, on the Alaskan delegate question with Mr. Perkins or any other member of congress.

Second—I never knew Mr. Perkins, and I only heard his name called when I appeared before the House Committee on Territories to explain why certain bill should pass for the better protection of the Alaskan salmon fisheries. As a matter of fact I was not personally acquainted with any of the men on that committee.

Third—I remember when I first met the committee (a quorum not being present) the conversation turned upon Alaskan matters generally, and several questions were asked about furs, seals, mines, fish, etc., and one member asked what I thought about a delegate, and I answered that it was a shame to say that Alaska had been neglected so long by the general government, and that I had advocated the establishing of a complete territorial government and a delegate to congress when writing to the department in 1894, and that I advocated the same thing in my report for 1895. Beyond that question and answer I do not remember the subject being mentioned to me or in my hearing by a member of congress or anyone else except one man who was listening to my answer when I made it and who followed me out when I left the committee room and told me I should not have advocated the appointment of a delegate for Alaska just at present because it would give the opposition the opportunity to make the appointment.

As the creature was a common lobbyist paid no attention to his advice.

Now, Mr. Editor, if this is not enough to satisfy you let me respectfully refer you to my published report for 1895, in which I asked for an Alaskan delegate. You will find it in "Senate Document 137, Part 1, 54th Congress, 1st Session."

In conclusion let me say it is now seven years since I entered Alaska on government business, and during that time I have written six official reports in which I defy my worst enemy to find one word that would injure Alaska or the brave men who are laboring to develop her great resources. That you should have been led to say

so positively that "Alaska knows me not gladly but too well" shows me that my enemies must have been very bitter indeed when they succeeded in making you speak so vindictively of one with whom you were somewhat acquainted and, I thought, not unfavorably.

Very respectfully, JOSEPH MURRAY.

Leaving aside for the time the question of Mr. Murray's influence for or against an Alaskan delegate we beg to remark that the editorial utterances of this paper are all its own and not to be prejudiced pro or con from what it believes a fair representation and discussion of that which it believes to be facts. The writer of the editorial quoted, who is also the writer of this, has no acquaintance with Mr. Murray,—nor would any degree of personal acquaintance serve to suppress honest criticism upon any matter—but has a very thorough acquaintance with the acts connected with the arrest of Editor Carpenter a year or more ago upon a charge of criminal libel, which facts, becoming known to the people of this portion of Alaska, have contributed to Mr. Murray's being known here "not gladly but too well."

LET US GET DOWN TO WORK

A portion of the specious argument used to defeat the bill according Alaska a delegate in Congress was based upon the fact that no actual petition for a delegate had ever been forwarded over the signatures of the people of the territory. The repeated election by the people of men to represent the matter to Congress was not to be considered any indication of the desires of the electors, but a petition in due form and bearing the actual signatures of Alaskan residents, seems to be demanded by these sapient opponents to Alaskan progress. Of course this was a mere quibble, a mean subterfuge, but upon small things the welfare of the country depends. The want however is readily supplied and we earnestly urge that steps be taken to secure the document which seems so necessary and forward it at the proper time for presentation at the second session of the fifty-fourth congress in December next. The time for its preparation is none to long when the circumstances are considered and we suggest and urge that the matter be taken in hand at once.

Chief Johnson Will Hold a Potlatch

Preparations for an extensive potlatch are being made by Chief Johnson upon completion of his new residence on the beach below town. Johnson says he will potlatch over \$2,000 worth of blankets and other goods among his friends and set the date for the occasion on the glorious Fourth. He will be glad to meet his pale-faced friends at the ceremonies, but with characteristic thrift he proposes to charge them a fifty-cent admission fee, not that he expects to make money



THLINGET HOUSE. INTERIOR CARVINGS AND CEREMONIAL GARMENTS.
Photograph by Winter & Pond, Juneau, Alaska. (Copyright.)



NATIVE THLINGET FAMILY, JUNEAU, ALASKA

the case that no serious dispute can arise regarding the location of this line.

A rival to Forty-mile Post has arisen in Circle City situated on the left bank of the Yukon, about one hundred miles below the boundary line. At that point, Birch Creek is separated from the Yukon by a strip of lowland ten miles wide, forming part of the Yukon flats. The Birch Creek mines, which are said to be as rich as those of Forty-mile Creek, receive their supplies from Circle City, and as the town is much nearer the mouth of the Yukon, it has a great advantage over Forty-mile Post in the matter of supplies—the main consideration in those regions. In Mr. Wilson's opinion, Circle City is destined to become the metropolis of the upper Yukon country.

These two Arctic "cities" (Forty-mile Post being

one hundred and fifty miles, Circle City seventy miles south of the Arctic Circle, each containing about three hundred inhabitants) supply a vast gold-bearing region, the limits of which are not yet known. On the Canadian side above Forty-mile Post, the two rivers whose union at Fort Selkirk forms the Yukon—namely, the Pelly from the east and the Lewis from the south—with their tributaries, show abundant traces of gold in their bars and eroded banks, though the localities where it exists in paying quantities are comparatively few. Cassiar Bar on the Lewis River, a few miles above the entrance of Big Salmon River, is said to have yielded \$30 a day. On Stewart River, eighty miles above Forty-mile Post, as much as \$100 a day has been taken out. The largest finds may naturally be expected in the narrow valleys of the upper tributaries, whose "coarse gold" has not yet been worn



down to "fine gold" by attrition. It is Dr. Dawson's opinion that "the result of the examination in detail of the smaller streams will be the discovery of much richer auriferous alluviums. When these have been found and worked, quartz mining will doubtless follow, and the prospects for the utilization of this great mining field in the near future appear to be very promising." Thus far encouraging finds, besides those already mentioned, have been made on Hootalingua, Big Salmon and White rivers, and on Indian Creek, thirty miles below Sixty-mile Creek.

On the American side, besides the headwaters of Sixty-mile and Forty-mile creeks and Birch Creek, already mentioned, finds were made on Porcupine River, which enters the Yukon on the right, eighty-five miles below Circle City, and on Tanana River, which enters on the left two hundred and five miles further down. There is little doubt that the whole region is gold-bearing, and that for a number of years placer deposits of considerable richness will continue to be found. Eventually, of course, they will share the fate of all placers—rapid exhaustion. Whether the veins from which the placers were derived will repay regular mining cannot now be foretold.

There are two approaches to the Yukon gold fields, an eastern and a western. The starting point on the east is the city of Juneau, on the neck of land between Lynn Canal and Taku River, at the northeast corner of the Alexander Archipelago. From there four passes lead over the mountains to the headwaters of the Yukon. They are, in order from west to east, Chilkat Pass, Chilkoot Pass, White Pass and Taku Pass. Chilkat Pass is the most difficult and is rarely used, Chilkoot Pass is the most direct and most frequented, White Pass, close to the preceding, is nearly as direct and much easier. Taku Pass, which leads from the head of Taku River to the feeders of Lake Teslin (draining into Lewis River) is by far the easiest, and (according to C. W. Hayes, who, with Schwatka, followed it in 1891) the only one that can be made practicable for a wagon road. When this is done it will probably supersede the others. Having reached the Yukon basin, the miners build boats and proceed down stream to their destination.

Access to the gold fields from the west is afforded by the steamboats of two companies, the Alaska Commercial Company and the North American Transportation and Trading Company. Their warehouses are situated on St. Michael's island, eighty miles north of the mouth of the Yukon. In the

three months during which the Yukon is navigable, their boats generally make three trips to Forty-mile Post, extending one as far as Pelly River. At St. Michael's, connection is made with seagoing vessels for San Francisco and other Pacific ports. The following passenger rates are now charged: From Forty-mile Post to St. Michael's, first class \$50, second class \$30; to San Francisco, first class \$175, second class \$150. This western avenue evidently has the advantage in comfort and safety, while the eastern avenue, by way of the four passes, has the advantage in cheapness.

COUNTING THE COST.

With all the promises held out, it is probable that the story of these gold fields will be the same as that of most of their predecessors—for every dollar of gold obtained, \$2 had to be spent. The mind is impressed by the stories of \$150 a day and fortunes of \$35,000 made in a year; the many absolute failures pass unrecorded. It is significant that Wilson, not otherwise sparing in enthusiasm, advises no miner to start unless he has about \$400 to begin with. A good part of the first year, he says, will be consumed in reaching the mines and doing the preliminary work; the second year the claim can be well opened up; the third year usually gives the promised results. In the earlier years, the companies doing business in the country helped stranded miners to get away. During the past year, however, they have given notice that they will refuse to give any assistance whatever. As the rush this year is greater than ever, it seems inevitable that many miners, disappointed in their hopes, will be exposed to starvation. Not that the country is the barren waste usually associated with the word Arctic. Dr. Dawson, after carefully investigating the flora and inquiring into the experiments made in the past, expresses his opinion that the country may eventually support a large agricultural and pastoral population, being quite as well situated in regard to climate as the Russian government of Vologda, which, on 155,498 square miles, supports a population of 1,161,000. At this rate, Alaska, with its 577,390 square miles, ought to be able to support 4,300,000 inhabitants. But this development will necessarily be of slow growth, and a large population suddenly thrown on the resources of the country now will risk starvation just as surely as did the early English colonists on the favored shores of Virginia and the Carolinas. Though game is now abundant, yet it cannot long remain so, if extermination goes on at the rate reported from Forty-mile

out of his pottatch but to exclude the common white trash.

CREDIT TO WHOM IT IS DUE

Daniel M. Delaney, who first raised the American flag in Alaska, died in San Francisco last week. He was a drum major all through the war and remained in that business until his death.—Chicago Record.

The honor of raising the first American flag on Alaskan soil belongs to David Flaunery who after a continuous residence in Alaska since that date, October 18, 1867, up to last February, is now at the Veteran's Home at Santa Monica, California. John McKinnon, present at the transfer ceremonies, is also at the Home, while H. E. Cutter, another witness, is still a resident of Juneau. David M. Delaney is entirely unknown in the matter.

Off for the Convention

Alaska's delegates to the St. Louis republican convention left Seattle for the convention city on the 6th inst. Messrs. Johnson and Kelly going over the Great Northern route, Messrs. Young and Blacket choosing the Northern Pacific, forty minutes after the first two. All contesting delegations are requested to be in St. Louis on the 10th to meet the committee on credentials and get their claims in shape.

Express Service to be Established

M. G. Hall of the Northern Pacific express company is in the city in the interest of his company, having arrived last evening on the Al-Ki. It is the gentleman's intention to establish the extension of first-class express service to such points in Alaska as may seem to demand it, and we do not doubt that his work will meet the hearty appreciation of the people throughout the territory. With this view the Alaska Pacific Express company was incorporated last February with a capital stock of \$500,000 divided into 1,000 shares. The officers of the company are: President, Jacob Furth; vice president, E. E. Caine; treasurer, R. V. Aukeny, secretary, Charles F. Munday; general manager, M. G. Hall; trustees, Jacob Furth, M. G. Hall, I. A. Nadeau, Charles F. Munday and A. D. Charlton.

The company has obtained a five year franchise from the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, the arrangement being the same as was had with the Wells, Fargo Express Company when it was doing business in Alaska.

WHERE IS THIS TO END?

If matters in Juneau are permitted to continue as they have been going on for the past week or ten days we shall very shortly deserve the reputation ascribed us by the papers throughout the States as being the toughest town on the Pacific coast.

On the night of May 27th an assault was made upon the person of a citizen wherein he was beaten so severely as to be unable to leave his bed for several days. No arrests. Why?

Sunday, May 31, a siwash debauch terminated in the suicide of a squaw. The whisky came from somewhere. No arrests. Why?

Last week an assault with a deadly weapon was committed upon the person of a lady performer at the Opera House; the affair is known to everybody in town. No arrests. Why?

A few days since a drunken brute lay for hours in the mud upon one of our streets in the business district, a disgusting and indecent spectacle. No arrests. Why?

Thursday morning last, between 9 and 10 a drunken woman of the town paraded Front street within fifty yards of the post office, screaming, yelling and cursing. No arrests. Why?

It has long been the pride of our best citizens that no town on the coast was freer from crime than Juneau, while our history for years past has been that of a law-abiding, peace loving community, but it seems to have become understood among the recently arrived tough element that they may practice their ruffianism here and yet enjoy immunity from punishment. This must be stopped, and our citizens are in no humor to wait until after the 4th of next March for relief either.

Washington Star
PUNISHED TO STARVE.

Punishment of an Indian Accused of Witchcraft. 1896

SEATTLE, Wash., May 18.—In jail at Juneau, Alaska, waiting trial on the charge of murder, is Chief Ye Teetleeh, the Tye of Hoon Indians, a small tribe of some hundred members, occupying Chicakikoff Island, about a hundred miles southerly from Juneau. The offense with which the old chief is charged is the murder and torture of his nephew, whom he accused of witchcraft. The chief had a disease affecting his right leg, which had gradually eaten the greater part away. He dreamed that his nephew had bewitched him, and on the strength of this he proceeded to inflict punishment due the crime.

The victim's knees were bent close back, and in this position he was bound tightly to a tree. An iron band, a quarter of an inch, was then placed around his face, sinking into the nose and covering the eyes, and this was also made fast to the tree, so that he was unable to move his head in any direction. He was left in this position to starve to death. He lived five days. He was twenty years of age.

Creek, where 5,000 caribou were killed in 1894. Fortunately it has been found possible to domesticate this animal, and use it for freighting, and in this capacity it bids fair to replace that necessary evil, the dog. The brightest prospect for all Alaska lies perhaps in the eminently successful experiments of Dr. Sheldon Jackson to introduce the tame Siberian reindeer. Fish, especially salmon, are abundant.

THE SOUTH COAST.

A few words must be added in regard to the gold fields on the south coast of Alaska. They form the subject of a paper by Dr. George F. Becker, read before the Geological Society of Washington. They comprise three groups: 1. Those of the vicinity of Juneau; 2, those of Cook Inlet; 3, those of the western islands.

The most important mine near Juneau, in fact, by far the most important in all Alaska, is the Treadwell mine on Douglass Island, opposite Juneau, producing over \$500,000 a year. Its ore averages only \$2.50 to \$3 to the ton, but as its quartz mill is the largest in the world, and the cost of transportation low, more than half the gross yield is net profit. The claims to the south of the Treadwell are controlled by the same company and are profitable, but the next claim to the northward is said to be too poor to pay. Silver Bow basin lies about three miles north of east from Juneau, and contains on its southern side a considerable number of small veins of rather rich ore. A low divide separates it from Sheep Creek basin, into which the same veins extend. Some fifty-five miles southeast of Juneau lies Sundum, at which there is a very promising vein already yielding some bullion, although the property is only being developed. At Seward City, near Berner's Bay, about fifty miles northwest of Juneau, there are also veins which are extremely rich at some points, and are yielding gold. On Admiralty Island, at Funter's Bay, about thirty miles from Juneau, there are promising veins on which it is expected that mining will be commenced next year. Near Sitka, especially along Silver Bay, and in the country to the southeast of it, there are numerous veins, some of which have yielded a little gold.

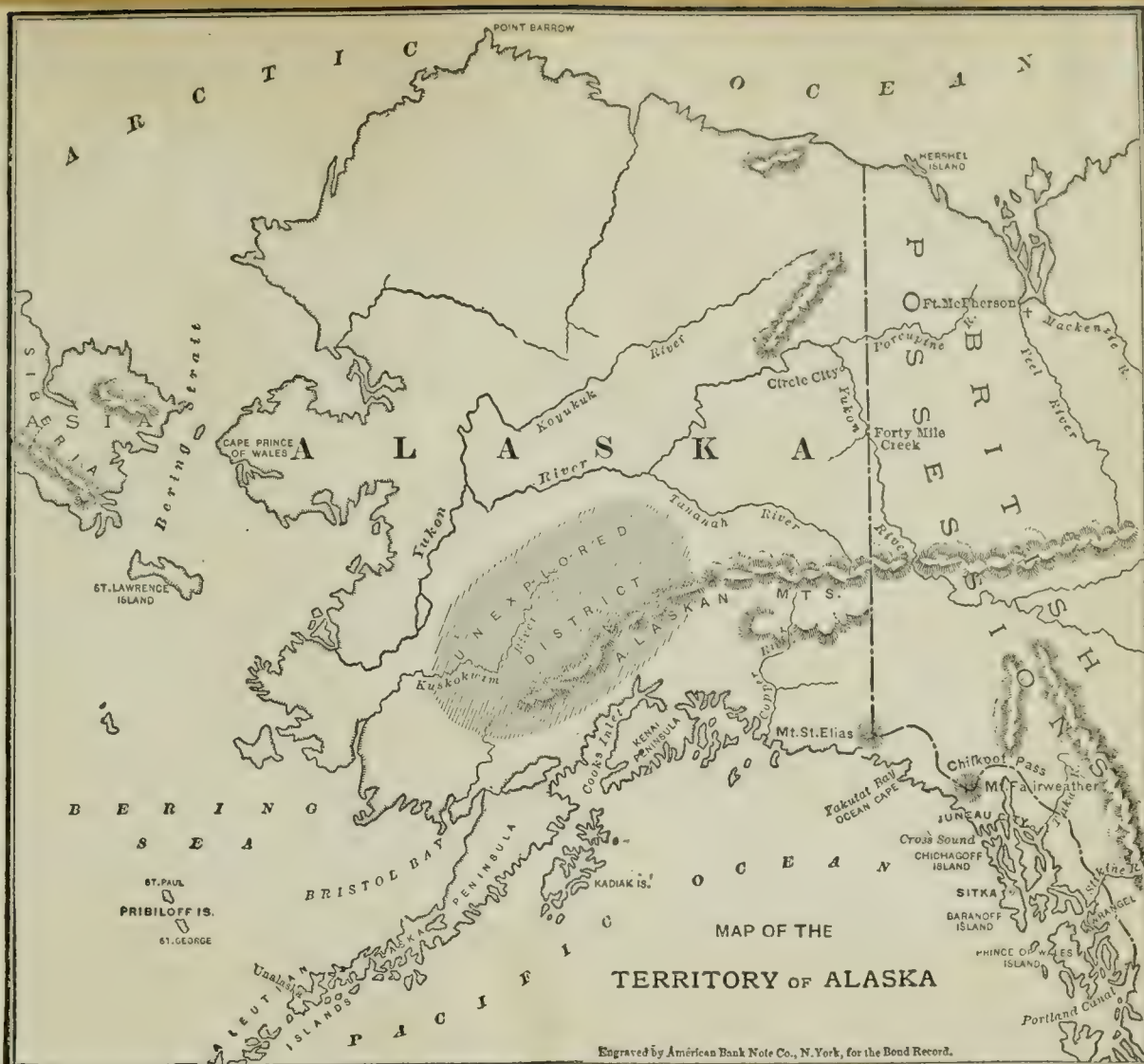
Cook Inlet is now the scene of a rush almost as great as that to the Yukon, owing to the results of last year's work, which is said to have yielded in

some cases as much as \$150 a day. It is estimated that some two thousand miners will prospect there this year. An intelligent and experienced miner, however, stated that he had prospected all over Kenai Peninsula (east of Cook Inlet) with an average result of only 1 cent to the pan, which, of course, would not pay expenses.

On the western islands, the most important mine is the Apollo Consolidated Mine on Delaroff Bay, Unga Island, of the Shumagin group. It is now yielding at the rate of over \$300,000 a year. The ore averages \$8 to \$9 per ton, and a large part of the gold is free. On Kadiak Island, in Uyak Bay, there are several promising looking gold quartz veins and prospecting is going on there. The most westerly occurrence of gold quartz is on the island of Unalaska, but it has not thus far been found in workable quantities. The beach sand of all the Alaskan coast, according to Dr. Becker, contains enormous quantities of gold, and attempts to obtain this have been made at Yakutat Bay, south of Mt. St. Elias, and on the west shore of Kadiak Island, but without encouraging success.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The development of the gold fields near Juneau adds interest to the question of the boundary line between southern Alaska and British Columbia. As there is a rich gold region, the Cassiar district, just east of Juneau in British Columbia, it is probable that all the intervening country is gold-bearing. Prospecting has thus far been hampered by forest growth so dense that the most experienced woodsman can only make four miles a day. This wealth in lumber, however, must eventually add to the value of the country and render its possession more desirable. Certain Canadian maps, subsequent to 1884, show a boundary line which would cut off twenty-eight thousand five hundred square miles of territory hitherto considered as belonging to the United States. The dispute (if it may be so called) rests on the terms of the convention between Great Britain and Russia, according to which the boundary line, commencing at the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, "shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel," etc. As the mouth of Portland Channel is sixty miles east of that cape, the Canadian map makers contend that the line, in order to ascend north from its commencement, must run through the channel imme-



diately east of Prince of Wales Island. A glance at the map suffices to show that this contention is a mere quibble. The question is treated at length by Mr. Marcus Baker in an article soon to appear in the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society.



Rear of cooper shop.

Parsonage.

Hospital.

A BIT OF THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, SITKA, ALASKA.



JUNEAU, ALASKA, PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Photograph by Winter & Pond. (Copyright.)

ALASKA—THE LAND AND THE CLIMATE.

UNDER the modest caption, "Alaskan Notes," Captain Jocelyn, of the Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, contributes to the *Journal of the Military Service Institution* a fund of important and useful information about our great Northwestern province.

Although statements regarding Alaska's territorial vastness are often seen in print, it seems difficult for the people of the United States to comprehend the real magnitude of the country. Captain Jocelyn thus sums up the immediate results of the Alaskan purchase of 1867, and perhaps no clearer statement

could be given in so compact a form:

"It extended the limit of our northern boundary from the 49th to the 71st parallel and gave us territorial expansion westward by 60 degrees of longitude, or one-sixth of the circumference of the globe. Exclusive of minor indentations and the smaller islands it added over four thousand miles of coast line, which, it may be incidentally remarked, is about equal to all other sea coast line of the United States. It gave us St. Elias, the highest mountain in North America, and it gave us the magnificent river Yukon, navigable in summer for light draught steamers for fifteen hundred miles. It added six hundred thousand square miles to the public domain

Christian Unreasonable. Education

The Church Review of Salt Lake City performs an excellent service as a representative of all the non-Mormon churches in Utah, from which it reports many interesting items of news and Christian progress. But we were quite surprised to see in a recent issue that it had not been able to resist the temptation to join the politicians and the Western secular press in abusing President Cleveland for his speech at a missionary meeting in New York. We have many times noticed that the people on missionary fields, who are very loud in their cries for Eastern help, often resent such representations of the facts of Western life as are necessary to secure for them the help they need. They seem to think that money ought to be freely expended for them without the use of any arguments to get it. Their pride takes fire too quickly. They ought either to cease their appeals for help, or cease criticising those who, in attempting to help them, are obliged to state strongly the facts demanding help. There is not a State at the West, whose secular papers so berated Mr. Cleveland, that has not eagerly absorbed a vast amount of Eastern charity on the ground of its need. There is not one that does not yearly send its solicitors on pilgrimages to benevolent Eastern Christians, asking help on the very grounds advanced by Mr. Cleveland in his extremely temperate and judicious speech, for which papers like the *Review* are criticising him. Such an attitude on the part of Western people will be quite likely to reduce perceptibly the streams of charity flowing into their churches and colleges and schools. We are not Presbyterians, but we interpret such attacks as that made on President Cleveland as a blow at all home missionary charities, and we think editors of religious papers, on home missionary fields, should be the last to strike such a blow. We append the paragraphs which have called out these remarks:

"Recently the chief magistrate of the nation has taken his politics into religion, having made a missionary meeting at which he presided the occasion for soundly scolding the illiterate and barbarous heathen of the West for the selfish views held concerning great questions that affect the destiny of the country. For this his excellency was soundly mauled by the secular press of the West. The country needs more of that strong, conscientious manhood that is founded in deep religious conviction in its politics; but it cannot afford to inject the venom and corruption of modern politics into its religion."



Rev. J. Loomis Gould.

(at the nominal cost of two cents per acre), an area equal to the original thirteen States of the Union, and transferred the country's geographical centre northwestward from the Mississippi Valley to Puget Sound.

"Alaska comprises the whole of the North American continent, west of longitude 141 degrees west, to Bering Strait; all of the coast islands north of and including Prince of Wales Island in latitude 54.40 degrees north; the entire group of the Aleutians, which stretch westward from the end of the Alaskan Peninsula, and a long narrow strip of the mainland between the British possessions and the Pacific Ocean. It has an extreme length north and south of eleven hundred miles and an extreme breadth of eight hundred miles. The island of Attoo is as far west of San Francisco as San Francisco is west of New York; while the distance from the former city to Fort St. Michael, the most northerly point in America inhabited by the white man, is greater than to the city of Panama."

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

Captain Jocelyn makes several rather surprising assertions concerning the temperatures of some parts of Alaska. The popular idea that the whole country is a land of perpetual snow and ice seems not to be warranted by the facts. "It is true that the more northerly coast and the interior districts generally have a climate of extreme severity, but in the Peninsula and the Aleutian Islands and on

the southwest coast no such degree of cold as is common in Maine or Dakota is recorded. The warm ocean current flowing northward along the coast of Japan is broken and depleted by the Aleutian chain of islands, a part passing into Bering Sea and through the strait, while the main volume bends easterly and southward along the American coast.

"When the mild, humid atmosphere that accompanies this ocean stream meets the frost-laden winds from off the snowy peaks of the Alaskan coast range a precipitation ensues that is elsewhere on the globe equalled only where similar conditions exist. Ninety-five inches of rainfall in a single year at Sitka is shown by the meteorological records, with only seventy days out of the three hundred and sixty-five that it did not either snow or rain or both. The average of many years' observations is an annual precipitation of eighty-three inches, or nearly seven feet. Naturally incident to such climatic conditions, forests clothe the valleys and mountain sides of the Alexander Archipelago and the mainland adjacent, and are found at intervals throughout the territory northward to the valley of the Yukon. A little beyond this line timber growth practically ceases, and none is found on the Aleutian Islands.

"The mean winter temperature of the insular and coast region south of the peninsula is 33 degrees F., warmer than Munich, Vienna or Berlin. It is about the same as that of Washington,



GROUP OF SIBERIAN REINDEER MEN, SAINT LAWRENCE BAY, SIBERIA.

Photograph by William Hamilton.



BRIG W. H. MEYER, WRECKED ON BEACH IN FRONT OF TELLER REINDEER STATION, 1895

Photograph by J. M. Justice



PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TEACHERS AND PUPILS, JUNEAU, ALASKA.

Photograph by Winter & Pond. (Copyright.)

eleven hundred miles further south, and is milder than Philadelphia, Baltimore or New York."

THE NATIVE RACES.

In our dealings with the Indian tribes of Alaska, Captain Jocelyn advocates a firm policy. There have already been some difficulties which have even led to the shelling and destruction of coast villages by our army, and further trouble may be expected with the rapid increase of white population attendant on the fuller development of Alaska's natural resources. The largest stamp mill on the American continent for the reduction of gold-bearing quartz is said to be in operation on Douglas Island, near the town of Juneau. The salmon product, says Captain Jocelyn, already begins to rival the pack of the Columbia and Frazer rivers.

In connection with the claim of the United States to certain privileges and rights in regard to the Bering Sea fur seal catch, Captain Jocelyn notes the fact that England, thoroughly alive to the importance of Puget Sound as the natural base of naval protection for Alaska, has already a well equipped yard and docks at Esquimalt, where each year the admiral's flagship and most of the vessels of the Pacific Squadron are accustomed to rendezvous.

Alaska's Resources.

Mr. Frederick Funston is contributing to the *Bond Record* a valuable series of articles on Alaska from a commercial standpoint. His first article deals with the resources of southeastern Alaska, under which head is included all the narrow strip of mainland extending from Mt. St. Elias southeast to the fiord known as the Portland Canal, as well as the numerous islands lying off this portion of the coast.

THE FISHERIES.

Next in value to the mineral deposits of this region, says Mr. Funston, come the fisheries. "There is no coast in the world supplied with edible fish in such enormous quantities as are the innumerable fiords, straits and inlets of southeastern Alaska. The principal fish of commercial value are salmon, mackerel, cod and herring. The salmon, found on all the shores of the North Pacific, are especially numerous on the coast of Alaska. During the summer season they leave the sea and take to the rivers, and it is on these streams, near their mouths, that the canneries are located. Current tales about the countless numbers of these fish in the streams at the

beginning of the 'run' are not exaggerations. The water is fairly alive with them, and in the smaller creeks they are often so numerous as to impede each other's progress. They are taken for the canneries by means of fish traps and nets, and are also speared by the natives. The work of cutting up the fish, cooking and canning them, is done by Chinese who are brought up from San Francisco for the purpose, being returned at the close of the season. These canneries are scattered along the coast at various localities as far west as Bristol Bay. A few years ago the product was so great that very

unsatisfactory prices were realized, and the packing firms, nearly all of them San Francisco houses, entered into an agreement to limit the output, with the hope of restoring prices. In accordance with this agreement some of the canneries were closed, and the remainder did not run at their full capacity. Prices improved somewhat, but the fact remains that the supply of canned salmon exceeds the demand. Under the above circumstances the industry does not offer a field for the investment of any further capital."

AGRICULTURE.

"Southeastern Alaska is the only part of that territory where there are any possibilities in an agricultural line and even there it is not best to hope for much. There are many thousands of acres not only on the mainland but also on some of the islands where the surface is comparatively level, and where there is a fairly good soil, but all of this suitable land is covered with dense timber and brush, so that it is a serious task to clear even a few acres. The season is short but warm, and there are no summer frosts. At nearly all of the white towns and mission stations gardening has been carried on in a small way. Potatoes, turnips, beets, peas, radishes and cabbage do well wherever they are well cared for. The missionaries at Yakutat have raised two hundred bushels of fine potatoes on an acre of ground without plowing. Wheat and barley do not thrive, and I have not heard of any experiments with oats. Everywhere above timber line where the mountain slopes are not too steep there is fine grazing, and on all of the large islands there are thousands of deer. Timothy would undoubtedly do well. Milch cows are kept by traders and missionaries, the grass in the open glades of the forest being cut to furnish hay for the winter.

"Great quantities of fine berries are found in this region. The so-called 'salmon berry,' a very large

red raspberry, is found everywhere along the margins of the woods. In some places the thickets are so dense as to be impenetrable, and I have seen the large bushes bent over with the weight of fruit. The fruit is larger than the common blackberry and is a dark red when ripe. They are ripe at sea level in July and a month later at the upper limit of timber. Strawberries are found in many places especially to the west of Cross Sound. They are the Chilean strawberry (*fragaria chilensis*), a fine, flavored, pear-shaped fruit, light pink in color. From Point Manby to Dalton Creek, the narrow strip of land between the beach and the glacier is an almost unbroken strawberry bed, thirty miles long, the ground fairly covered with fine fruit that goes to waste year after year. At Icy Bay, west of here, there are more than a thousand acres of them. Blueberries in great quantities are found everywhere in the woods of this region. The natives are very fond of all of these fine berries and make good use of them in season."

TIMBER RESOURCES.

"The value of the timber resources of this region has been a great disappointment to those who judged merely by the area of ground covered with trees. The Alaskan cedar, found chiefly on Prince of Wales Island, is a valuable tree, but the difficulty of getting the heavy logs to the sea through the dense forest growth will seriously interfere with their export whenever that is attempted. The great bulk of the forest growth in southeastern Alaska is a variety of spruce, known to botanists as the Sitka spruce (*picea sitchensis*). It covers practically the whole area of the country from sea level to an altitude of two thousand two hundred feet, except where the mountain sides are so steep that there is no soil. It is a stocky tree from one to three feet in diameter. The timber is useful for supports in the mines and for the construction of rough houses, but will never figure in the lumber market of the world, because the boards are full of knots and flaws, and warp easily; they are soggy and tough and hard to plane or saw. This spruce makes fairly good fuel when dry. The hemlock, alder and willow found in the woods are of no economic value whatever."

ADVANTAGES FOR SETTLEMENT.

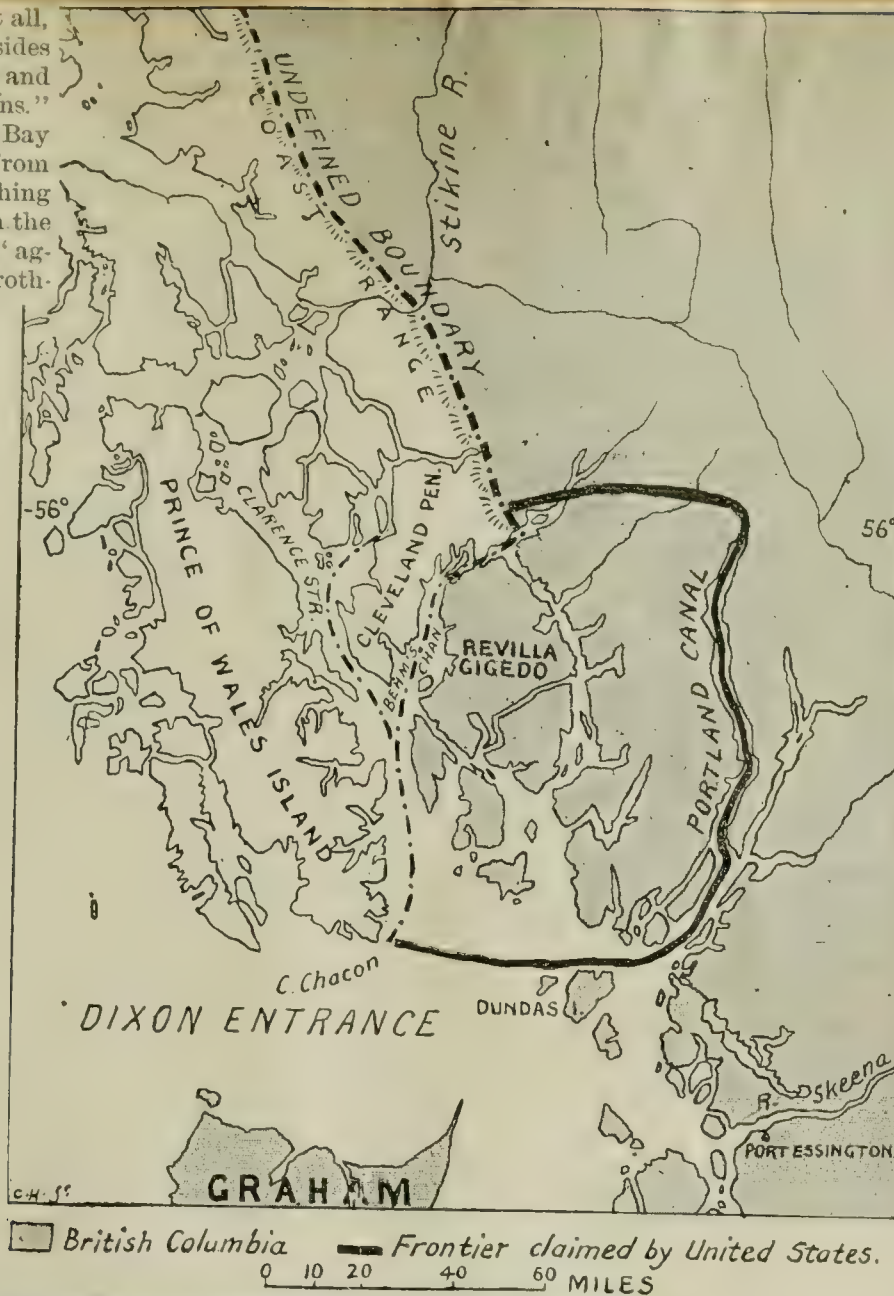
"With its mild climate, arable land and great quantities of fish and game, southeastern Alaska offers an excellent field for experiment in colonization of a certain kind. Norwegian, Danish and other North European peasantry live under much more disadvantageous conditions at home than they would encounter here. Settlements of these hardy seafaring people would be of great advantage to the territory in forming the nuclei of a permanent population. Each family could on a few acres of ground raise sufficient potatoes, turnips and other vegetables for its own use or for sale in the mining camps, which will each year increase in number. Fish and venison would furnish the meat supply, while employment could be found, when wanted, in the mines and canneries."

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION.

THE recent rush to the Alaska gold fields has brought the boundary question into extra prominence. Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore points out, in the *May Century*, the fact that the United States does not in any way "recognize, protect or control" the two or three thousand miners in Yukon, Alaska. "There are no military posts, and not a territorial or Federal officer in Yukon, Alaska, save one customs inspector and postmaster. There is no law save as the miners maintain their own unwritten code." Still this does not alter the fact that a recognition of the official Canadian map of 1884 would seriously infringe upon our rights, neglected rights though they be.

The disputed line is the one from Mt. St. Elias southward to Portland Channel. The treaty provides that when the summit of the mountain range is more than thirty marine miles from the coast, the line shall be drawn parallel to the windings of the coast at a distance of thirty miles. The latest Canadian claim, the "Cameron Line," narrows this

thirty mile strip to five miles where it exists at all, and breaks up the continuous coast line, besides taking from us many valuable mineral sections and some of our "most unique scenic possessions." This too in face of the fact that the Hudson Bay Company rented this very thirty-mile strip from Russia for twenty-eight years. The whole thing seems to be a case of consummate "bluff" on the part of our Canadian neighbors, but so far the "aggression" about which our jingoes have been froth-



W. T. LOPP, SUPERINTENDENT OF TELLER REINDEER STATION, 1893-94

ing have been entirely on paper, and it probably needs only a reasonable amount of attention to our possessions on our own part to secure all the rights and privileges purchased from Russia when we invested in our Alaskan territory.

The most beautiful tide-water glacier on the coast would be lost to us by General Cameron's penciled annexation of Taku Inlet. The boundary line, which had always been drawn at the crest of the mountain range at the head of Lynn Canal, was moved down to tide-water on the Canadian map of 1884; and in 1887 General Cameron moved the line sixty miles farther south, to the very entrance of that magnificent fiord, gathering in all the Berner's Bay mines, the canneries at the head of Lynn Canal, the great Davidson Glacier, and the scores of lesser ice-streams that constitute the glory of that greater Lyngenfiord of the New World. Least pleasant to contemplate in this proposed partition or gerrymandering of scenic Alaska is the taking away of Glacier Bay, which, discovered by John Muir in 1879, visited and named by Admiral Beardslee in 1880, has been the goal of regular excursion steamers for thirteen seasons past. Alaska tourists learn with dismay that the Cameron line, cutting across Glacier Bay at its very entrance, would transfer the

great glaciers to the British flag, and prevent United States steamers from landing passengers at Muir Glacier, just as the Canadian excursion steamer has been debarred from landing visitors in Muir Inlet, for want of a United States custom house."

Professor Mendenhall's View.

The aspects of the Alaska boundary muddle are given by Professor T. C. Mendenhall in the April *Atlantic* with unusual authority and clearness. He sums the matter up as follows:

"Our purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867 included a strip of the coast (*lisière de côte*) extending from north latitude 54° 40' to the region of Mount St. Elias. This strip was thought to be separated from the British possessions by a range of mountains (then supposed to exist) parallel to the coast, or, in the case of these mountains being too remote, by a line parallel to the windings (*sinuosités*) of the coast, and nowhere greater than ten marine leagues from the same. As the advantage of an alternative line could hardly have been intended to accrue to one only of the contracting parties, and as Great Britain would benefit by every nearer approach of the alleged mountain range than ten marine leagues, it must be inferred that the spirit and intent of the treaty was to give Russia the full ten leagues wherever a range of mountains nearer to the coast than that did not exist. For more than fifty years there was, as far as is known, no claim on the part of Great Britain to any other than this simple interpretation of the treaty, and up to a very recent date all maps were drawn practically in accord with it. Above all, it is clear, both from the language of the treaty and from contemporaneous history, that the strip of coast was intended to be *continuous* from the parallel of 54° 40' north latitude. The right of complete jurisdiction over this coast, exercised so long by Russia without protest from Great Britain, became ours by purchase in 1867. Since that date the development of the northwest has shown the great value of this *lisière*.

Its existence has become especially disagreeable to Great Britain, because through its waterways and over its passes much of the emigration and material supplies for her northwestern territory must go. The possession by us of the entire coast of North America north of $54^{\circ} 40'$ to the Arctic Ocean is not in itself in harmony with her desire or her policy. The Alaska boundary line dispute offers an opportunity to break the continuity of our territorial jurisdiction, and by securing certain portions of the coast to herself greatly to diminish the value of the remaining detached fragments to us. The wisdom of this from the Downing Street standpoint cannot be questioned. Those of us who desire to assist in its accomplishment have only to urge the importance of submitting every controversy of this kind, no matter whether we are right or wrong, to the court of arbitration. Arbitration is compromise, especially when two great and nearly equally strong nations are engaged in it. No matter how much or how little a nation carries to an arbitration, it is tolerably certain to bring something away. Once before a board of arbitration, the English government has only to set up and vigorously urge all of the claims referred to above, and more that can easily be invented, and it is all but absolutely certain that, although by both tradition and equity we should decline to yield a foot of what we purchased in good faith from Russia, and which has become doubly valuable to us by settlement and exploration, our *lisière* will be promptly broken into fragments, and with much show of impartiality, divided between the two high contracting parties."



REV. AND MRS. THOMAS HANNA, CONGREGATIONAL TEACHERS, CAPE PRINCE OF WALES, ALASKA.



ARCTIC SUNSET, SIBERIA.
 Photograph by William Hamilton.



VILLAGE OF EAST CAPE, SIBERIA. (BERING STRAITS.)
 Photograph by J. M. Justice.

Exposed portions of the body freeze in three minutes.

Enough library: One Bible, one Shakespeare.

The Klondike river is forty yards wide at its mouth. Water shallow and clear.

The Klondike fever is not dangerous unless aggravated by Chilkoot chills.

Purchased in 1867 from Russia for \$7,200,000; the purchase negotiated by William H. Seward.

Area in square miles, 531,409.

Under act of congress, communities of miners can make their own laws.

Hay grows as high as a man's head.

Hardy vegetables can be raised.

In central and northern Alaska the ground is frozen to a depth of 200 feet.

It is probable that in twelve months Dawson will be within four days of Juneau.

In its low temperature gold filling in teeth contracts and falls out. Use amalgam.

Have your teeth examined before you go. You don't want toothache in the Klondike.

Alaskan dogs are wonderfully intelligent—the result of selection and heredity.

One small tribe makes \$2,500 a year from silver fox skins. They are worth \$250 each.

In the dark season twilight lasts six hours, and almost any kind of work can be done.

A man standing on a bank of the Yukon 150 miles from its mouth cannot see the other bank.

The necessary eruptive force for the formation of great fissure veins is everywhere evident in Alaska.

No shelter is needed except when the wind blows. All other times a sleeping bag answers all purposes.

Just below rapids ice forms only nine feet thick, and there fishing is done. In other places it will reach forty feet.

It is as large as all the states east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, including Virginia and West Virginia.

Buy all your supplies in Seattle. The merchants here have made a special study of the peculiar demands of Alaskan climate, work and travel. They have everything you need.

Agricultural experiments, authorized by the national government, are now being made in Alaska on a scientific basis.

The Stars and Stripes were first raised in Alaska on June 21, 1868, at St. Michael, by a company of American traders.

Gold is said to have been discovered near Sitka at the beginning of the century, but Gov. Baranoff compelled the discovery to be kept secret under penalty of the knout.

Gold was discovered in a stream near Sitka in 1872 by two soldiers of the garrison named Haley and Doyle.

The first placer mining in Alaska was done at Shucks, a mining camp seventy miles south of Juneau.

Gold has been found in paying quantities on the American side of the Yukon district, and that section is destined to receive an increasing share of attention.

Maj. Walsh, who is in charge of the Canadian mounted police in the Northwest territory, is practically the police executive of the territory.

American regulations require that a mining claim in Alaska must be worked to the amount of \$100 each year for five years or \$500 for one year in order to obtain patent or title.

Before the explorations incident to the recent gold discoveries in the Yukon valley the following expeditions had been made: By the Western Union Telegraph Company, 1866, as far up the river as Fort Yukon; by Capt. Raymond, U. S. A., in 1869, to the same point; by Lieut. Schwatka, U. S. A., 1882, from Lake Lindeman to the mouth of the Yukon; by Lieut. Allen, U. S. A., 1885, up Copper river, descending the Tanana, crossing from north of the Tanana to the Koyukuk, exploring the latter for some distance northward, and returning thence to its junction with the Yukon.

Davis creek mines were discovered in the spring of 1888.

A number of dredging outfits are now at work in the Yukon valley, and the outcome of their operations will be watched with much interest.

There are now 549 stamps at work in stamp mills in Alaska. Of that number 455 work on the quartz all the year.

Previous to 1890 the annual output of gold was about \$15,000.

During the last year there has been an average of nearly one steamer every day from Seattle to Alaska.

During the last year the number of passengers sailing from Seattle to Alaskan ports has been more than 30,000, a far larger number than is recorded for any other Pacific coast port.

John Treadwell became possessed of the famous mines on Douglas island which now bear his name for the sum of \$450, and for a time thought he had made a poor investment.

The Treadwell mines operate the largest plant of quartz stamp mills in the world. They work a low grade ore, but on a very large scale, so that it pays. There is enough ore in sight to run 500 stamps for eleven years.

Bonanza and Eldorado creeks have well earned the names bestowed on them in the joyous hour of the first discovery.

The largest nugget yet taken from the Yukon was valued at \$583.

One great difficulty in the navigation of the Yukon is the fact that during the open season, after the ice breaks, the water is frequently too low to afford sufficient draft. River steamers with good carrying capacity and shallow draft are at a premium.

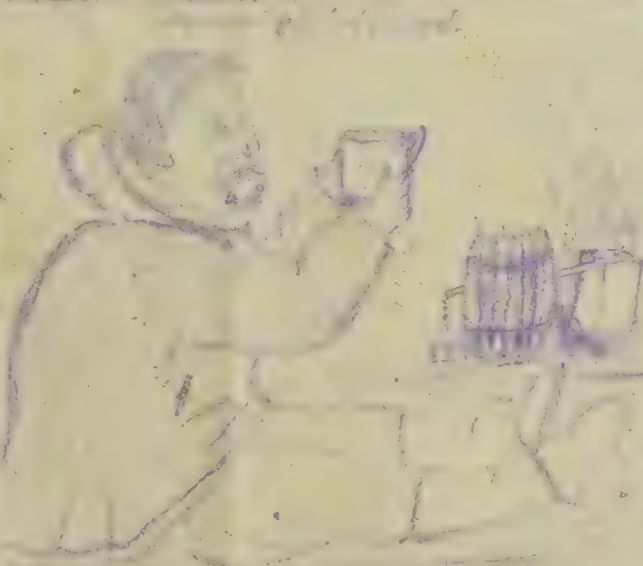
Along the Yukon vegetables of the hardier sort can be raised. Wild onions, rhubarb and celery grow in abundance, and small berries are found on some of the islands and on the mountain sides.

Among the most important supplies for prospectors are properly prepared dried vegetables and fruits. These can be bought in Seattle, where they are put up with special reference to life in the mining camps of the far north.

The Franklin gulch, in the Forty-Mile district, was discovered in 1887, and the first year produced about \$4,000.

The government has decided in favor of the spelling Taiya instead of Dyey, but the latter form of the word has become so thoroughly established by usage that it cannot be dislodged. Most of the other proper names connected with Alaska geography now conform in popular use to the forms laid down by the authorities. The following should be especially noted: Lindeman, not Linderman; Skagway, not Skaguay; Cook inlet, not Cook's inlet; St. Michael, not St. Michaels.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.



THE ESKIMO BULLETIN

Printed for the Prince of Wales. Alaska.

June 1875.

Terms \$1.00 per year. Vol.

Gold! Gold! Gold!

A New Eldorado

for

Miners.
Special to the Bulletin.
Mr. J. A. Dexter, the A. C. C's
racer, and Mr. Hultbert, the
Swedish Mission's teacher at
Barrow, have just returned from a

trip to the interior of Alaska, where they have been prospecting for gold. They have been successful in finding several promising locations, and have already discovered some gold veins. They expect to return with more detailed information about the gold fields of Alaska.

Reindeer.

Although the winter has been a severe one, our reindeer herds are doing well. The herds are well fed and healthy, and are expected to produce a large crop of calves in the spring. The herds are also well adapted to the cold weather, and are able to find food for themselves.

There has been a great deal of talk about the possibility of introducing reindeer into the interior of Alaska. It is believed that reindeer could be of great value to the people of the interior, as they could be used for food and for transport. It is hoped that the government will soon make a decision about this matter.

In view of the success of the reindeer herds in the interior, it is believed that the introduction of reindeer into the interior of Alaska is a very desirable project. It is hoped that the government will soon make a decision about this matter, and that the people of the interior will be able to benefit from the introduction of reindeer.

BERING BEARS.

The Bering Sea is a dangerous place for the Eskimos, as it is filled with bears. The bears are very large and very strong, and are able to swim. They are a great danger to the Eskimos, as they can attack them at any time. The Eskimos are very careful when they are in the Bering Sea, and they always have their weapons ready in case of an attack.

Advertisements.

Advertisements are accepted for publication in this paper. The charges for advertisements are as follows: One line for one week, \$1.00; one line for one month, \$3.00; one line for three months, \$8.00; one line for six months, \$15.00; one line for one year, \$30.00. The charges for advertisements are the same for all advertisers.

LOST A black dog - Last seen on the 10th inst. - Two sleds journey north of the Cape. Return to Illa-yokk. Father.

LOST Three stray deer - No marks - Supposed to belong to Mr. F. Nord. No return.

WANTED To exchange a Win. Rifle for six good, good guns. Rich and.

UN-UT-KOOT Do-madl-ig-zuk. Dromedary. Doctor and wind charmer.

UN-UT-KOOT Do-madl-ig-zuk. Dromedary. Doctor and wind charmer.

KLON-UT Iron worker and carpenter. Basement near Kossa.

OO-ME-IT made to order. Price of frame work, 50¢, 5¢, 1¢, red for 1¢. Apok & Father.

BLUBBER Ten seal bags of whale and walrus oil, to exchange for blue and salmon per rles. Nump-yuk.

OK SA O'S FATHER

IMPORTER

Siberian Holovene Trimming, Deerskins, and

It is a great pleasure to have you in our store. We have a large stock of goods, and we are sure that you will find what you are looking for. We are very glad to serve you, and we hope that you will be satisfied with our service.

SMAT

AKK

A Close Call.

Three Eskimos from Port Clarence, making an unsuccessful attempt to land on the surf, were carried toward their stand home in the surf. The Eskimos were very close to the shore, and they were very close to the surf. They were very close to the shore, and they were very close to the surf.

The Eskimos were very close to the shore, and they were very close to the surf. They were very close to the shore, and they were very close to the surf. They were very close to the shore, and they were very close to the surf.

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Came NelaKatah Ahowachick~~ea~~ea. Point Barrow
hea



LAPPS AT TELLER REINDEER STATION, ALASKA.

Photograph by William Hamilton.



LASSOING REINDEER, SIBERIA.

Photograph by William Hamilton.



HOBBLING REINDEER, SIBERIA, PREPARATORY TO SHIPPING TO ALASKA.

Photograph by William Hamilton.



SKINNING REINDEER.
Photograph by William Hamilton.

On they swam, the two lights rapidly diminishing as they penetrated deeper and deeper into the narrow, twinkling stars glowing in a canopy of jet. I confess that I felt nervous and excited to a degree I have seldom felt before. The strangeness of the whole scene, the gradual disappearance of the lights, the darkness rendered visible by the blazing torch, and the knowledge that, if disabled by any accident, it would be almost impossible for the swimmers to return alive from a contest with the seals, produced feelings of extreme apprehension.

At last we heard a strange, sharp cry, and a curious flopping noise, while we could plainly see the water splashing violently about the distant lights. We were at a loss to know what was happening; but I afterward ascertained that the scene was occasioned by an amusing adventure.

A large cormorant, seeing the swimmers approach, had dashed at them with extended wings and open beak, and seized Gordon, first by the cheek and afterward by his bare arms. He caught the bird by the neck, and, dragging it under water, cast it behind him. No sooner had he let it go than it dashed, still under water, at Captain Joe, who was close behind Gordon, and caught his foot. He supposed that a seal had seized him, and uttered a sharp cry. But presently he succeeded in freeing himself, and the swimmers passed on. At times the lights were scarcely visible to us; now we saw them rise high in the chasm, as the bearers scrambled over rocks in their way, and now they sank again as they plunged into the water.

At last they reached a part of the cave where a great rock, hanging from the roof like an inverted cone, stops the way completely, except for a small opening, about twenty inches wide by three feet high, which is exposed at low-water during the spring-tides. Through this narrow gate they passed, and we saw them no more for a time.

Beyond this obstruction is a shelving basin, which Captain Joe and Gordon soon

infuriated cormorant which the two swimmers had encountered. She had a brood of young in the cave, and seemed to be entirely fearless, swimming about, ducking her head, and challenging us, by every gesture she could exhibit, to come down and fight her fairly in her own element. She seemed so bent upon battle, that one of the men was about to strike her upon the head with an oar, but I forbade him. I could not allow the gallant little challenger to be injured.

Having pushed the boat backward from the cave out into the open sea, we found the tide had risen considerably, and the breakers were no longer formidable, the cordon of rocks being now well covered with water. We flung the still blazing torches and the blue-light into the water, and turned our boat toward the shore. After an hour's hard pulling we landed, and soon arrived safely at my friend Gordon's house, having been absent only three hours and a half. The seal-hunt was over, and we felt well satisfied with the two valuable seals that had been secured.

DE FOREST.

THE KNEELING SPIRIT.

Each form of worship that hath swayed
The life of man, and given it to grasp
The master-key of knowledge, reverence,
Infolds some germs of goodness and of right.

—Selected.

Nov 13, 1890
For the Companion.

THE LONELIEST PLACE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In a great many references to the resources, extent and population of the United States we find the words in parenthesis, "Alaska excepted." This occurs so often, indeed, that one might easily take it for granted that our distant colony is "excepted" wherever the United States is considered; but in trying to find the loneliest place in the United States, Alaska can no longer be left out of consideration, for I believe I have visited that spot within its limits.

What do I mean by the loneliest place? Not necessarily the most dreary and desolate, as judged by the eye, but the loneliest from the standpoint of human habitation or visitation—a place which people do not dwell in nor visit, and where they have never dwelt nor visited; where the sound of human voice, savage or civilized, had never been heard until we, probably, awakened there the echoes of articulate speech for the first time since chaos ruled.

I am not speaking, moreover, of inaccessible mountain heights, of the cloud-cleaving peaks of Mount St. Elias, Cook, Vancouver, or Fairweather, but of a place that is but little above the level of the sea—probably less than that of the average home where *The Companion* is read.

My party of five white men and some Yakutat Indians had landed, through the heavy surf of the great

they had expended a great deal of work upon the task, but it was a labor of love and good-will. When the reading was finished each drew a long breath, and we accepted it without complaint, as a joint production. It was certainly much superior to any one of the five from which it had been compiled. Good judgment had been used in electing the best parts from each of the five and lending these harmoniously together, for certain ice alterations had to be made to accomplish the lending process.

Next day the consolidated story was sent by mail, and its receipt at the office of the periodical flinging the prizes was acknowledged. Then weeks grew into months, and nothing more was heard from it. We learned indirectly that several thousand stories had been contributed in competition for the prizes, and that the committee and judges had been reading and marking for ten weeks. Plainly there was nothing for us but to possess our souls in patience.

The story had been sent in Richard Morrill's name; but as a *pseudonym* was required to be sent, in addition to the writer's name enclosed in a sealed envelope, we signed it "Septem," since even persons had labored upon it.

The autumn term at the academy opened. Our class began to read Virgil, and we had algebra and history. For a recreation study we took geology and mineralogy twice a week, and generally made an excursion on Saturday, when the weather was good, to collect minerals. Professor William S. very fond of such games, hills and ledges to go with him to the mountains, hills and ledges about the village.

Mineralogy taken up in that way is the most delightful study one can imagine. Meantime, the four silent partners in our literary enterprise frequently asked Dick if he had heard from "Shin," as we nicknamed our story. He grew tired of saying no, and requested us, as a rent favor, not to ask again.

"I will let you know when I hear," he said.

of the amethyst specimens, I am told, are exquisite. By adding about fifty dollars apiece to our prize money, we could—now that the new Canadian Pacific Railway is completed—make the trip. But I would not urge my preference against the wish of the majority," he added.

This plan pleased every one in the class, from the outset; and the more we talked it over the better we liked it. It appeared in every sense an appropriate tour,—one from which we should get profit as well as pleasure.

Our parents, too, we were sure, would be at ease, since Professor William and Teacher Sarah were to go in charge of the party. So we decided to take the trip to Nepigon and the north shore during the following August; and during the remainder of the school year we spent many pleasant hours in anticipating and planning it.

Alton and Dick were especially delighted with the prospect of ascending the Nepigon—the most famous trout river in America.

Gradually a very good outfit was collected, consisting of two tents, waterproof covers, rubber blankets, rubber boots, rubber coats, and so on. Dick and Alton already owned guns, fishing rods and reels. Lee received a present of a fine rod from a relative; and even Thea and Lucia were able to secure each a rod and reel for the trip.

Lucia invested in a new and easily portable camera, of the snap-shot kind, intending to photograph scenes of interest. C. A. STEPHENS.

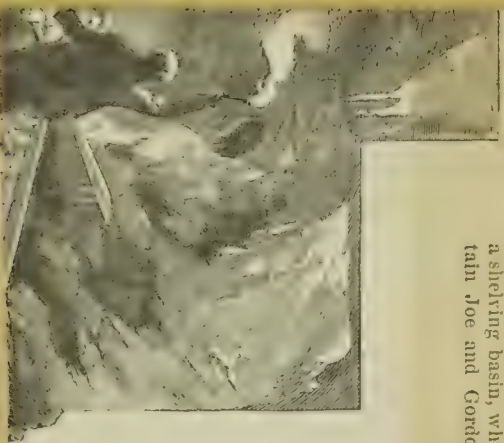
Nov 13, 1891
For the Companion

HOW ICEBERGS ARE FORMED.

Some three hundred years ago, when icebergs first became known in the more civilized parts of the world, through the return of navigators from their first visits to the cold regions where they are produced, philosophers began to speculate as to how such immense pieces of ice could have been made. They were immense pieces, indeed, as the philosophers heard of them, for the superstitious and exaggerating sailors of those days did not hesitate to set any height upon them that they pleased.

Icebergs were said to be a mile or two in height; whereas, the top of the tallest iceberg that has ever been measured was but a little more than three hundred feet above the ocean level. It is safe to say that none more than five hundred feet tall has ever existed within the time when icebergs have been known.

The only way in which the philosophers could account for the mountains of ice floating in the deep oceans, was this: In the cold countries where they were formed, the philosophers reasoned, the temperature was below the freezing point during the greater part of the year. If a piece of ice were



material, nor lack
of height to throw
it, when it seems
to wish to give an
avalanche exhibi-

as if I were leaving a veritable Garden of Eden as we turned our backs on this beautiful green spot. This day's march covered ten or twelve miles to the northward over two distinct glaciers. To one of these I gave the name of Guyot, and to the other and smaller one, over which we travelled the most of that day, I gave the name of Tyndall.

Before the day's journey was over, however, we were surprised to see what appeared to be a great green spot just at the base of the mountain, which turned out to be another island of emerald hue in the white sea of ice. It was probably half a square mile to a square mile in extent, and well enough covered with grass to make a delightful camping ground, while brush was to be had anywhere with which to make a fine camp fire, such as we soon had blazing before us. Beautiful rills and rivulets flowed through the greensward on which we spread our blankets; and to us, in our tired condition, it seemed as soft as any bed prepared by human hands.

Our Indians renewed their statements that this spot was unknown to any of their tribe and had no place in the traditions of their race; and this had been their country always, as they firmly believed.

Afterward I was able to verify their statements by an inquiry among the oldest of the savages, none of whom had ever penetrated, or had heard of others having penetrated, so far beyond "the great wall of ice," as they termed it. Here we were, then, on virgin soil, probably, as far as the human race was concerned, or, at least, within the traditions of a people who had long held this land.

In all my wanderings over the West or in Alaska I could never say, however desolate the place might be at the time of my visit, that savage footsteps might not have been there before mine, until I stood on this little green island at the very base of solemn St. Elias, towering above us into the very skies.

There were a few tracks of the mountain goat, but none of these animals were seen while we were here. A huge grizzly was seen by a member of the party, but as our most formidable weapon was a penknife, we rather avoided than solicited a battle with him.

But the queerest life was seen in the ptarmigans, or Arctic grouse, which we encountered at different points. They all had little "chicks," about three to four weeks old, which had not yet got their wing feathers sufficiently developed to fly well, and of course had to escape by hiding in the grass and brush.

tion. When one of these snow-slides started from near the top, gathering force and material in its three or four miles of descent, it generally arrived at the base in a way that would fairly appall the stoutest heart, and make one believe that the planets were bumping together in their orbits.

This, then, is the music, and such are the conditions under which live the few beasts and birds that exist at all in the loneliest place in the United States.

FREDERICK SCHWATKA.

latitudes, where it had been heated under a tropical sun, and then poured against the front of a glacier it cut out the ice very rapidly at the water's edge; and all the time great pieces of ice, like mountains, were falling into the sea and floating away. Wherever the currents of the sea into which the glacier protruded came from the north, and were thoroughly chilled by contact with ice fields, they could not make a sufficient impression on the front of the glacier to melt it, and it slowly crawled into the sea till its buoyancy broke off the end as already described.

It may be a curious thing indeed, to young readers, to learn that an immense, deep river, frozen to the very bottom,—for such, in fact, is a glacier,—should move at all; but such rivers do move. Of course they advance very much more slowly than does a river of water, since the solid ice takes a long time to make a short movement, even down the steepest incline.

The fastest rate I ever heard of a glacier making was only sixty feet a day. This is considered an unusually rapid flow, as the average is seldom much more than ten or twelve feet, while some glaciers are so slow that they do not advance as many inches.

This rapidly-moving glacier—it seems odd to speak of sixty feet a day as rapid movement—is on the western coast of Greenland—a great polar island that gives us the largest glaciers known.

One Greenland glacier, the Humboldt, is sixty miles in breadth across the front, many hundreds of feet in height above the level of the sea, and probably much deeper below the water. Thousands of icebergs must come from it every year; and to sail along its immense front would not be unlike sailing along a coast where high, precipitous cliffs of pure white formed the banks.

But to return to our talk about the formation of icebergs.

If you allow the end of a short, thick plank to rest in a tub of water, while holding the other end, it will sink but little; and in order to force it further into the water it is necessary to press the plank down with the hands, while the farther it is pressed the greater the force required.

Now if we imagine this thick board to be a piece of ice of a similar shape, we shall not be at all surprised, knowing how fragile and brittle ice is, to see the submerged part snap off and, rising to the surface, float in the tub of water.

This is exactly the way the iceberg is formed. The glacier can be called an immense board of ice, miles in width and many hundreds of feet in thickness, that is slowly but constantly being shoved into the sea by its own weight, which corresponds to the hand holding it down, until the immersed ice, in its tendency to float, breaks off near the shore.

Thus we have an iceberg, looming up one

When the fifty-third Congress expired on March fourth, many bills were left in various stages of progress, which, if time had served, might have become laws. Among them were several relating to Alaska. One of these bills provided for the representation of the district by a delegate in Congress; others related to the fisheries, and the liquor traffic.

The failure which for years has constantly attended the successive efforts to secure needed legislation for Alaska is a striking evidence of the pressure of business in Congress.

The United States bought this vast region in 1867. Since then only one general measure of legislation for it has been passed—the act of 1884, which made it a district, with a governor and commissioners. By this measure the laws of Oregon were extended to the new district, “so far as applicable, and not in conflict with . . . the laws of the United States.”

The settlers were given the advantage of our mining laws, but for some reason which does not appear the general land laws, under which public lands have been taken up throughout the West, were expressly withheld.

With this legislation the people of Alaska have not been satisfied. They point out, in furtherance of their claim on the care of Congress, the fact that Alaska has from the first made a handsome return on the seven million two hundred thousand dollars which we paid for it.

The lease of the seal islands alone has yielded annually four per cent. of the purchase money for the whole district.

From the rich deposits near Juneau about one million dollars in gold bullion is annually shipped to San Francisco. From the fisheries we receive canned salmon to the value of another million. The fur trade, also, is quite extensive.

There is reason to believe that, with proper legislation, other industries can be developed, providing occupation for a population far greater than Alaska now contains. The northern and central regions, where the cold is severe, will always, as now, be sparsely settled.

But the southern and southeastern parts of the district, particularly the Alexander Archipelago, are by no means the frozen waste that most of us probably imagine. A recent traveller, in fact, calls this coast “The New El Dorado.” Owing to the Japanese current, the climate is much less severe than it is in the corresponding regions on the other side of the continent. At Sitka, for example, the cold is not more extreme than in the coast cities of Maine and Massachusetts. There

is, however, a disagreeable dampness and a very heavy rainfall.

The sale of smuggled whiskey to the Indians is one of the abuses of which the settlers complain most loudly. The laws are sufficiently stringent on the subject, but the difficulty in enforcing them is apparent when we know that there is not an army post in the district, and but one lighthouse along the whole coast.

A gentleman who went out to Juneau in 1893 wrote back that whiskey seemed as plentiful and as easy to obtain in Juneau as in Boston. The district has since then been visited by the assistant secretary of the treasury, and perhaps more care is being taken to suppress the illegal traffic. When the natives obtain liquor they are apt to become riotous and endanger life and property.

Of these natives the census of 1890 reckons the number at less than twenty-five thousand—a considerable decrease since 1880. The increase of whites has not been rapid, but according to the universal law in such cases, the natives are dying out before them.

When it becomes possible to buy or preempt land, there seems to be no reason why Alaska should not attract a reasonable share of the men and money whose westward movement is one of the main facts of our development.

EDITOR GLENWOOD HERALD,

DEAR SIR.—We are now enjoying our first warm days of spring—(50 degrees in the shade at noon.) The snow has about disappeared on the level, but the drifts, and on the hillsides it is yet laying, and some will not be melted, but remains season after season. The rivers are flowing their short course and disappearing under the ice in the bay. In about 15 or 25 days we expect to see the bay clear of ice and the whaling fleet arriving at the anchorage at Pt. Spencer, ten miles west. About that time the salmon makes his appearance and stays with us for two months; and about July the “tender” arrives with our next year’s supplies and some mail; and around the same date the Revenue Cutter, “Berr,” brings the bulk of our yearly mail, and the “General Agent of Education for Alaska.” April 3rd we received a few letters from the states that had been sent from Oonak to St. Michaels in the fall or winter, and from there by the dog sleds of the Alaska Commercial Co. to “Galowin Bay,” and from there with a native, up “Fish River” across the mountains and down Goyirock River and Graubley Harbor, making in all about 500 miles by dog sleds. The company will put through mail next winter from the south coast of the Alaska Peninsula to Pt. Hope. Letters mailed up to Christmas will reach us some time in March. Friends, do not forget that; as some letters or news midwinter is better medicine for poor us in the Arctic, with mail only in July, than twelve bottles of “Curico.” A diminutive May flower was first seen around the station May 31st.

On April 16th my wife, child and I started for Cape Prince of Wales to visit the Congregational Mission there with W. T. Lopp in charge. My wife says she only went to visit Mrs. Lopp. Mr. Lopp had kindly sent his dog team and Netaxite, (the young man I married last fall) as driver. The sled was very light. A man could pick it up and carry it with one hand. These light sleds or about 18 inches wide and 10 feet long and used only for fast traveling, and if no load is to be carried they are strong enough to carry 300 pounds or more; as in this case, when it carried all the Brevigs in Alaska and a valise. Not a nail is used in its construction. It is fastened together with seal and walross thong, the runners ore of whale bone instead of iron. The non-running of the party were wrapped in furs and tied to the sled. For the occasion I had donned an outside garb, resembling the natives, viz: sealskin pants and boots, deer skin coat or artega, and outside that again a parka or garment of flannel—Eskimaux use white drill—with a hood to cover the head and fit tight around the throat. We left the station at 7 a. m. and at such a brisk rate that the first half mile of running behind the sled entirely used me up so I could not run any for 15 or 20 miles. The driver generally runs ahead of his team and the natives are used to go on a dog

trot. For the first 15 miles we followed a lagoon and then crossed the sand bar and were on Behring Sea. The ice was very rough and uneven along the beach where the fall storms had piled the frozen mass in chaos 10 to 20 feet high. It seemed impossible to cross the rugged barrier with bones intact, for less so with wife and child tied fast to the sled; but the Eskimaux had picked a track avoiding the worst places, and by going slow and both holding onto the sled we got onto smoother ice with only two or three turnovers. About noon we reached the cliffs, and the north wind, that had been rather cold and disagreeable crossing the lagoon with the low thundra to the northward east, could not reach us. At 1 p. m. the dogs, seven in number, took a rest by laying down and looking at us, munching a few crackers. Carl’s food and drink was lost in some of the turnovers and the child had nothing to drink and but two crackers for food. At 5 p. m. we reached Kan-augh-gok, located near Cape York, the first native settlement on the way. Here we got some water to drink and let Carl out of his bag in the “Shamins” or “Drum-doctor’s” house. I had, by the help of corbolic acid solution and ointment of zinc, healed a big sore that his wife had been troubled with for years. Here we also got two extra dogs, as our dogs showed signs of fatigue and the north wind was getting strong against us, rolling down from the mountains that here receded a mile or so from the coast. At 8 p. m. Polozruk, a hamlet of six or seven houses was reached. It is one of the chief seal-hunting bergs on the coast. Here we got feed for our dogs, and a dish of cooked seal meat and oil was brought to Netaxite, and, being hungry, I appropriated two good chunks, but could not follow the custom of dipping it in the seal oil. It did not look too clean, and the dish it was presented on could have been very much improved in appearance by the use of water and a little soap, but the meat tasted good and appeased the cravings for food. Salt is not used by the Eskimo and consequently the meat was not spoiled by any condiments. My wife could not look at it. The hut was soon filled with all the inhabitants in the village until it was so crowded that the last arrival could only get his head through the 2 x 2 opening or entrance. The people wanted us to stop and the weather looked somewhat threatening, the mountain tops were enveloped in drifting snow, and the wind really falling down the steep, often nearly vertical cliffs in heavy puffs. On advising with Netaxite we decided to push through, as the Eskimos are very cautious and good judges of the weather. They will often lay for days waiting rather than take any chances, where a white man would risk it and come through all right. The old men surrounded the sled, pointed to the mountains, blew with their mouths, and among a lot of jiberish I could catch: “Ah-tepah, puck-mum-mee as-eez-ruk, ob-lah-ko nagoo-ruk;” cold, today bad, in the morning good. We left at 9 p. m. and verified the soothsayers’ words. It was bad and cold, but not as bad as our old time Pope County blizzard of the 1870 to 1875 brand. Dusk soon surrounded us and the flying snow, or rather minute icicles, as they were driven by the full sweep of the wind into our faces lightened and beautified our complexion and congealed one ear, the right side of the right nostril and the neighboring cheek. Now we also had the roughest piece of ice in rounding the most northwesterly point of cliff in all Uncle Sam’s domains. Topkoz-ruk, with its few huts and sundry dogs was passed in the storm without seeing it perched upon the cliffs. The wind, despite all effort to hinder it, would take the whole concern, sled, dogs, occu-

pants, Netaxite and myself, each attached to a runner, laying down on the ice, and send it spinning over the small patches of smooth ice until it was stopped by an elevation of ice. Only seven turnovers are on record for the last 13 miles. Fatigue now made its presence known by making our feet so heavy that it took all the strength we had to move them. Lo! something glimmers ahead. It is the welcome beacon light from Mr. Lopp's window, and our chargers stop from their own accord on the beach and curl up in their harness, saying plainly, "so far and no further." Now came the tug of war to get up the very steep incline to the house, and after some tumbles from sheer exhaustion we reached the door with Carl in our arms, and was met by the pleasant smiles of Mr. and Mrs. Lopp. Twelve, or a little past, was the clock. We had been from 17 to 18 hours in almost continued motion over ice so rough that only dogs could get over it. My wife had only been out of the sled twice, and been sitting flat on the sled with a bent pole for support for the back and the baby in her lap, and I had been running and riding, squatting on the runners, jumping off and on all day. So we can say in truth our backs did ache and our limbs did pain. Netaxite had been running nearly the whole distance, and besides splintered his toe against the ice. The Loppes were just retiring when we came, and the geniality of hosts, aided by a blazing fire and an early breakfast at 1:30 a. m. soon made the battling with wind-puffs and rough ice, remembered only by our stiff backs and aching joints.

We were the first white people who had made the distance, 70 miles more or less according to the fancy of the traveler, in one day or continuous trip. My wife and child were the first white woman and child that had made it in the winter on dog sled. Mrs. Lopp's children and Mrs. Thornton have made it in the summer in canoes in from two to five days. We stayed with Lopp's nine days and enjoyed a pleasant visit. They had seen only one white man, Mr. Johnson from Unalakleet, since I visited them in September last. I preached three times, Mr. Lopp and Ko-ki-tuk, the leading chief, interpreting. Ko-ki-tuk is under the influence of the Gospel and is always desirous to learn, and wants the proofs for what is said. He has now given up all the the superstitious ceremonies in vogue on nearly all occasions and undertakings, and is now observing Sunday with the men he has under him. It seems that the heaven is at work at the Cape and neighboring villages. Mr. Lopp's five years among them seems not to not to have been in vain, but a small breach is made in the wall of slavish superstition and darkest ignorance. The shamans or drum-doctors are holding the people in bonds of thrall-like superstition, and the most absurd dictums of the doctor is believed in and their commands followed. They are the inveterate foes of missionaries and teachers, and yet they will come and ask for medicines and send their children to school. They see and feel that as the teacher and missionary gains the confidence of the people, their influence is lessened; and that means their bread and butter, as they make their sorcery and incontinuous sources of income, and frequently press the marrow out of the starved bones, that is, take the last food away from the hungering, starving mouths.

The return trip was made in about one hour less time, as we did not have any wind to fight against.

April 6th Nan-oo-gok, "the thug" a bad character among the natives, and one whom they all feared, as he had killed one man from this village, and rumor gives him credit for two more who were shot by Gee-tan-gee, one of the reliable natives. Nan-oo-gok had stolen some deer skin from Gee-tan-gee

and on being asked about it threatened to kill Gee-tan-gee. Nan-oo-gok was around the station all day and was going down to his father's house, and in passing Gee-tan-gee's house the latter shot him through the breast with a winchester. He was laying in wait behind the house. The body was laid in a snow-drift about a half mile from the station. There was no excitement among the natives, but we were a little downhearted at the station. According to Eskimo justice or law, the nearest of kin has the right to kill Gee-tan-gee, etc., as there is a "vendella" practiced among them. In this case it is not supposed it will be followed, as his father and brother are peaceable people and looked upon him as an outcast.

A log school house 18x30 is under erection.

This letter has now grown almost as long as a day in June up here and the period will have to be placed.

With kindest regards to friends I am
Yours truly,

T. J. BREVIG.

AT LONESOME KODIAK

Seattle Post-Intelli.
U. S. COMMISSIONER EDWARDS'
LIFE IN THE FAR NORTH

Coch. - 18, 1895.

**He Travels 2,500 Miles to Cast His
Vote in the Presidential Election—
How He Put Down the Whisky
Smugglers—The Cook Inlet Country
—Largest Salmon Cannery in the
World, and the Immense Catch—A
New Industry—Killing Sea Otters
Worth Hundreds of Dollars.**

A. C. Edwards, United States commissioner for the district of Alaska, with headquarters at Kodiak, was among those who arrived in Seattle on the City of Topeka on Friday.

Judge Edwards is an appointee of the president and has jurisdiction over all Alaska, but by courtesy the domain in which he exercises judicial authority extends from Kodiak west to a point half way to Unalaska, and east from Kodiak to a point half way to Sitka.

A remarkable fact in connection with his recent journey from far-off Kodiak is that he traveled 2,500 miles over the trackless Pacific ocean so that he might be in Spokane, his home, on November 3, in order to cast his vote at the presidential election.

Kodiak is a lonesome place, Judge Edwards says. Think of a locality where there are only two mails a year and you can imagine how remote it is from the rest of the world—how isolated it is from the busy haunts of man.

"It seems to me," said Judge Edwards, "that I can't get used to the bustle and activity of Seattle after the quietude and dullness of Kodiak. I feel as though I were in a new world. It fills me with a sense of uneasiness and unrest, but I suppose I will get used to it in a few days."

"I left Kodiak on September 27 on a ninety-day leave of absence, after a stay of about two years on that island and in that vicinity. One of my objects in coming was to be where I might cast a vote at the coming presidential election. I think I hold the record on the distance that any official of the United States has traveled in order to vote, at the present election, at least."

In speaking of the Cook Inlet mines, Judge Edwards said: "There is considerable gold in the Cook Inlet district, but too many went there this year, and the result was that a large number were disappointed and returned with denunciations of the country on their lips. About 5,000 men went to Cook Inlet this year, which is entirely too many for a comparatively small area of mining country. About 100 of this number made money, and some of the more fortunate ones brought out as high as \$5,000 for their

season's work. It is like the Yukon region; it is not a poor man's country. A man should have several hundred dollars, should be strong, hearty and energetic, and should have some experience in mining, in order to succeed. It is no place for drones or for impoverished, unskilled men. I feel certain that further exploration will result in the finding of new placer fields from time to time. I also think that important quartz discoveries will be made. In fact, some rich quartz mines have already been found, and, in my opinion, the Cook Inlet region will in the future be known as a great producer of the precious metal.

"One thing that impressed me during my visits to the Cook Inlet country was the discovery of old rockers, copper wire, kettles and mining implements on the bed rock. This, to my mind, is positive evidence that these mines were worked centuries ago—how many I do not pretend to say. It might have been 200 years ago, or it might have been at the time of King Solomon. The fact that these primitive tools are found at bedrock is incontrovertible evidence that the mines were operated centuries ago, and by civilized men."

Largest Cannery in the World.

In speaking about the fishing industry in Alaska, Judge Edwards said: "The largest salmon cannery in the world is located on Kodiak island. It has a capacity of 250,000 cases per year. The full quota was canned this year. In order that you may judge of the great plenitude of fish, I need but tell you that in one cast of the net 90,000 fish were taken, and to catch from 15,000 to 20,000 in a single cast is not uncommon."

How the Natives Live.

"I would like to take you into a native house—one that is outside of the village, where the people follow the tribal habits. There is a large square room, which is used as a general rendezvous for the three or four families that occupy the house. Leading from this room are from three to four unventilated apartments, to reach which you have to crawl. Each of these side rooms is occupied by a family. The entire structure is built half underground, and the only ventilation is through an opening in the roof of the main room, through which the smoke escapes. In these primitive structures they live on dried fish and tea, and consume a great deal of the latter. In Kodiak, however, the natives live as well as the whites do. No, the Indians do not work in the canneries. They are all hunters and fishermen. The work in the canneries is done by Chinese and Italians, who are brought from San Francisco in the spring and transported back in the fall, when the season's work is over."

"Mails are infrequent in Kodiak. We are only sure of two a year, and news is quite stale before it reaches us. It makes life very monotonous to hear from the outside world only at such long intervals."

In speaking of the length of the days at different seasons of the year, Judge Edwards said: "The shortest day is six hours long and the longest lasts for twenty-four hours. On the short days the sun will rise far away in the south, describe a very small arc of a circle and then disappear. Why, at midday the sun appears to be only about twenty-five or thirty feet above the horizon. It does get very lonesome there sometimes."

"There were only three white ladies on the island, Mrs. A. C. Edwards, Mrs. M. F. Wyght, wife of the assistant superintendent of the Alaska Commercial Company, and Mrs. C. C. Salter, wife of the government school teacher."

Christmas at Kodiak.

Mrs. Edwards was present and she was asked how she contrived to amuse herself, and she replied:

"Oh, we read a great deal and visited each other frequently, and when we visited we played cards and other games. On Christmas day we got together at the house of the Alaska Commercial Company and had as good an imitation of an American Christmas dinner as the Kodiak market afforded. On Thanksgiving day we met, and offered up a prayer of thanks that we were still alive and in good health and spirits. We contrived to drive away dull care, too, by keeping run of the time when the next steamer would arrive with mail. When the mail did come it was a festive day, as then we had news of our loved friends and relations, and we would

be full of joy. Our greatest consolation was in the fact that 'some day' we would return to the United States of America."

Continuing, Mr. Edwards said: "We used to get fresh beef twice a year. Game, such as moose and deer, was plentiful, and fish could be had at all times and in all seasons. Good celery, lettuce and cabbage are raised on the island, also fair potatoes. Cattle raising is not a success, because the cattle have to be fed hay six months in the year and there is no profit in the business. A few cattle are kept for milk and butter, but they are too precious to be slaughtered for beef."

Whisky Smuggling.

"There had been a great deal of whisky smuggling on the island up to the time I got there, but to a large extent I think I stopped it. There are no saloons on the island, but a great deal of whisky was formerly brought in and sold by smugglers. The Indians drink extracts, such as Florida water, essence of ginger, lemon, etc. It makes them crazy, too, while they are under its influence. I seized 5,000 pint bottles of extracts that had been smuggled in. These the natives pay \$1.50 a bottle for, and when they are intoxicated they will give \$20 per bottle. The schooner Lina J. came to Kodiak from Seattle, and it was reported that she had 500 gallons of whisky on board. I caused the arrest of the captain, Einar Tonneson, and the owner, Mr. Wyman, hearing of this, put to sea with only himself and a small boy on board. They have not been heard from since and are still in hiding. Capt. Tonneson was subsequently acquitted by a jury. It is almost impossible to convict a smuggler in Alaska before a jury. The natives make a vile liquor with dried fruits, flour and hops, and the suppression of the sale of this and other forms of liquor selling-kept me quite busy, I assure you. But I am determined to stop the illicit traffic in the section over which I have jurisdiction."

Alaska as a Territory.

"I think Alaska should be admitted as a territory, and that proper laws for governing it should be codified and put into effect. The land laws should be extended to Alaska, as at present land is held simply by the right of possession. This makes it next to impossible to collect a debt there if the debtor is disinclined to pay. Such a condition of affairs should be remedied at once."

"The sea otter catch at Kodiak and vicinity was very large this year. About 650 were killed by the natives, and the pelts bring \$250 each on the island. When these skins are dressed they often bring as much as \$1,500 each. White men are not allowed to kill these otters or any other fur-bearing animal in Alaska."

A New Industry.

"A new form of enterprise is in progress on the islands in the vicinity of Kodiak. A dozen of the islands have been leased from the government by different parties, for the purpose of raising fur-bearing animals. They have been stocked with blue and silver young foxes. In the summer and fall fish are caught and dried, and fed to the foxes in winter, when food is scarce. A pair of blue foxes will bring \$150 for breeding purposes. The pelt of one of these blue foxes is worth from \$35 to \$40, according to quality. It remains to be seen whether or not this experiment will be successful. I think it will be."

"The house that I occupied while at Kodiak is seventy-five years old. It came as an inheritance from the Russian government, when the United States purchased Alaska. The walls are two and one-half feet thick, of solid wood, and the roof is two feet thick, with a heavy earth roof to keep out the cold. The windows are air-tight, but it is sadly out of repair, and Uncle Sam should put it in order. Alaska gives Uncle Sam big returns on the investment made, and gets but little in return from him. He sadly neglects her and her interests."

"The seal catch by the North American Commercial Company on the Pribyloff islands this year was up to the quota allowed by the law. The seals and sea otters are decreasing, and unless something is done to stay the slaughter, they will in a few short years be completely exterminated."

"In some sections of Alaska the sea lions are as thick as autumnal leaves in Vallombrosa. On one island between Kodiak and Unalaska they are so numerous that the oil that exudes from their bodies

covers the sea for three miles, and their roars can be heard a mile away."

"The coldest day that we had at Kodiak last winter was 12 degrees below zero, and the general range of the thermometer was from 20 to 40 degrees above zero. The wind blows there terrifically at times, and occasionally reaches a momentum of 125 miles per hour."

"After the election I will go to San Francisco, and perhaps to Washington City. Some time in January my leave of absence will expire, and then I will return to Kodiak, and remain there for two years, perhaps, before I shall again visit civilization."

THE ALASKAN FOURTH OF JULY



RACKET

In Sitka will come off in true Alaskan style. At a meeting held in the Firemens hall with Harry Wilde as President and Ed. deGroff as Secretary the following committee of arrangements was selected: George Kostrometinoff, W. G. Jack, E. Otis Smith, W. P. Mills, P. L. Hope, and Ed. de Groff. The committeemen are not yet prepared to announce a program for the day, but they are giving it their attention and all our people will be provided with a printed program on the morning of the Fourth.

As usual a number of prizes will be offered, but all contestants must enter not later than Wednesday evening as the names of all contestants and the amount of the prize will be printed in the program.

The steamer Queen will be present with her hundreds of tourists to participate in gayeties of Independence Day. So let all our people lay aside their business cares of life and thoroughly enjoy themselves on this our national holiday.

There will be canoe races, boat races, running and jumping races, tug of war, and a go as you please,

contests, etc. The committee request that those desirous of competing in the sports, report and enter before the fourth. No entries for any of the events on the program will be received later than the night of the third. For further information as to entries, etc., contestants are referred to

Geo. Kostrometinoff in charge of native sports.

W. G. Jack in charge of the boat races.

W. P. Mills in charge of the tug of war, pie eating contest, and etc.

Percy Hope in charge of the running races, jumping contests, base ball, etc.

Ed de Groff will have chagre of the go as you please, (for all weights.)

E. O. Smith in charge of program.

All of our citizens are respectfully requested by the committee to assist the Decorating committee in making our streets gay with bunting evergreens flags, etc.

From the North Star.

THE SHELDON JACKSON MUSEUM.

The separation and classification of the thousands of articles in the Sheldon Jackson Museum has just been completed by the curator in charge, Mr. F. E. Froese. It took two months and a half to do this work. Besides, the large articles in the main hall of the museum building have been changed in such a manner as to throw the most light into the wall cases so that every specimen can now be seen very plainly. Mr. Froese has placed the valuable collection in such a way that each case contains articles from a certain portion of the Alaska territory. Any one can readily understand that one must be thoroughly acquainted with every article in such a collection, to enable him to make such a classification. Below we give a description of what the different cases contain:

Case No. 1, left wall, has masks dancing rings, Shaman costumes, warriors' armor made of fossil ivory, spears, bows and arrows, knives, snow-shoes; etc., from the interior of the mainland and the islands of the Arctic ocean.

Case No. 2, represents south-eastern Alaska from Yakutat to the Queen Charlotte islands. Here are bows and arrows, spears, Shaman implements, Thlinket boxes carved with totems and painted, with the original earth color used in the old time by the natives.

Case No. 3, the most interesting part of the collection, illustrates Alaska Eskimo life. Visitors can here admire the beautiful carvings in ivory and wood, dog sled on its journey, sea otter hunting, Eskimo festivals and dances; besides these this case contains fishing tackle, bird slings, nets, traps, etc.

Case No. 4, on the end wall, contains gold-bearing quartz from different mines in South-east and Western Alaska, also gold-bearing sand from Yakutat and the beach of Kanai, fossils, and petrifications.

Case No. 5, stone and earthen lamps from the islands, mainland and interior of Alaska, jade adzes, spear heads, arrow points, skin-scrapers, chisels, stone hammers, and a stone flat iron.

No. 6, contains stone implements from South-eastern Alaska, mortars, pestles, hammers, sledges, etc.

Case No. 7, contains a very valuable collection of black slate carvings made by the Hydahs, from Queen Charlotte and Prince of Wales islands.

Case No. 8, baskets of every variety, shape and color, made of cedar root fibre, grass, birch bark, etc., from all parts of Alaska.

Case No. 9. This interesting case contains a fine collection of old relics dating back to the Russian regime, such as guns, cannon balls, door hinges and locks, handles, holy pictures, and divers other articles.

Case No. 10, spoons of horn, ivory, bone, stone, wood, and metal of every shape and size, arranged in groups according to the location from which they came.

Case No. 11, knives arranged as in the foregoing.

Case No. 12, pipes, tobacco cases, pouches, etc. from South-east, Western, Northern and the interior of Alaska, and Siberia.

Case No. 13, Eskimo combs made of ivory, bone and wood, also children's playthings, balls, toys, dolls, etc.

Case No. 14, contains divers implements used on the islands and the main land bordering the arctic ocean, snow goggles, eye shades, fire drills, etc.

Case No. 15, Eskimo drums, dishes, boxes, and trunks from South-eastern Alaska.

Case No. 16, specimens of natural history, birds, nests, eggs, fish, mammals, and botanical specimens.

Outside of the cases there are many hundreds of articles too numerous to mention for want of space.



S. A. Saxman.



William A. Kelly.

General
Already in Scrapbook
in Alaska

8

ALASKA, THE GREAT AMERICAN ARCHIPELAGO. II.

Crossing the line from British Columbia into Alaska.

—The Archipelago formed by volcanic action.

Among the Thousand Islands.—Are they good for anything except as scenery?—A Dream of the Future: that Alaska will be the Sanitarium of the Pacific, the camping-ground of Western Chautauquas, and of Summer Schools of Art and Philosophy. *The Evangelist October*

At last we are in Alaska! We have crossed the line of 54 degrees, 40 minutes, which separates it from British Columbia. But when I came on deck this morning I did not perceive any change in the scene or the atmosphere: that the sky was clearer, or the air purer. Change of latitude does not change the world, nor him who lives upon it. Many years ago I was on the other side of the globe, and when it came to crossing the Equator, the very word was associated with the stout belt of brass, that encircled the globes used in our Academies to help us in the study of geography; and I should not have been surprised if I had been awakened in the night by a shock as if we were passing over some reef, that had been set as a barrier in the mighty waters. But at midnight we passed without a jar or a sound from hemisphere to hemisphere.

But an American would not be quite himself if he did not experience some glow of feeling in coming into a region, however distant, that belongs to his country, and in part belongs to him. Every man in the United States is owner of Alaska, to the extent of one seventy millionth part of it. Wherefore it becomes him to look sharply at his new possession, with the interest which comes from a feeling of proprietorship.

He has the more reason to look because Alaska is not like any other State or Territory. It has indeed a vast unexplored interior which has points of resemblance to other portions of our country. But what a traveller sees in an excursion to Alaska is simply what lies along the coast. And this is all described in one word: it is an Archipelago—that is, a Sea full of Islands, in which it suggests a comparison with other Archipelagoes in distant parts of the world. Of these I have seen the two most famous: the Greek Archipelago, lying at the Eastern end of the Mediterranean, along the coast of Asia Minor; and the Malayan, at the southeastern corner of Asia, which includes Sumatra, Java, and Borneo, each large enough for a kingdom—a chain of islands that stretches away to New Guinea, and forms a sort of Giants' Causeway between Asia and Australia. But there could be no better illustration of the meagre interest created by mere size than the little that most men know, or care to know, about the mighty Malayan Archipelago, as compared with the interest they feel in the little Greek Islands, among which are such historic spots as Scio, where Homer lived and sung; and Patmos, where John saw heaven opened and wrote the Book of Revelation.

But Alaska has no history, except a geological history, which is of interest to men of science, as indicating the convulsions which have shaped this part of our Continent long before

man appeared upon the earth. The feature of this Western Coast is a chain of mountains, which, with its extensions, North and South, is the longest in the world, as it reaches far upward into the Arctic Circle, and downward to the Cordilleras of Mexico and the Andes of South America.

If this were all that was to be said of the country that we are now looking upon, there would be no Alaska. But it has something besides mountains. I am sometimes asked if it is not like Switzerland, to which I answer: "Yes: it is Switzerland over again, and more: for while Switzerland has the Alps, Alaska has its Alps, with the Pacific Ocean thrown in!" It is the combination of the boundless waters with the everlasting mountains, that gives such grandeur to this Western Coast of North America.

Nor is this all. It is not enough that the two greatest monuments of Almighty power—the mountains and the sea—are side by side; but it seems as if there had been a time when they were at war with each other; when volcanic

eruptions burst out along the coast, rolling the burning lava into the sea, which turned back its waves to quench all this fire and flame: and that then still mightier eruptions hurled mountain masses into the deep, which, standing out of the water and in the water, became the islands that are strewn along this coast for a thousand miles. And when the war was over, then, as in all family quarrels, there had to be a "making up," and the sea, like a sister offended, yet loving and forgiving, came back, and kissed the cold rocks that had marred her face, and wrapped her arms about them, till in the lapse of ages they were clothed with verdure and beauty.

This is a very unscientific explanation of the Alaskan Archipelago, but it may answer till we get a better, and with this we give ourselves up to looking with all our eyes, as we come close to the shores and gaze into the face of islands, large and small, which follow one another with a disregard of order that is bewildering. Sometimes a dozen islets put their heads together like so many children in a cluster, through which it requires the most skilful navigation to make our way. Not only is the channel narrow, but it winds and twists till it forms a labyrinth, from which it seems impossible to emerge. Then it is exciting to watch the man at the wheel. The great ship may be turned about with a very small helm, but the pressure on the helm must be very gentle when the mistake of a few feet would throw the bow upon the rocks. At such times the good "Queen" seemed to be conscious of the delicate part she had to play, and restrained her impatience, feeling her way gently, till the danger was past, when she spread her wings and moved forward majestically into the open sea.

In these twists and turns, it was not strange if we sometimes got turned about in our geography, and hardly knew the points of the compass. In such perplexity we had recourse to an old pilot, who seemed to delight in our ignorance, as it gave him opportunity to show his knowledge. He knew every island, and when we were "lost," he would take out his chart and show us how, through all our windings, we were steadily making progress towards the haven where we would be.

When we were out of "danger," even though it were only imaginary, we gave a sigh of relief and turned with new zest to the study of

the islands themselves, in which (if man may "criticise" nature) there is at first an oppressive monotony. Day by day the scene is the same—waters and woods, woods and waters, in endless succession, a myriad of islands rising steeply from the sea, and all alike in their general shape, as if each were, as perhaps it was, the cone of a volcano. In the early days of the world, when the earth was without form and void, or even when it was beginning to take shape, this Coast must have had a haggard appearance, as if nature appeared with dishevelled locks and in a blind fury, not to create, but to destroy. But when the spirit of God moved upon the waters, they grew calm, and the savage rocks were "clothed upon" with verdure and beauty.

Looking a little more closely, I observed that every one of these islands was built up with a certain order. Beginning at the water line, the waves, in washing away the earth, reveal the rock foundation, which, as it girdles the island, seems like a sea-wall surrounding a fortress. On this immovable base rise the slopes of the hills, covered with dark evergreen foliage, whose beauty even the winter cannot hide. Sometimes, indeed, the mountain tops are capped with snow. But not so often as might be supposed, for the Japanese Gulf Stream flows so near the coast as to diffuse its warmth all along these shores, so that, for the greater part of the year, these islands, though so far in the North, are "dressed in living green."

But in a ship's company as large as ours, there is always some tough old fellow, who does not care for "poetry," but looks at everything in a hard, practical way, and puts a damper on our enthusiasm by asking sharply, "What is all this country good for, anyhow? It is very pretty to look at, but in all this Thousand Islands there isn't an acre that is fit for any kind of agriculture. A farmer couldn't have a garden patch big enough for a few rows of corn and potatoes."

But a country may be poor in one thing, and rich in another. The Seal Fishery alone has paid all that Alaska cost us. And as to agriculture, if a man cannot raise corn, he can perhaps find something to buy it. Gold has been found in some of these islands. The Treadwell Mine, near Juneau, has the largest stamping mill in the world, and turns out \$60,000 a month; and if those who work in it are not satisfied with the food supplied by "the abundance of the sea," but must have their roast beef, perhaps an exchange of the product of their mine with a boat load of provisions from the boundless stores of Mr. Armour in Chicago, would be agreeable to both parties.

And the forests with which these islands are wooded to the top, do they not furnish an inexhaustible supply of lumber for the purposes of commerce? Not so great as some other parts of the Pacific Coast—as, for instance, the forests on the Sierra Nevada in California, whose mighty trunks are so prized for ship timber, for masts and spars. There is indeed one tree grown on these islands that sometimes attains to 100 or 150 feet, and might well serve to make "the mast of some great admiral" were not its wood of too fine a texture, and too costly, to be set up on a ship's deck and exposed to the storms of the ocean. This is the Alaska cedar, which is one of the precious woods that is reserved chiefly for household furniture, as it has at once the hardness required to take a fine polish; a delicate color, a pale yellow; and exhales a fragrant perfume.

But if it must be confessed that the trees of this northern climate have not the luxuriant growth of the tropics, yet the Arctic vegetation has a beauty all its own. The very mosses that cling to the rocks, and shiver in the winter wind, are exquisite in form and color; while of trees the two kinds of spruce, which grow in millions, covering rocks and hills and mountain tops with their deep green, form a rich background, from which, not unfrequently, leaps a waterfall, making a trail of living brightness down the dark mountain side. Such scenes cannot be too often repeated, and he who would complain of their repetition as "monotonous," might as well complain of the monotony of the starry heavens.

But with all its picturesqueness and beauty, we cannot expect ever to see this Alaskan Archipelago the home of a large population. It may have a few hundred, or a few thousand, fishermen, who will spread their nets on the top of the rocks, like the fishermen of ancient Tyre. But may it not have a population of another kind, at least for certain months of the year? A trip to Alaska is already one of the recognized summer excursions, as much as a trip along the coast of Norway. May not these islands be the Sanitarium of the North Pacific, to which thousands, worn out with labor and care, shall resort to inhale the fresh air of the sea, and grow strong again?

As the merchant princes of Boston have seized upon every point on the New England coast from Nahant to Bar Harbor, why should not the princes of the Northwest build their cottages by the sea among the islands of

Alaska? Here are sites as picturesque as any in the Swiss or Italian lakes. This archipelago has hundreds of "Isola Bellas," that will be no less beautiful than that in Lake Maggiore, when their hillsides are terraced and dotted with villas looking out from under the shade of stately trees, with many a nook nestled in flowers and vines. In another generation it may be the fashion to have a seaside cottage in Alaska! Then it will be the resort of yachtsmen, whose launches will skim these inland waters, and glide through these narrow channels, as the gondolas glide through the canals of Venice. I can almost hear the song of the gondolier!

And why should not Instruction follow in the steps of Pleasure? Was not this beautiful Coast scenery foreordained by its natural fitness, and therefore by "natural selection," for the Chautauquas of the Pacific, where the many-voiced teachers of our day may pitch their tents, and discourse of wisdom and of truth?

All this may seem the wildest fancy. But old men are permitted to dream dreams and see visions. Did the wise men of the East, who taught in the groves of the Academy, exhaust all the wisdom of the ages? In some things—as in science—the moderns know more than the ancients. And as for the great problems of life, they are the same for men of all countries and all times. So, visionary as it may be, I will indulge the hope that in the future this American Archipelago may serve for something more than for pleasure and for health, even as a place for high thoughts and generous inspirations to all who sail along these shores.

H. M. F.

ALASKA, THE GREAT AMERICAN ARCHIPELAGO. IV. *The Evangelist* THE MUIR GLACIER.

The excursion to Alaska is well arranged in its beginning and its ending. The Wonderland unrolls like a Panorama—scene after scene in a natural order—with a gradual *crescendo* till we are among the glaciers, the greatest wonder of all. And even here all are not of one pattern, or of the same dimensions, but there is a gradual climbing up higher and higher, till we come face to face with the most resplendent vision, which has been fitly reserved to the last.

We parted with our readers at midnight, when we were lingering on the deck as in a dream. Hardly had we "gone below," before the "Queen" was in motion; and in the silence of the night dropped down and out of one channel, and rounding a point entered another channel which led up to Glacier Bay, where we awoke to find ourselves at anchor. That dropping of the anchor was significant. It meant that there was something which could not be "passed in the night," nor in the daytime either, without a pause sufficiently prolonged to give us a steady gaze. What it was there could be no mistake, as we came up the gangway and saw before us a long white sea-wall, which we recognized instantly as the Muir Glacier, the one object that we had cared to look upon more than any other in Alaska; that we had crossed the Continent to see; and that now rose before us in the clear light of that summer morning as the crown and consummation of our journey.

But great expectations sometimes lead to great disappointments. Such is the experience of many, perhaps of most, persons on their first sight of Niagara. I take Niagara for a comparison because there is at the first glance a certain resemblance between the glacier and the cataract—a likeness in shape and form and color, as in the elements of which they are composed. Only in the one the waters are let loose, and in the other they are held fast. The Muir Glacier is only a frozen Niagara. One must get his eye accustomed to it before he can take it all in. It is not like any other glacier that we have seen—as, for instance, the Davidson Glacier that we saw yesterday, which was a gentle creature, lying flat on its face, as if it were too modest to hold up its head; creeping and crawling, as it were on all fours, and without a sound of anything breaking in its passage to the sea: while the Muir Glacier stands up boldly, with head erect, and open face, as if it had taken its position on purpose that men, looking upon it, might behold as in a glass the glory of the Lord.

"But it is not so vast nor so high as we had expected to see it!" Well: let us come a little closer to make a better observation. The "Queen" has steamed up to within a few hundred yards, as the little steamer at Niagara comes up so close that it sometimes catches the drifting spray of the waterfall. But it takes good care not to come within even the outer verge of the waterfall itself, lest it be sent away whirling like a top, if it do not share the fate of some hapless boat that has been caught in the rapids above, and "gone

over" only to appear in the broken fragments that emerge in the whirlpool below. So our good, faithful "Queen," which we have so far not trusted in vain, takes good care to keep well beyond the danger line, lest a little eagerness to see too much should bring her within the sweep of one of those icy columns that is toppling to its fall, carrying the weight of a hundred tons, that would break deck and hull, and put an end to her proud career on the sea. But there is no need of any exposure to danger. At the distance of two hundred yards, we can see distinctly, and look all along the line of the outer wall, and take our measurements.

"The glacier is not so high as we expected!" Indeed! and what did you expect? That it would tower into the clouds? Or will you be content to have it as high as Niagara? Well it is a good deal higher. Niagara is a hundred and fifty feet high; the Muir Glacier is two hundred and fifty feet! But that is not the full measure of its greatness. Those who have studied glaciers tell us that one thus projected into the sea has at least twice, if not three times, as much of its bulk below the surface as above it. Our good Captain Carroll himself once made soundings here, and found that the glacier touched bottom at a depth of seven hundred and twenty feet! If, then, some tidal wave should rush into Glacier Bay, and rush back again so as to leave the bottom for an hour or two bare to the sun, those who should look upon it would see a mighty seawall more than a mile long and nearly a thousand feet high!

But all this is outside observation. But we are not limited to this, for we can go ashore and come up close to the glacier, and treating it as we would Saint Nicholas, may pinch his icy beard, and even climb upon his back. As soon as breakfast was over, the boats were brought to the ship's side, and gay parties, full of excitement, put off for the shore. Landing on a sandy beach, it seemed ridiculous to come upon a man offering us alpenstocks! Of what use could they be to us gay revellers, who were just taking a morning promenade on a plank walk? Before we got back, however, we found something besides the plank walk, and were glad enough to steady ourselves by striking the sharp iron into the glittering but treacherous ice under our feet. But first we took the glacier, as we would take a fortress, *in flank*, walking over the broken ground, gradually approaching nearer and nearer till, after perhaps a mile, we came alongside the huge creature, and stepped bravely upon his back. He did not resent the indignity, but seemed to tell us to make ourselves at home, an invitation which, as in some other cases, it is prudent to take with limitations. But at first we were quite as much at ease as if we were enjoying a winter scene in New England. Before us was a boundless snow-field, where the winds had been at play, tossing up the snow into a thousand fantastic shapes. Ice is a trifle harder than snow, but in its formation it lends itself to every wild fancy of the waters or the winds. As long as we had a clear field before us, we trudged away, with not a thought of danger. But presently the surface grew more uneven. Wherever the wind had swept over the glacier as the rain or the snow fell, it blew them hither and thither, forming hillocks, from which the elements smoothed off any projecting points, so that the whole ice-field was in "hummocks," which, while they were so rounded as to answer to all the lines of beauty,

had a cold, glassy, unsympathetic look, which lured us on, but gave no promise of safety. A vague impression began to creep over me that walking on a glacier was not quite like walking on Broadway, the more when these "hummocks" sloped off into crevasses of unknown depth. The impression was not altogether alluring; and in spite of all our bravery of an hour before, when we set out on our "promenade," I began to feel that I might as well step gingerly over the bald head of this "ancient of days," and was not a little relieved when I could bow myself out of his venerable presence.

Once clear of the ice, we strode on with a feeling of safety, though the *moraine* which borders the glacier is covered with the debris of rock, which makes it anything but easy walking, especially as we left what is called by courtesy the path, and struck off to the right, clambering over stones and almost sliding down the soft places, that we might land somewhere nearer to the glacier, which is such a giant mass that it not only cuts a deep gorge into the sea, but spreads out broad wings on either side, so that we could walk for some distance right in front of these icy cliffs as if we were walking along the sands under the cliffs of Dover! And now look up! how high they tower above us! It would take a cooler head than mine to stand, even for a moment, on that giddy height, and look down at the depth below!

And underneath, what caverns there were, cut out by the waters rushing through them, leaving above a vault of clear blue ice, so cold and pitiless! And the river itself, which comes forth out of the darkness, and rushes so madly over the sands in its haste to plunge into the sea: will not this very fury exhaust itself? How long will the glacier keep it going? Will not a few hot summers melt this mountain of ice and snow, so that the river will leave only an empty bed?

Alas, how small is our range of vision that we should limit the forces of nature, or the time which it may command to do its work! The fountains that feed this river are not all shut within the circuit of these hills. The glacier has a hundred arms that reach far up into the mountains, down which the waters flow. Fed from such sources, the stream that rushes so fiercely from the foot of the glacier began its race hundreds of years before we were born, and will continue to run hundreds of years after we are in our graves!

I came back to the ship with a great respect for the Muir Glacier as "not all a dream," but a substantial reality, which had a right to be in this world, and was not to be approached lightly or unadvisedly. In spite of the disappointment of the first impression, it now rose to the height of my expectations. Indeed it surpassed them: in the mere matter of dimensions it was larger every way: longer and broader; higher and deeper. Nor was it lifeless and motionless, lying prone upon the earth, an inert mass, imbedded in a hollow of the mountains: it was a body in motion, as if it were a chariot on wheels, never resting, never ceasing in its march, with its cold eye fixed like the eye of death, pushing on day and night, crushing everything in its path, as if its mission on earth were simply to destroy.

And now we hear the thunder of its voice. As the mass of the glacier is constantly pushing forward, and advances at the rate of five feet a day, it pushes forward hundreds of tons every twenty-four hours to a point where many a ledge hangs over the sea, and many a pinnacle,

high in air, topples over, and falls with a tremendous crash. For an hour or more the whole ship's company were on deck, watching the grand display. It was a moment of intense excitement when some peak was seen to waver. At first its base seemed to be crushed and crumbled, and came down like a snow-slide, and then there was a flash of something bright, as the ice itself caught the rays of the sun, followed by a muffled sound, and a mass of foam and spray thrown into the air. The larger bergs were broken as they struck the water, and the wreck was scattered far and wide. Many pieces were floating round the ship, while others were stranded on the beach, till the rising tide should sweep them away.

As the falls come every few minutes, the explosions followed one another at intervals, like the booming of guns. This did not quite satisfy all on board, who were looking for a sort of broadside from the glacier battery. I suppose we might have "drawn its fire" by firing ourselves. Many years ago I crossed the Wengern Alp, that stands over against the Jungfrau, watching for the avalanches, and found that they had a way of bringing down an avalanche by firing a cannon, the concussion of which startled a mass of snow from the top of the mountain, that

"swung low with sullen roar" as it fell into the gorge below. In this way we might have startled an iceberg, or possibly two or three. But this might have given us too much of a good thing, for it is not always quite safe to have icebergs about a ship, as they may knock a hole in her bottom. So we accepted gracefully the parting salute, and bore away.

For my part I do not care so much for explosions as for the solemn beauty of this wondrous vision. How those icy pinnacles must glow in the light of sunset, when the white walls, rising up against the sky, shine like the heavenly battlements! It does not require much poetry to spiritualize such a scene, and as I gazed and gazed, the points of light seemed to move, as if they were the fluttering wings of angels, or the white robes of the blessed, and a tumultuous feeling of wonder and surprise came to my lips in the lines of that grand old hymn:

"These glorious minds, how bright they shine!
Whence all their white array?
How came they to the happy seats
Of everlasting day?"

To see the Muir Glacier is an event in one's life, like seeing Saint Peter's at Rome, or the Taj in India. It is a sight which does not fade in the distance. Go where he may, still is he

"By the vision splendid
On his way attended,"

till his eyes close on all things earthly, and open on the purer light of heaven.

H. M. F.

ALASKA, THE GREAT AMERICAN ARCHIPELAGO. V.

RETURN FROM THE NORTH.

Drawbacks to Alaska—The long bright day followed by a long dark night.—The climate mild, but the rain, rain, rain!—Sitka, the capital of Alaska—The Territorial Government.—The Cause of Crime in Alaska.—A plea that the Miner should have his "little drink,"—Coffee better than whiskey.
We came back from Alaska in triumph. We had not seen everything. Nor was that necessary. When a man goes to Venice he is not obliged, in order to see it, to take a gondola by the month, and be rowed through every

one of its hundred canals. A dozen is as good as a hundred. When he has done this, he can turn into the Grand Canal as proudly as if he were a Doge of Venice going in state to marry the city to the sea.

So in Alaska the islands that one sees in going up and down are as good as a thousand; for each one tells the story of them all—of their volcanic formation; of what has been done by fire, and what by water; of their peculiar vegetation; and of all the elements that are combined in so much of grandeur and of beauty.

To add to the pleasure of our experience, the weather, which is apt to be capricious, was perfect: we had not a day of rain; nor was there a shadow in the sky, except as the fleecy clouds gathered round the setting sun. And the nights were almost as bright as the days, with the long, lingering twilight, upon which, near the end, rose the full moon, whose soft light seemed to quiver with tenderness as it fell on the whispering woods and the rippling waters.

Does this seem like an ideal world? Yet for all its charms, the thousand islands of Alaska are not quite the Isles of the Blest. If in the summer night is turned into day, in the winter day is turned into night. Every summer thousands of pilgrims flock to the North Cape in Norway to see the Midnight Sun. For a few days the sun *does not set*, it only stoops toward the horizon, and straightway turns again and mounts to the zenith, so that the enraptured beholder feels that he has at last reached a land of which it may be said that "there is no night there." But this beatific vision continues but for a few weeks, when the shadows come creeping on again; till in a few months darkness broods over the greater part of the twenty-four hours. True, these long nights have their compensations. In farming communities, where the long summer days are spent in the labors of the field, on winter nights what domestic happiness clusters round the roaring fires! These long evenings furnish the needed leisure for reading and for study. My brother Cyrus once paid a visit to Iceland, and found there a people of unusual intelligence, which they owed in part to their long winters, for that was their school time, and as the time was long, it gave them the greater opportunity for acquiring knowledge.

As to climate, that of Alaska is not so cold as that of New England, as the Black Current of Japan comes nearer to it than the Gulf Stream comes to our New England coast. But that warm current brings something besides "ethereal mildness": it drinks up such an amount of moisture from the vast expanse of the Pacific, that great clouds rise in the West and drift Eastward, and striking against the snow-clad mountain ranges, are precipitated all along the coast. Sitka is said to be the rainiest place in the world outside of the tropics. One who had lived there the year round told me that of the 365 days it rained 270! This is paying rather dear for grand scenery, for snow-clad mountains, and glaciers and waterfalls!

But little thought we of all these drawbacks, as we sailed into the splendid harbor of Sitka on Midsummer Day, the 15th of July, with a midsummer sun shining on the quaint old Russian town. Why the Russians chose it for their capital it is easy to see: because it is midway between the North and the South; and has a double entrance: opening at once

to the East and the West, the Archipelago and the ocean: and more than all, has a harbor that is so spacious and beautiful that it is sometimes compared to the Bay of Naples. This seems rather ambitious, and yet we could hardly wonder at it, as the Queen made a sweep round its circumference, and we took in the length and the breadth of it, now looking up at Mount Edgecumbe which towers above it like another Vesuvius, and then sailing along bold "bluffs" not unworthy to be compared with the cliffs of Capri and Sorrento.

As the capital, Sitka inherits a sort of dignity from the old Russian days, though there are but small signs of imperial magnificence, such as the ruins of a stately old house, called by courtesy the "Castle," as it did the double duty of being at once a fort and the residence of the Governor; a block house, built of logs, that was put up for defence against the Indians; and a small Greek church, for the service of the few descendants of Russians, who still abide in the place once occupied by their fathers.

But all the authority implied in these is gone, and as we drew up to the wharf, it was good to see the stars and stripes flying, and a little parade ground opposite the landing, with half a dozen field-pieces to fire a salute on the arrival and departure of "dignities." Alaska is a Territory, with a Governor appointed by the President, collectors of the revenue, and officers of courts—a small official staff, but, supported by several companies of soldiers, sufficient for the purposes of a government: to insure protection to the peaceable inhabitants, and to maintain justice, with the prompt arrest and punishment of crime.

So far as I could learn, there is not much crime in Alaska—not more, at least, than is to be found in any border territory. The natives are poor and degraded, and filthy in their personal habits, but they are not the fiercest of savages. On the outskirts of Sitka is the Indian quarter, where one may see groups sitting in the sun, with ragged garments and unkempt hair, as wretched specimens of humanity as one could find in any heathen country. But there may be filth and squalor without crime. They would not break out so often in deeds of violence were not their tempers inflamed by that which sets on fire the blood of men of all countries and all races—white, red, or black. So that the question of civilizing the Indian in Alaska, as elsewhere, depends chiefly on keeping him away from that by which he is "demonized," or "set on fire of hell."

Recognizing this great danger, the laws for the prohibition of ardent spirits in Alaska are of the most stringent kind. *But can they be enforced?* That is the problem. It is not an easy matter to police a coast of a thousand miles, and where there are more than a thousand islands, behind which the swift canoe of the smuggler can dart beyond pursuit, and hide the forbidden spirits in the recesses of the forest.

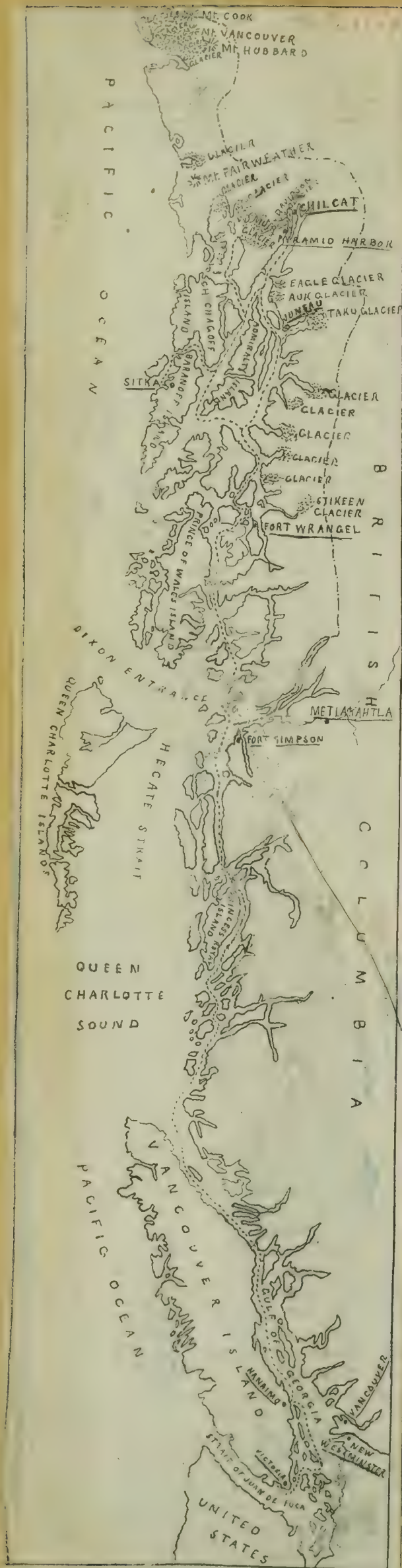
To this the advocates of prohibition answer, "Nonsense! Let the Government give us a revenue cutter, with two or three swift launches, and we will soon run these smugglers to their holes. It is not for want of sufficient means, but of determined purpose, that the curse is suffered to remain, to blight the prosperity of this far off territory."

But even if the law could be enforced, some are still opposed to the policy of prohibition. They take a tone of pity for the "poor miner," arguing that he has a right to have his

"little drink"; and that it would be cruel to rob him of what is often the sole comfort of his hard life. Without some stimulant, they tell us, it is hardly possible to exist in this cold, harsh climate, especially for one leading a life of such privation and exposure. They draw a picture of the miner taking his pick at early morning, and starting for the mountains in search of gold. All day long he climbs the heights, or plunges into the depths. It is raw and cold: the thermometer is below zero: the rain begins to fall, or he is blinded with snow, till night comes on, and he drags himself back to his tent wet and shivering, tired in body and sick at heart. Nothing can stir his blood, and set it flowing in his veins, like a good glass of hot whiskey! Would it not be the extreme of cruelty to deny the poor fellow his only comfort and only luxury, on which even his life may depend?

This is a strong plea; and it requires some courage to expose one's self to a charge of "cruelty." Rather would we take the part of the Good Samaritan. But is whiskey the only resource? If the brave miner would suffer a word of kindness, might I not say to him, "Would it not be just as well for you, if, when drenched to the skin, instead of rushing to the whiskey bottle, you should kindle a blazing fire, that should send a glow to your very bones; and then put the kettle on, and make a cup of strong coffee, such as your wife would make for you at home? Would not that be equal to the best of Old Bourbon or Old Rye to warm you through and through? And if all in the mining camp should follow your example, would there not be fewer broken heads and bloody noses?"

Here I am, at the end of a letter, entering into moral questions that are altogether too large to be despatched in a paragraph. If these temptations to evil give but a poor prospect for the future of this far-off portion of our country, yet against this dark background there is a gleam of brightness in the Schools and Missions, which will form the subject of my last letter on Alaska. H. M. F.



THE BOSTON-ALASKA CO.

Its Work at Cook Inlet—Ten Square Miles of Placers.

Many of the stories from Alaska, and more particularly from Cook Inlet, have been tales of woe and disappointment. So often has this been the case that Cook Inlet has become a reproach and a byword in the mining world, and would-be prospectors in that region have been met at the outset by Punch's famous advice, "Don't."

Some time ago the Boston-Alaska company chartered the steam schooner Excelsior from San Francisco and loaded her with some 500 tons of merchandise and material, including lumber from Seattle. The utmost reticence was observed as to the destination of the vessel and the plans of the company. E. A. Guilbault, of Oakland, one of the promoters of the company, returned on the City of Topeka and is spending a few days in the city, the guest of the Ranier-Grand. The prospects that induced the company to embark in this enterprise have fully materialized, and with the realization of their hopes the desire for secrecy ceases.

The Boston-Alaska company owns about ten square miles of placer ground on Anchor point, Cook Inlet. During the past summer a great deal of work has been done, the company having kept a force of about eighty men constantly employed. They have constructed a ditch over eight miles long, tapping several streams and a lake, thus insuring an unlimited supply of water for hydraulic purposes. This work occupied nearly all summer, but a few weeks' piping with a No. 1 Giant has given good results.

Mr. Guilbault, who is an old miner, says that the ten square miles will average \$11 a yard, although as a matter of fact a great deal of the ground piped this summer yielded over \$12. The dust lies all through the top dirt, and the bedrock is rich in coarse gold. The season is now over, but next spring work will be commenced on a large scale. Arrangements have been made for eight Giants, and the company will take about 200 men.

In speaking of Cook Inlet, Mr. Guilbault says it is a poor place for a man to go without money. Living is not expensive, but most of the near-at-hand ground is taken up and extensive prospecting might be necessary before a new-comer could find paying ground. Regarding the climate, Mr. Guilbault says: "The summer is rather wet, but not uncomfortably so, and the winters—well, I was raised in Michigan, and of the two climates I would take Cook Inlet every time."

The company pays its workmen \$3 a day without board, or \$2.25 a day with board. Native help can be had at \$1.25 a day and board, but it is an uncertain quantity, as the native will not work during the hunting season, and when he does work his ambition does not extend further than acquiring a few dollars. He is then a capitalist and will not work.

WRECK OF THE SAN JOSE.

Driven Ashore on Akum Island and Then Blown to Pieces.

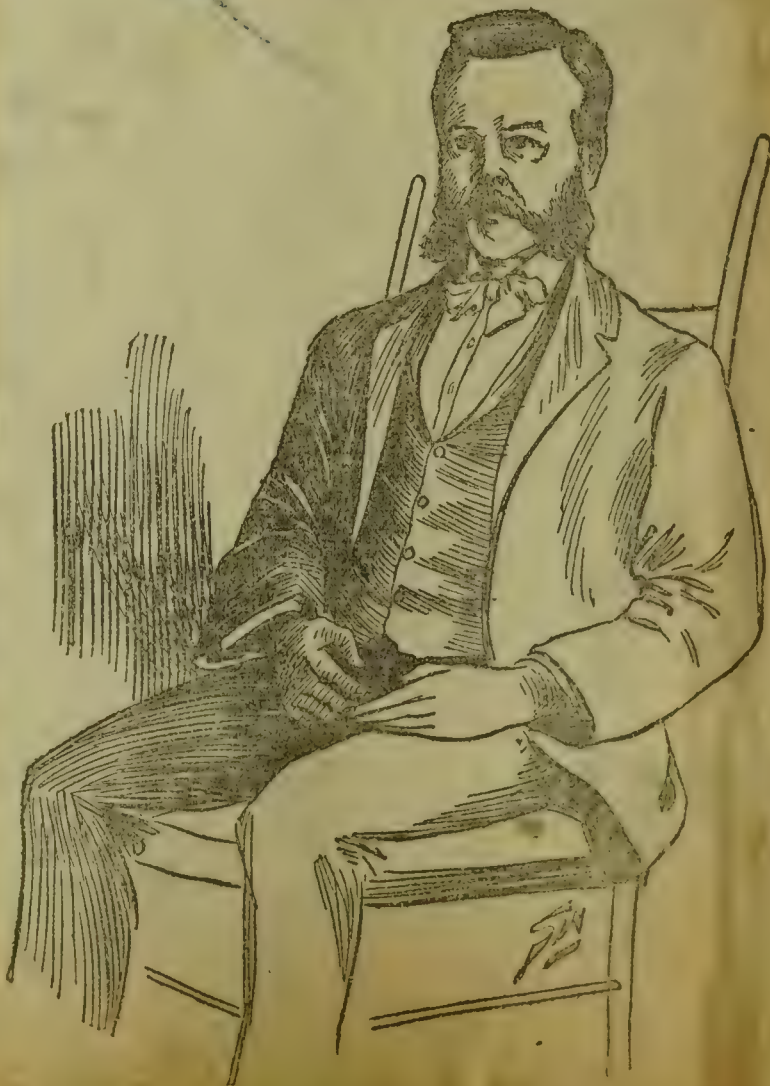
On the 23d of September the Alaska Commercial Company's Western mail steamer Dora, Capt. J. E. Hansen, commander, sighted a canoe in the sea, says the Sitka Alaskan. It is the invariable custom of the commander to bear down upon a solitary craft whilst upon the ocean, judging that the occupants so far from land might require some assistance. Upon nearing the canoe it was found to contain six Indians. They handed the captain an unsealed letter addressed to the collector of customs at the port of Unalaska, asking for aid to be sent to the crew and hunters of the San Jose, which had gone ashore at Akum cove on Akum Island and had become a total wreck.

Capt. Hansen took the Indians aboard his ship and steamed for the scene of the disaster, arriving there the same evening. There he found the schooner on shore, split entirely in two and the men encamped upon the beach. He immediately embarked the shipwrecked people on the Dora and transferred the skins from the ill-fated vessel (in number 600) to the steamer. Meanwhile the surf was breaking over the derelict.

Capt. F. Cole, her master, informed Capt. Hansen that the San Jose went ashore on the previous evening, during a heavy easterly gale. Fearing that eventually the hull might drift seaward, and possibly become an unknown danger to passing ships, it was decided to set fire to her. In order to break her up more completely a barrel of powder was placed in her hold. Then, in the dark night, the flames leaped from spar to spar, from deck to truck and spread from stem to stern. The lurid glare was fantastic as it lighted up the rigging and tinged the crest of the ever-breaking surf with a crimson hue. The fire reached the explosive, and with a final crash that sent every spar and timber high into air, accompanied by a golden rain of sparks and the hissing of every ember as it tumbled to the sea, darkness fell once more upon the scene, and only a little flickering flame on some charred log told the story of the fate of what once had been a goodly ship.

The San Jose, 31 tons, originally sailed under the American flag, but was purchased by a Canadian firm and lately hailed from Victoria.

The crew and Indians, with their nine canoes, skins and all appurtenances, were conveyed here to be forwarded to Victoria. The latter were taken to Sand point, where through the courtesy of Mr. Joseph Bugbee, agent for Lynd & Hough Co., they were stored in the company's warehouse.



UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER A. C. EDWARDS.



THE BROADWAY OF SITKA.

The Governor of a Unique Part of the United States.

JAMES SHEAKLEY, who enjoys the distinction of being the Governor of the most curious and unique part of the United States, was born of Revolutionary stock, at Sheakleyville, Mercer County, Pa., April 24, 1830.

His biographers report that he received a liberal education,

both of which are overwhelmingly Republican. He was, however, elected to the Forty-fourth Congress as a Democrat from the then twenty-sixth district, composed of Crawford, Mercer and Butler Counties.

He enjoys the reputation of much personal popularity, being generous, open and frank. In that part of Pennsylvania called the "oil country" he is familiarly known as "Pap" Sheakley.

In 1887 President Cleveland appointed him one of the United States Commissioners of Alaska; in addition to that the Educational Department made him Superintendent of Schools for Southeast Alaska.

His term as United States Commissioner having expired, he resigned the Superintendency of the Schools. We quote the following from the report of the Hon. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, in his report for 1892:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

During the past three years the schools in Southeastern Alaska have been under the direct supervision of Hon. James Sheakley, to whose judicious oversight their success has largely been due. Mr. Sheakley, having decided to return to the States, resigned his



THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.—THE GOVERNOR AND HIS FAMILY.

was raised on a farm and learned the cabinetmaking trade at Meadville, Pa.

At about the age of nineteen—his father having died some years previous leaving an estate somewhat encumbered—he went to California and engaged in the mining of gold for three years in that State.

Returning to Sheakleyville, Pa., he bought the old homestead and then married Miss Lydia Long. Removing to Greenville, Mercer County, Pa., he embarked in the dry goods business in 1860. Becoming interested in the "oil excitement" in western Pennsylvania, he was one of the "pioneers," and from 1864, for nearly twenty years, he was extensively engaged in the production and shipping of petroleum.

Mr. Sheakley has been a lifelong Democrat and has been for many years a leader in that party in his district and State,



A SALUTE OF THE SQUARE.

CAPT. HEALY TO THE BAR.

The World
Board of Inquiry Appointed

to Investigate His

Jan. 5 Conduct, 1896

HE WAS DESIGNED FOR A PRIEST.

But He Ran Away to Sea and Became
a Brave and Capable
Officer.

HIS WEAKNESSES AND HIS FAILINGS.

More Than Once, It Is Said, His
Men Have Been Upon the
Verge of Revolt.

Complaints against Capt. Healy, of the United States revenue cutter Bear, have been sent to Washington, and Secretary Carlisle has ordered a Board of Inquiry. His trial will begin in a few days.

While Capt. Healy is recognized as a brave and competent officer, his fiery temper and personal idiosyncrasies have caused him much trouble. His eccentric actions aboard ship have dissipated discipline, and more than once caused almost a revolt among the men of his crew.

Capt. Healy was born in Georgia about fifty years ago. In his youth he studied for the priesthood, but, having a roving disposition, he ran away to sea early in the sixties. He was appointed a third lieutenant in the revenue-cutter service March 7, 1865, and was on most of the important stations on the Atlantic coast during the next few years. He was promoted to second lieutenant June 6, 1866, and to first lieutenant July 20, 1870. A few years afterwards he was assigned to the Pacific coast station, and for several years was the executive officer of the cutter that was stationed in the Behring Sea. On March 3, 1883, Healy was appointed a captain and was ordered to the command of the cutter Bear on April 9, 1886, which command he has held up to the present time.

When in the Behring Sea Capt. Healy made many surveys of the coast and the islands near and around Alaska. He has also made a study of the natives of Alaska and the surrounding country and has gathered much information concerning them. From the knowledge Healy has gained by his many long voyages in the northern seas the Treasury Department looks upon him as the authority on matters pertaining to the "land of the midnight sun," and his advice has on many occasions been asked by the department on important matters concerning that part of our territory. Healy has on many occasions saved the lives of shipwrecked crews.

A few years ago Healy was made magistrate over the Indian tribes of northern Alaska, and is the only white man who has jurisdiction over these tribes. He holds court whenever it is possible for him to reach the settlements. He understands the language of the Indians perfectly and is looked upon by the different tribes as their great white chief.

The Bear, which is commanded by Capt. Healy, is the last of the revenue cutter fleet to leave the north seas, as he takes the Government officials from the seal islands when the catching season is over. He is next in command of the Behring Sea fleet, which comprises many of the best ships in the revenue service.

In 1886 Capt. Healy was ordered to keep his ship at Unalaska all winter, and it was then and there that he first began to fall from grace. The ship was in the ice jam. Healy is accused of treating his officers and men with great brutality. When the ship was released in the spring she was taken to San Francisco for repairs. While at San Francisco charges were made against Healy, and he was court-martialed and reprimanded. From that time on, it is said, he has treated the officers and men who have been compelled to sail with him very badly.

Last summer, as one of the ships was leaving San Francisco harbor, Healy stood on the quarter-deck of the Bear saluting and bowing to the commanding officer of the departing ship, when he stepped backward and fell overboard. Two of the crew of the revenue cutter Grant put off in a boat and rescued him.

About twenty-five officers of the revenue cutter service now doing duty on the Pacific Coast have signed charges against their commander before the Secretary of the Treasury. Among them are Chief Engineer E. L. Swartz, First Lieut. George E. McConnell, First Lieut. Worth E. Ross and Chief Engineer George R. Dally. A copy of the charges was given to Capt. Hooper, the senior officer in command of the fleet at Unalaska, upon the arrival of the fleet at that port, and another copy was given to Capt. Healy, who left with the Bear at Unalaska to convey the Government officials from the Seal Islands to San Francisco.

It is an open secret that there is a deep-seated opposition to Capt. Healy

among the officers who have served with him, and this is a concerted effort to secure his removal.

There are eight counts in the complaint. One of the charges is that he placed one of his subordinates under arrest and then ordered that no record was to be made in the official log book.

The language of Capt. Healy to his officers and men is the basis of another count in the indictment. He is said to have indulged in much profanity and to have prejudiced discipline of the ship by making an unseemly spectacle of himself in the presence of the officers and crew and several civilians who were passengers on the Bear at the time.

All the ships of the Behring Sea fleet are now at San Francisco, and the board will sit there. As Capt. Hooper is the senior officer of the fleet it is expected that he will preside.

It is stated by a man well up in revenue cutter circles that Capt. Healy is not the only officer who will be brought before the board.



Capt. M.A. Healy in Arctic Costume.



U.S. Sreamer "Bear" in the Ice in Behring Sea, 1886.



The "Bear" at Ounalaska.

Harper's Weekly Feb 1. 1896 THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

So much has lately been said concerning the Alaskan boundary, and alleged international agreements and disagreements on the subject, that the time seems opportune for a statement of the precise position in which the matter stands.

Every one is familiar with the fact that Alaska was ceded by Russia to the United States in 1867 for the sum of \$7,200,000 in gold. The territory so ceded resembles in its conformation an animal with a large body and two ragged tentacles of unequal length, with the larger of which it reaches out toward Asia, and with the shorter down toward the United States. With the longer tentacle, which is formed by the chain of the Aleutian Islands and extends into the open sea, we are not now concerned. It is bounded by the ocean. The shorter tentacle—which is actually a part of the mainland, but which, owing to its mountainous character, looks on the maps like a caterpillar feeling its way along the coast—is involved in the pending boundary question. We shall show just what that question is.

In the early part of the present century territorial rights on the northwest coast of America were in a very uncertain condition, the claimants (after 1819) being England, Russia, and the United States. The question of proprietorship was suddenly brought to a head in 1821 by the Emperor of Russia, who in that year issued a ukase by which he assumed to exclude foreigners from carrying on commerce and from navigating and fishing within a hundred Italian miles of the coast from Bering Strait down to the 51st parallel of north latitude. As this ukase was founded upon and necessarily carried with it an assertion of title to all the territory north of that parallel, it was met by Great Britain and the United States, who claimed territory far to the northward, with firm and decided protests. These protests were received by Russia in a proper spirit, and the negotiations that ensued resulted in two treaties—one between Russia and the United States, and the other between Russia and Great Britain. These treaties were separately negotiated and separately signed.

By the treaty between the United States and Russia, which was concluded in 1824, it was agreed that the citizens of the United States should not thereafter form, under the authority of their government, any establishment on the coast or the adjacent islands north of 54° 40' of north latitude, and that in the same manner Russian subjects should form no establishment south of that line. Thus Russia left it to the United States and England to divide the territory south of 54° 40', and the United States left it to Russia and England to divide the territory to the north.

This England and Russia, by a treaty concluded in 1825, promptly did, so far as agreeing upon an unsurveyed line through a country practically unknown could do it; and the line then adopted is that which continues to form the unmarked boundary between the Alaskan Territory, now the property of the United States, and the British possessions.

The line thus agreed upon was defined as follows: Beginning at the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, which touches the parallel of 54° 40' north latitude, between 131° and 133° of west longitude, the line was to ascend to the north along Portland Channel till it should strike, on the continent, the 56th degree of north latitude; and from this point it was to "follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude . . . ; and finally, from the said point of intersection, [to follow] the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the Frozen Ocean." It was further expressly provided that Prince of Wales Island should belong wholly to Russia, and that whenever the "summit of the mountains" extending "parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude" should "prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues," or thirty geographical miles, "from the ocean," the boundary should be "formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast," and "never to exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

The most cursory examination of this line in connection with a map will show that it falls naturally and scientifically into two divisions. The first division is that which bounds what we have called the shorter tentacle of the animal, reaching toward the United States; and the second, that which bounds the eastern side of his body. The lat-

ter division, which begins near Mount St. Elias, and continues to the Arctic Ocean, is a fixed line, namely, the 141st degree of west longitude, and it only needs to be surveyed and marked. It is now proposed to have this work done by a joint international commission, and a convention for this purpose will doubtless soon be concluded.

The first, or southern, division of the line, from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island northward, along the course which has been defined, to the 141st meridian of west longitude, which that course intersects near Mount St. Elias, is indeterminate. There is a divergence of views between American and Canadian experts as to what channel is meant by Portland Channel; and it is exceedingly questionable whether such a dominant range of mountains exists parallel to the coast as was assumed by the negotiators of the treaty of 1825, who doubtless used the charts of VANCOUVER, on which mountain ranges were marked with artistic regularity. When we read the definition of this part of the boundary it becomes manifest that the existence of a range of mountains parallel with and within ten marine leagues of the coast would operate to the territorial advantage of British Columbia, and correspondingly to the disadvantage of Alaska. Differences of view have also developed as to what is to be considered as "coast" and as "ocean" within the meaning of the treaty.

In order that all the facts touching the southern division of the line might be ascertained, the United States and Great Britain in 1892 entered into a convention for a co-incident or joint survey, which was to have been completed within two years. In February, 1894, the time was extended by a new convention to December 31, 1895, but the work is not yet finished. The object of this survey, as it is expressed in the convention of 1892, is to ascertain "the facts and data necessary to the permanent delimitation of said boundary-line in accordance with the spirit and intent of the existing treaties in regard to it"; and the contracting parties "agree that, as soon as practicable after the report or reports of the commissioners shall have been received, they will proceed to consider and establish the boundary-line in question."

The rapid development of Alaskan industries and commerce in recent years, and the discovery of gold in territories adjacent to the boundary, have made it important that the line should be determined and marked. As early as 1872 President GRANT brought the matter to the attention of Congress. Nothing, however, was done, and the subject was not revived by the Executive till 1885. Since that time it has in one form or other been steadily pursued. It may be observed that a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, in a recent report, declare that, in their opinion, the British Columbian interpretation of the treaty of 1825 in respect of the southern division of the boundary "can be safely overthrown and the contention of the United States established before any impartial tribunal."

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS IN ALASKA.

Secretary of Agriculture. Report 1896

Propositions have been made in Congress and elsewhere looking to the establishment of an agricultural experiment station in Alaska, but information as to the present condition and possibilities of agriculture in that Territory is so limited that a recommendation for the establishment of a station therein is not warranted. Until there shall have been made a preliminary examination of the soil and climatic capabilities of Alaska, it is deemed unwise to establish stations therein. However the estimates for appropriations for the coming fiscal year include one of \$5,000 for the purpose of making explorations and investigations as to the agricultural resources of that Territory.

Am. Hebrew News.
THE INDIANS OF CHILKAT, ALASKA.

[By Colonel Sol Ripinsky.]

"Have you no shame to steal my money? you lazy, good-for-nothing Tleen-get*. Have you forgotten who my ancestors were? My grandfather was the head man of the raven's, and my grandmother was a frog, and my father was both. Halo shame?† Shoud my money be lost, my dearest young wife, Kosa chisha clah, will love me no more, and Katznook-clah, my second wife, will despise me, and Fly-Annie, my neighbors cloutchman, will point her crooked finger at me. Oh! what a misery! What will become of me?"

All this was exclaimed by an Indian named Kak-a-tacy-ish, or known as "Gum-Boot Mary's brother."

In summer, during the fishing season, the natives pitch their tents right close to the beach, a few feet apart. The above Kak-a-tacy-ish, after receiving \$50 for 500 red salmon, from the superintendent of the Alaska Packing Association, the next day he missed the money. After searching without success for several days for the money, he engaged the red-headed sorcerer, Skun-Doo, and gave him ten Vicuna § blankets to recover for him the lost money, or point out the person who got it.

The medicine man went to work: First decorated himself with eagles' down, then erected on the beach a large bonfire, and taking a rattle in one hand and a gong in the other, he spit 50 times in the fire—that is a dollar a spit, and kept tally with his rattle. I noticed that he was very careful.

One of the bystanders informed me that should he spit once too many or too little, his good medicine would not work. After the spitting he made three jumps over the fire, and each time he let out a big yell that made the glaciers roar. It sounded like, "O'My! O'My! O'My!"

Then the medicine man picked up a stick and made some fancy notches on it, and placed it in the sand on the beach right abreast of the Indian tents, and he said that during the night the wind would blow the stick down, and to the tent the stick would point, the occupants of that tent would have the money. Strange that during the night there was no wind, and the next morning the stick stood in the same place where the learned doctor placed it.

In the morning Kak-a-tacy-ish wanted \$50 or ten blankets. In the evening quite a number of people gathered on the beach. One of them remarked that he thought the medicine had spit once too often the reason did not work. The great doctor got excited. First he sniffed at the bystanders, thinking probably that some of them were in possession of the money. Then swung the carved stick three times around his head, spit on it and threw it into the bay, and at the same time exclaimed that the one that stole the money would be drowned.

As it happened, about two weeks later one of the Indians named Hoochinoo Bill, in crossing the channel from Chilkat to Pyramid harbor, his canoe upset and he was drowned. The relatives and friends of the drowned Indian had to pay the \$50 with interest, and also ten blankets, and everything was satisfactory in camp.

On the 19th day of January, 1896, the Presbyterian Home Mission, which is situated at Haines, Alaska, about a mile from the Chilkat postoffice, was destroyed by fire. Next day after the fire I noticed that nearly every native that came to the store to trade, or passed my buildings, carried some of their furniture. One Indian had a coffeepot, an empty whisky bottle and some spoons tied to his belt, while another walked around with a trunk under his arm. At first I thought that some of the natives were moving from one place to another, as that is a common occurrence among the Indians.

Pretty soon I noticed an old Indian woman, known as "Old Kentucky," with a native Hoochinoo still, that is, a 5-gallon empty coal oil can and a little worm or pipe attached to it. This is the apparatus used by the natives to make the intoxicant called Hoochinoo. She had also about 25 pounds of black sugar and a pound of hops. At last came an old man with a good sized broken old stove, that perhaps had been in service for the last twenty years, and was a relic of the late Northwest Trading Company.

I commenced to get inquisitive, by asking the old man in his native tongue, "Tasy-eujenie?" || So he commenced telling me. Once the mission and contents was destroyed, they profit by learning there is danger to leave their furniture in their houses. So, to be sure that in case of fire they would be safe, therefore they carry it with them.

What a people! what a country!

About eighteen months ago an old Indian woman was tied up as a witch, and kept nine days without food or water. The tenth day death relieved her of her sufferings. Skun-Doo, the Chilkat red-headed doctor, was arrested and tried for this crime before U. S. District Judge Warren Tuitt, and convicted and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Now the red-headed sorcerer is making red hot stoves at San Quentin.

* Indian word, meaning people or natives.

† A Chinook word signifying no shame.

§ A brown blanket.

|| What is up or what is the trouble?

New York Sun May 17, 1896
THE BISHOP'S EXPLANATION.

How He Quieted a Lot of Alaska Indians Who Were Determined to Kill a Russian.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

J. F. Solomon, who ran a trading sloop between Cook Inlet and Juneau twelve years ago, is an old traveller, and has roughed it in South America, Central America, and Mexico. Speaking of his experiences in Alaska he tells of a remarkable escape from death he witnessed while at Nuchek several years ago.

"I spent some time at Nuchek once. Was there on a trading venture in the schooner. The crew with the boat were about the only white men there at that time besides the post trader and the Russian bishop. There were lots of natives there, and they were most all Catholics. I had a Russian Finn aboard, a quarrelsome fellow, who came pretty near getting us all cleaned out. He was fond of clams, and during his spare time, which was plenty, used to gather clams and put them in a bucket. He would leave the bucket at the water's edge so the rising tide would cover them and keep them fresh.

"One morning an Indian kicked the bucket over and scattered the clams. This made the Russian Finn mad, and he went at the native hammer and tongs, spreading him all over the place. The fellow fought back, and Finn drew a small revolver on him. A number of Indians had gathered about, attracted by the noise of the quarrel, and when the pistol flashed into view, cries of hatred and anger rose on all sides. The Finn had to run for his life. He got into the house of the post trader, and the Indians howled about on the outside like a lot of wolves who have a scent of meat. The Bishop was on hand trying to pacify them. Finally he went into the house and demanded the revolver. The Finn was scared, and gave it over without much of a struggle. The Bishop went outside, and after holding it up to the view of the excited natives, threw it on the ground. It struck on the hammer and exploded. The bullet struck one of the natives in the front of the neck and came out at the back. The strange thing was that the Indian was unhurt, the bullet slipping about the neck without penetrating a vital point. Then there was a great powwow. The Bishop was smart. He said a higher power had certainly guided the bullet and spared the man's life, to make peace between the whites and their brothers. The Indians took it all in, and the trouble was tided over. They never went much on the Russian Finn, however, and until we had gotten safely away he never went alone at night."

Wreck of the San Jose. 1896

Victoria, Oct. 15.—Among the passengers by the City of Tonoka arriving from the North tonight, were Capt. Coles and the crew of the little thirty-one-ton sealer San Jose, which left here for Bering sea early in June last. While homeward bound with 610 skins, on September 22, she was caught in a fierce gale at Unimak Pass, and, dragging her anchor, became a total wreck. The season's catch was saved with difficulty, and no lives were lost.



COL. SOL. RIPINSKY, OF CHILKAT, ALASKA.

THE AMERICAN HEBREW NEWS

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ISAAC STERN, EDITOR.

COL. SOL. RIPINSKY.

Col. Sol. Ripinsky, of Chilkat, Alaska, whose portrait appears in this issue of the AMERICAN HEBREW NEWS, was a prominent merchant of Salem some ten years ago and has a host of friends and acquaintances and friends in Oregon who will readily recognize his pleasant features. As an associate of the Oregon state militia he did some effective work which won for him laurels ever to be remembered. At present the colonel is a prominent merchant of Alaska, being one of the largest dealers in that district and is postmaster of his town. He was elected a delegate to the republican convention which meets in Juneau the 14th of May. That he will be a credit to his party at this meeting is an assured fact. The gentleman is well known as a writer and his articles have always been of an instructive nature.

DR. NANSEN DID NOT FIND THE NORTH POLE.

Penetrated the Unknown Frozen Region Four Degrees Nearer the Goal Than Any Previous Explorer.

Safe Return of the Intrepid Norwegian and His Company After Three Years Passed Amid Vast Ice Fields.

Members of the Expedition Wintered on Franz Josef Land and Grew Fat on Bear Meat and Blubber of Whales.

SCIENTIST SENDS A MESSAGE TO THE WORLD OF HIS COMING.

EXPLORER.	LATITUDE.
1296—NORSEMAN	75.46
1827—CAPTAIN PARRY	82.45
1827—CAPTAIN ROSS (with the Victory, lost in the ice)	81.27
1845—SIR JOHN FRANKLIN (lost in the ice)	71.00
1853—DR. KANE (ADVANCE)	80.35
1871 CAPTAIN HALL (Polaris)	82.16
1876—CAPTAIN NARES (Alert)	83.10
1878—NORDENSKIÖLD (Vega)	74.41
1879—DE LONG (Jeannette)	77.15
1883—LIEUTENANT GREELEY (Protus)	83.24
1891—LIEUTENANT PEARY (Kite)	83.24
1892—BJÖRLING and KALSHMINS (Ripple)	76.40
1893—LIEUTENANT PEARY (Falcon)	82.34
1896—DR. NANSEN (Fram)	86.14

CHRISTIANA, August 13.—“Home safe, after a fortunate expedition.”

This was the message that flashed over the wire into this city to-day from Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the young explorer, announcing his return to civilization, after a journey of three years and twenty days in desolate Northern seas and amid the vast ice-fields that border the Arctic circle—a journey made in an effort to reach that goal of explorers, the North Pole. He did not accomplish the object of his voyage—he failed to reach the North Pole, but he touched a point four degrees nearer the goal than any other explorer has done, and he has brought back the members of his expedition in good health and sound of limb.

The dispatch in which he announced to the world the home-coming of himself and fellow-voyagers came from the island of Vardoe, Norway. There is but meager information concerning the details of the expedition, but the main facts are as follows:

Dr. Nansen left his vessel, the stout three-masted steam schooner Fram, on March 14, 1895, in 84 degrees of north latitude. He traversed the Polar sea to a point 86 degrees 14 minutes north latitude, situated north of the New Siberia Islands. No land was sighted north of 82 degrees of latitude or thence to Franz Josef Land, where he passed the winter, subsisting on bear's flesh and whale blubber.

Dr. Nansen and his companions are in the best of health. The Fram is expected at Vardoe, or Bergen, shortly. The vessel stood the ice well. There was no sick persons aboard when Nansen left her. The crew is composed of twelve men.

Nansen reached Vardoe on the steamer Windward, which picked up the expedition near Franz-Josef Land. The steamer took letters for Nansen when it started for the relief of the Jackson-Farnsworth expedition from Malmo, Sweden, as Mr. Jackson expected to find Nansen and was convinced that his idea of drifting across the pole in the ice was impracticable. He was also convinced that Nansen would return in the direction of Franz Josef Land.

The attempt now in progress by the Jackson-Farnsworth expedition commenced in July, 1894. The Windward took the expedition to Franz Josef Land, where depots were established preparatory to the march northward. The Windward returned and was on her second trip to Franz Josef Land to bring back the expedition.

MALMO (Sweden), August 13.—The newspaper “Dagensnyheter” has received communications from Dr. Nansen and Lieutenant Schottansen from the island of Vardoe, Norway. These communications state that they abandoned the Fram in the autumn of 1895 and resorted to the ice.

A bold conception was that of Dr. Nansen's and bravely was it carried out, so far as human device and ingenuity could conquer the overpowering forces of the frozen North. To equip a craft that could resist the tremendous pressure of the ice; to deliberately allow the expedition to be frozen in the solid ice and then to drift northerly across the pole—that was the scheme that the bold adventurer set himself about to accomplish.

The project was unique. It was fascinating. The mere conception of it was daring when the record of Arctic history is considered. Ever since the days of Sir John Franklin men have been sailing to the

alluring regions of the far North, but they had all endeavored to avoid the very thing that Nansen sought—imprisonment in the ice. All the explorers before him had studied currents and soundings, seeking only to find clear passages through which they might guide their vessels in safety. Some of them, like Franklin and De Long, planned to touch the Arctic continent and to go into winter quarters—if you speak of such quarters in a land where it is always winter. They had planned such quarters only to tide over seasons, to await the breaking up of the ice and the sight of that long-sought geographical treasure, the open polar sea.

Nansen broke away from all such methods. "It is to be no holiday trip," he said in one of his addresses, as if any trip up among the treacherous ice floes could be spoken of lightly. But he planned deliberately to exile himself for five years. He provisioned his staunch craft for that period. He, too, had studied the winds, the tides and the currents, so that he felt satisfied that if he could get his craft once in the great current that carried the Jeannette relics across the polar sea he would cross the pole.

For three years before the expedition started from Christiania—June 24, 1893—Dr. Nansen and his friends and scientific admirers were preparing for the expedition. He was a young scientist in a little museum in Norway when he first conceived the idea. He is a young man yet—only thirty-four. To build the sort of ship he required took not only time, but money. Scientific societies from all over Europe helped the project along. The craft was built under Nansen's special supervision. It was built for the special object of resisting ice pressure and for that reason the sides, from keel to bulwarks, were shaped more like a V than the ordinary U shape of the average ship. Everything about the craft was made as strong as the device of the Norse shipwrights could make them. Although every one knew of the perils of the undertaking Nansen had no trouble in getting his crew of twelve men. The master of the "Fram" was Captain Otto Sverdrup, a mariner well known for his bravery and skill and besides that, an old friend of Nansen.

There was great excitement the day the Fram sailed from Christiania. Nansen had calculated that at the best he would not return inside of three years. He was going to seek the North Pole and that might mean never to return. But Nansen and his men were brave and cheery and the result has shown that the confidence in his courage and his theories was not misplaced.

The dispatches indicate that Nansen is the hero of Arctic exploration, having penetrated about four degrees further north than any previous explorer. The results would seem to substantiate to a great measure Nansen's theories of the currents of the polar sea and the daring Norwegian will doubtless have much of scientific value to reveal concerning his observations and discoveries during those three years of Arctic exile.

It is now realized that the report of tidings from Nansen received in February last was a hoax. Only once since the voyage began was Nansen able to send home word of his progress. That was from the Kara sea, two months after the expedition started out.

The theory upon which Nansen proceeded and hoped to succeed where others had failed was explained by him shortly before the expedition sailed, in an article in the "Forum" magazine. He referred to the discovery of the Jeannette relics on the west coast of Greenland three years after the Jeannette was lost, and argued that there could be no doubt that the floe which carried these objects from the Jeannette was borne along by the East Greenland current. He continued:

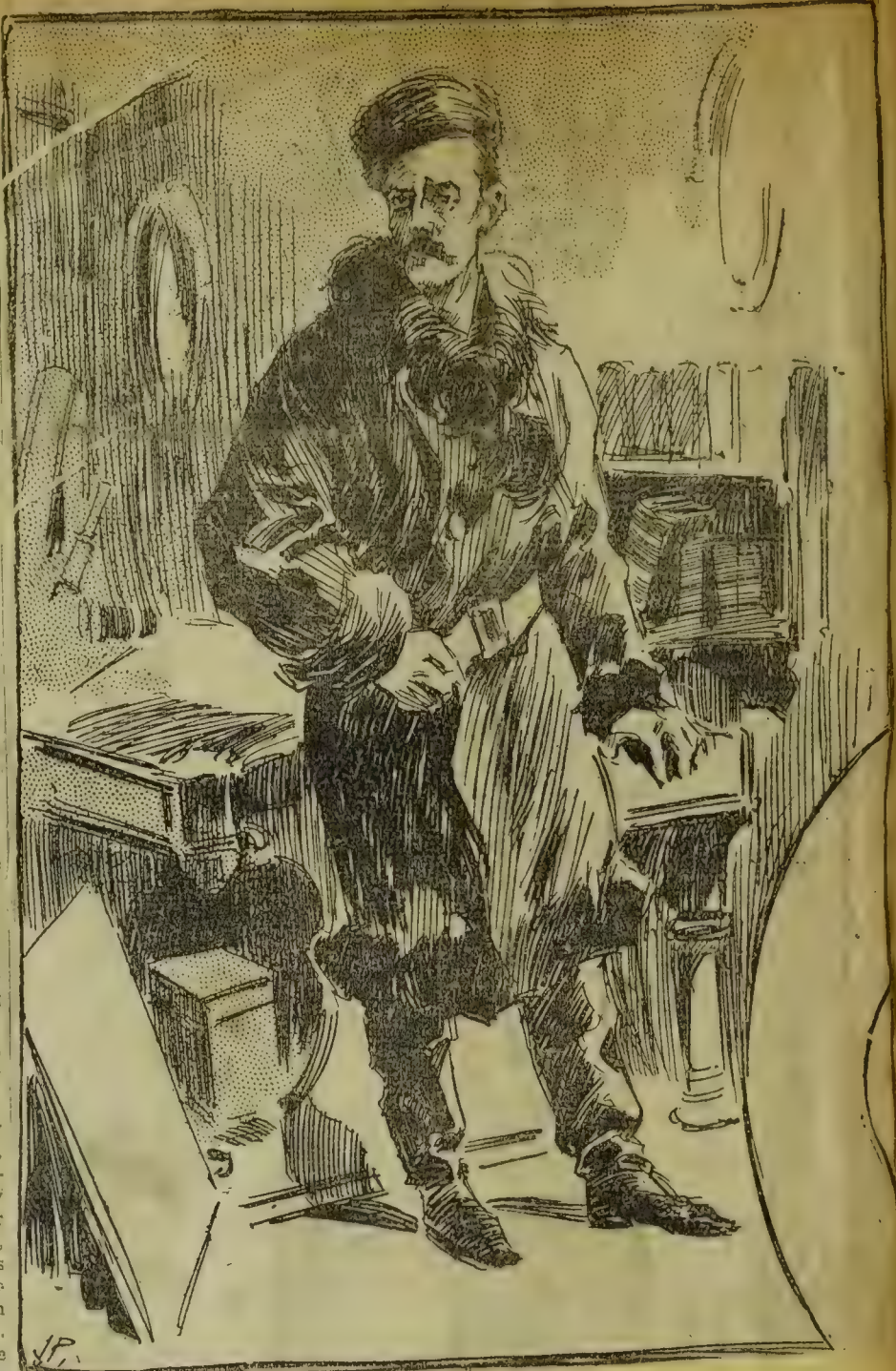
The question therefore arises: By what route did it travel all the way from the New Siberian Islands to the east coast of Greenland? The shortest and most natural route would, of course, be across or near the Pole. There is, however, a possibility that the floe could have passed south of Franz Josef Land and Spitzbergen; let us therefore examine whether there is any probability of this. The floe must in that case have passed first between Franz Josef Land and Nova Zembla. There seems, however, to be no current running through this strait with a distinct western course. In the southern part of the strait a rapid and broad current is running eastward.

The Norwegian sailors certainly think they have observed a kind of current running westward along the south coast of Franz Josef Land and carrying floe-ice along, but this current is very slow and indistinct besides being quite narrow. The Austrians on board the Tegethoff (1872-74) were drifting in this strait during one year and a half, and were transported only from the north coast of Nova Zembla to the south coast of Franz Josef Land, while the objects from the Jeannette needed only three years to drift the long distance from the New Siberian Islands to Julianashaab in Greenland.

From all these facts we may seem fully entitled to draw the conclusion that a current is constantly running across the polar region somewhere north of Franz Josef Land from the sea north of the Siberian Coast and Bering Strait and into the sea between Spitzbergen and Greenland. Since such a current exists, the most natural way of reaching the North Pole, or to a point quite near it, must be to enter the current on the side where it runs northward, that is, somewhere near the New Siberian Islands, and let it carry one straight across those unknown regions which it has prevented so many from reaching. There are two methods of trying to obtain this result. First, to build a strong ship, so constructed that it can withstand the pressure of the ice, and, living in this ship, to float across with the ice; or second, to take only boats along, encamp on an ice floe and live there while floating across.

Concerning his chances of failing in his desired search for the Pole, Nansen said at this time:

There is, of course, a possibility that we may be stopped by unknown lands near the Pole, or that we may strike an eddy or a side current, but I cannot understand that we run any risk in either of these cases. If, in the former case, we should fall to get our ship afloat again, we should have to leave her, and with our boats and necessary equipment strike out for the nearest current to drift on again, or return homeward dragging our boats over the ice. But if the distance should be too great we should leave all boats and, taking only sledges with necessary provisions, etc., besides plenty of canvas, walk on until we reached Spitzbergen or any other land where there is open water; here we would make boats of canvas, or perhaps of the skins of seals and walrus, like those we made in Greenland. In the latter case a side current must bring us somewhere, it cannot forever run in a ring near the Pole; and wherever we come near the coasts of the Polar sea we shall have no difficulty in returning home. It may be possible that the current will not carry us exactly across the Pole, but it will probably not be very far off and the principal thing is to explore the unknown Polar regions, not to reach exactly that mathematical point in which the axis of our globe has its northern termination.



NANSEN'S SHIP FRAM.



MAP SHOWING THE REGION EXPLORED BY NANSEN.

Maine for McKinley and Hobart.

ALASKA GIRLS

GO TO SCHOOL

Saint Paul Pioneer Press

TWO WILL BE EDUCATED WITH THE INDIANS.

Oct 21, 1896

Dr. Jackson Is Taking Them to Carlisle, Pa.—Sent by the Presbyterian Mission School at Sitka—Dr. Jackson Says the Reindeer Experiment Is a Success—They Are Used for Freighting Where Dog Teams Are Useless—Teachers Get Mail Once a Year.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, of the National Bureau of Education, passed through St. Paul yesterday on his way from Alaska to Washington, D. C. He had with him two young Alaskan girls, about ten years of age, who have been sent by the Presbyterian mission school of Sitka to the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., where they are to receive a higher education, as both have shown remarkable ability in their studies. The children spoke very good English, and they enjoyed themselves thoroughly yesterday about the Merchants' hotel.

Dr. Jackson was sent to Alaska last spring by the secretary of the interior to look after the introduction of domesticated reindeer from Siberia into Alaska and also to inspect the government schools along the Arctic ocean. As no commercial vessels visit those waters, Dr. Jackson had to make the trip on the revenue cutter Bear. In speaking of his trip to a Pioneer Press reporter, he said:

"The season was unusually cold and stormy. Old whalers stated that the ice had not been so heavy as far south as this year for forty-two years. The prevalence of large fields of Arctic ice greatly retarded our progress. The Bear came three times within sight of Point Barrow, the most northerly point of the continent, but was compelled to steam southward without being able to land. The fourth attempt was more successful and the steamer fastened to a grounded iceberg, many square miles in area.

"The reindeer owned by the government are prospering finely. They have been divided into four bands and July 1 the entire number had reached 1,091. Last spring some 337 fawn had been born in the herds. The sudden influx of miners into the Yukon river valley has created a great demand for reindeer for freighting purposes, so that these animals, which were originally imported to provide food for the starving natives, will eventually aid the white men in the development of the interior. Until reindeer are introduced in sufficient numbers to transport provisions to the mines, the miners will often be kept on starvation rations, as dog trains are entirely inadequate for freighting purposes. On this ground it is important that congress provide a liberal appropriation for the further importation of reindeer into Alaska, in numbers sufficient to supply the growing demand.

"The government schools were all in good condition. Most of them are so far removed from civilization that the teachers receive mail but once a year:—Yes, it's a lonely life up there at the end of the world, but I always advise sending teachers that are married, so that they may at least have a little social life among themselves."

Dr. Jackson left last evening for Washington. He will stop at Carlisle to deliver his young charges to the teachers of the school.



THE FAMOUS MUIR GLACIER, IN GLACIER BAY, ALASKA.

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Among the sights of Alaska, the Muir Glacier is one of the most wonderful. It gives the impression of a long, high cliff, shaped like the Palisades of the Hudson, but white, and 100 feet higher than Niagara. It advances five feet daily, and masses of ice break with the noise of cannon and fall into the bay.

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FIG. 26.—Front of a Greenland Glacier three miles wide.

Edward Marsden,
NEW METLAKHTLA, ALASKA, U.S.A.
SITKA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, '90, MARIETTA
COLLEGE, '95, LANE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, '98,
LAW DEPARTMENT CINCINNATI YOUNG MEN'S
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, '98, CHAUTAU-
QUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC
CIRCLE, '99

Lane Seminary, Walnut Hills,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

October 29, 1896.

Rev. Wm. C. Roberts, D.D., LL.D.,

156 Fifth Ave., New York City.

My dear Sir:-

After being in this State over five years in the pursuit of my educational work, I left Cincinnati for my home in Southeastern Alaska, for a five months' vacation, the latter part of last April. I reached home in due time, and found my family anxiously awaiting my arrival. Words cannot express how glad I was to be with my family and people once more.

Urged by a call to give gospel addresses, mother and myself, and five others, left Alaska and came over into Northern British Columbia where a large number of our people were working, the latter part of June. On this trip we visited a number of towns and villages, proclaiming the gospel as we went along.

On our return home, I made arrangements to go as far north as Sitka. So, accordingly, the first part of July I left home on a steamship, and, having passed through Wrangel, Juneau, Douglas and other places, I came to Sitka, where I remained for two weeks, visiting some old dear friends and delivering gospel addresses at the Presbyterian Industrial School. Through the kindness of the Superintendent and teachers, I had my lodging at the School during that time.

Leaving Sitka, I returned home to resume the various duties that were assigned me. When my vacation ended, I came east by way of Wrangel, Juneau and Sitka, and thus once more I had an opportunity to visit nearly all of Southeastern Alaska.

During my recent sojourn in that country, I have had occasion to

see things as they are, especially as regards ^{the} needs of the work under the Presbyterian Church.

Before I speak of these needs, I cannot refrain from saying that, in spite of difficulties and oppositions, missionaries and teachers in the Presbyterian Church and those of other Churches in Southeastern Alaska, are furthering to the best of their ability the cause of Christ among those with whom they labor. Through their instrumentality, many ungodly natives have been added to the Saviour's fold. Many a home has been made Christian, and the fruits of righteousness ^{have been} ~~are~~ brought forth from many a converted life.

Above all, to the missionaries, native and American, we must attribute the extinction of race prejudices, the decline of superstition, the banishment of bad customs, the sure fall of heathenism, and so forth, among the native Alaskans. If there is a class of persons that deserve sincere sympathy, respect and loyal support, it is those who are the faithful standard bearers of Christ, the Church and the country on the outskirts of the nation.

But while we rejoice that so much has been done for the salvation of lost souls in Southeastern Alaska, yet let us not think for a moment that the field is now wholly Christianized. Rather, the fact of missionaries accomplishing these worthy results ought to put in us a renewed zeal and strength to go on with the work that is already begun.

I. Christianity has now a firm hold in Southeastern Alaska. The days are past when we would be so ignorant and weak as to question its continuance for any length of time, in that section of the country. It is now deeply rooted in many a native heart which was once hard and dark. The only question for us to consider is, How can we best strengthen and increase the forces of Christianity that are there already?

II. The gospel is ^epreached largely through interpreters. This is un-

fortunate. It ~~was~~ blunts the edge of the "sword of the Spirit."

Interpreters are very useful, and the missionaries cannot discard their important services; but they must not be used in preaching. The truth ought always to be presented in the native language. I state it as a simple fact that if a missionary, who intends to devote five or ten years of his life among a different people, is to be successful at all, let him not rush right into the missionary work, but let him give one, or two, or even three, whole years of his time in the diligent study of their language, and then, being ready and well equipped, go on with the work. That missionary, with his knowledge of the natives and their tongue, will accomplish ten times more in the end than he who has labored through a certain medium the whole of his five or ten years. I realize the difficulties attending the study of a foreign language; but I am aware that any language on the face of the globe can be studied and mastered. By all means let us preach direct to the Alaskans.

If we aim to make the Alaskans English-speaking, the best way to accomplish this, together with what the schools are doing, is to have the preachers speak in the native tongue. This sounds somewhat strange, but here is a testimony from an English-speaking native to a native-speaking missionary:

"You surprised and captured me that day. You gave me the truth in my own tongue, and I could not resist it. It came home to my heart, and it troubled me exceedingly, until I had to flee to the Saviour for pardon and peace. The Saviour pardoned me, but my life was in the depth of ignorance and shame. I struggled upward. My heart was right at the start, and so education and civilization did not spoil me."

III. There is need of evangelistic works in places where Churches are already established, and especially in localities where the natives temporarily congregate during the summer seasons. I cannot emphasize

this point too much. If we investigate why some of our Alaskan pupils have fallen instead of living up to the teachings of the schools which they attended, for one thing, it is because that they have gone clear back to their unevangelized homes. We ought not to lose our pupils, and we cannot afford to lose them.

IV. In the admission of pupils into the mission schools, some care ought to be taken as to their age, intention and general deportment. When they are thus admitted and enrolled, they ought to be kept there until they are ready to go out into a practical life. If they are dismissed when they have only received a superficial knowledge of things pertaining to education and culture, they are apt to be easily led astray. The forces of evil there are strong, and our scholars had better be given a thorough Christian training before they leave the schools.

V. The missions in Southeastern Alaska are mostly supported through the contributions of the Churches in the States. We shall never forget what those Churches have done, and language fails to express our sincere gratitude for those who have left their all on our behalf. Under the present circumstances, we cannot move on well without the help of the Churches. But the problem that burdens my mind is this, How can we now begin to administer the affairs of the Alaskan missions so that some time in the future they will be self-supporting? This is an important question, and I postpone its discussion with until some future time.

VI. The missionary stations are remote from each other, and in order that they may be brought closer together into a more united ~~and~~ work, there is need of a special sea-going steam vessel at their service. We shall not complain of the present mail facilities and means of transportation of the country. But the time has come when the more isolated missionary stations should be brought into closer contact with the other stations and with the world.

The difficulties arising from the purchase and management of this vessel ^{needed} are not so many as they seem to appear at first sight. I have discussed the subject with some of my people at home and we noted the following items:

1. There is need of a good steam vessel for the use of missions, and of education in general, in Southeastern Alaska. This vessel will be of about twenty-five tons burden, capable of accomodating twenty persons, and able to make a journey of one hundred miles or more a day.

2. The vessel can be purchased either in San Francisco or at the Puget Sound for about \$3,500; and if built by contract specially for Alaskan use, between \$4,500 and \$5,000.

3. The crew will consist of one certificated American captain, one licensed native engineer, and three regular native sailors and deck-men. The service of an American captain is not an absolute necessity as we can find Christian and trustworthy navigators at home.

4. The cost of running the vessel ^{including the captain's pay, fuel &c.,} to all of the missionary stations twice a year will not exceed in all \$1,000, except when she goes ^{to} Western Alaska and Behring Sea.

5. The actual running expenses of the steamer from the time that she leaves Washington State for Alaska, including the salaries of three of the crew, are now pledged for by some of our business men at home.

6. The vessel, for the sake of convenience, better care, financial income, and other important reasons, will be stationed at New Metlakah-tla.

7. The management of the steamer as to her master, passengers and freight, regular sailing days, and ^{stopping} places, ~~or destinations~~, will be according to the rules and regulations approved and adopted by the Presbytery of Alaska.

This project has been in our ~~in~~ thoughts for some time past; and

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while we have not yet succeeded in its undertaking, we have at various
~~times~~ *in an itinerant work since* sailing boats, ~~in the southern part of the coast~~
~~try~~. We find by experience that a steamer is the safest and best mode
 of transportation in the gospel work. The dangers of travel in that
 country are not few. With a steamer at our service, God helping, we will
 win to salvation Southeastern and Western Alaska in the period of a
 life time.

The important questions bearing on the self-support of the Alaskan
 missions, the work at Sitka and New Ketchikan, and the Alaskan pupils
 who have left the schools, are omitted here as I want to consider them
 in detail in future correspondence. Whether or not my views and state-
 ments are accepted, I can only submit to you what appears to me the
 real situation, and what I think is practical and economical in the
 spread of the gospel in that section of our great country. Any question
 that you desire to ask will be answered according to my *knowledge* ~~knowledge~~ of
 the Alaskan affairs.

I remain, dear sir,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) EDWARD MARSDEN.

A PERILOUS ROUTE

The Unique Mail Service Into the Interior of Alaska.

BY BOAT AND DOGS

How Letters Are Carried to the Upper Yukon.

AN INTERESTING REPORT

The most perilous mail service in the whole world, as well as the most unique and the longest star route service on record, has just been established by the government through the heart of Alaska. For a long time the Post Office Department has had in contemplation the inauguration of some scheme to afford regular postal communication from the Alaskan coast to the settled portion of the interior. A vast part of the territory is wild and uninhabited, but about the recently discovered gold fields there has sprung up a rude sort of civilization and the hordes of prospectors and miners who have flocked there dazzled by the intermittent reports of rich strikes have settled a section of the interior region. The glittering of gold at Circle City, 900 miles inland on the upper Yukon river, attracted a large number of miners and others, who after settling had no regular mail communication with the rest of the world. Compelled to trust to chance in sending out their mail they sometimes paid as much as a dollar a letter for the privilege of sending by persons leaving camp for civilization.

A Hazardous Route.

The country was so inaccessible that it was difficult even to secure any accurate information, and the major portion of the vast tract is still as little known in the United States as the remotest parts of the heart of Africa. Postmaster General Wilson, through his assistants, looked over this field and its needs and after a lengthy correspondence with Gov. Sheakley finally obtained some data. He found that in the vicinity of Circle City there were about 900 people and many more during the winter; that in going over the proposed route, which has now been adopted and is being covered under contract, beginning at Juneau, the mails could be carried by river for a distance of about 100 miles. Then would have to be encountered a difficult portage of over thirty miles. Supplies have to be packed on the backs of Indians over this stretch, at the end of which the upper Yukon is reached.

The First Trip.

For the remainder of the distance to Circle City it was decided, as is now being done, to carry the mails on the river in a small boat during a short season when the river is open and at other times by a dog train. This service is now an accomplished fact. The first step was taken by the establishment of a post office named Circle on March 19 last. L. N. Question was appointed postmaster and not long afterward a contract was signed with the Yukon Transportation Company, a Chicago enterprise, for carrying letter mail over the route. Five round trips already have been made and one more during next June will be performed under that contract. The compensation for the service is \$500 a round trip. The first trip was made on June 11, when 1,474 letters were started from Juneau and carried into the Circle City post office on the 14th of the following month. This initial expedition was under the personal supervision of the president of the contracting company, N. A. Bedloe.

The Destination Reached.

The season was very late, and while the snow was too soft to permit the taking of the launches over the Chilkoot pass the lakes were not sufficiently open to allow of their use. To overcome this obstacle lumber was purchased for two boats, to be built on the other side of Chilkoot pass, where they would be launched on the lakes. Half way to the summit of the mountain it was carried by the Indians, when, tired out and exhausted, they absolutely refused to carry the lumber further, and it had to be abandoned. Nothing daunted, the party pushed on with the mail and supplies, and at the lakes logs were out and a boat built. From there down, going day and night, there was no mishap, but the seething waters of the canyons and the terrible rapids passed through are enough to add years to a man's life. The question now with the little expedition was to get the return mail back to Juneau at the earliest moment possible. It was impossible to start up the river owing to the rapid water. For 500 miles the current averaged eight miles an hour. Then Bedloe concluded that if he remained at Circle City until the end of the month it would take forty-five days to pole the boat up the river. It was, therefore decided to go on down to St. Michaels and come out through Bering sea. The party finally got back to Juneau, after traveling 6,500 miles, in addition to the regular trip, and saved over a month in time in delivery of the mail.

The Contractor's Report.

The contractor was the last man into the Yukon and the first one out during the season. In his report on the trip, which has just reached Postmaster General Wilson, he gives some interesting and hitherto unknown data about the character of the section, and says:

"This Yukon trip is a terrible one, the current of the river even attaining ten miles an hour. Miles canyon is a veritable death trap into which one is likely to be drawn without notice, and the White Horse rapids, known as the miner's grave, to say nothing of the Five Finger and Rink rapids, both of which are very dangerous. All these dangers are aggravated by reason of the defective maps and reports of the country. You are probably not aware that for a distance of 150 miles, commencing at Circle City, and going north, the river is fifty miles between banks, and contains thousands of islands, very few of which appear on any map. It is impossible to perform this mail contract without at least three parties fully equipped, the distance being so great. It is out of the question for the first party to return in time to depart with the succeeding mail, and the expense of each will be about the same. Circle City is a place of 1,800 people, and from careful inquiry I am satisfied that this winter there will be \$1,000,000 of gold dust there. Yet when I left the only government official in the town was the postmaster, and when one considers that town lots are selling for \$2,000 each, it is a wonder that there are not more complications."

This contract did not provide for service this winter, and another contract recently was signed by which the mail is carried over the dangerous long stretch of snow and ice four times—round trips—from between November 1 and May 31 next, the contractors, a Juneau firm, reaping \$1,700 a round trip as their reward.

THE EVENING STAR.

Bering Strait Never Frozen.

A letter received in London from Harry De Windt, dated Ounwijka, on the Siberian coast of the Bering straits, says he has been obliged to abandon his proposed journey by land from New York to Paris, as he finds that the straits are forty miles wide at the narrowest point, but that they are never frozen over. De Windt expects to return in a whaler toward the end of the month.

Secret

Bering Sea Claims, 1896

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 3.—Hon. F. Peters, chief consul for the Canadian government in the Bering Sea claims arbitration case, with R. Vonning, of the marine and fisheries department, left for the Pacific coast today, carrying with them a large number of books of reference which will be cited in support of their case. The Bering Sea commission will sit in the parliament buildings at Victoria, B. C.

AFFAIRS OF THE INTERIOR

New York Times

POINTS FROM THE REPORT OF SECRETARY FRANCIS.

Dec 5, 1896

Extent of the Public Domain—Recommendations as to the Treatment of the Aided Railroads—Pension Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, David R. Francis, just submitted to the President, it is set forth that the actual public domain is now 1,849,072,537 acres. The public lands still vacant amount to more than 600,000,000 acres, not including Alaska.

The estimates of the financial requirements of the department for the present year are about \$1,000,000 more than last year's appropriation, which was \$157,179,658.

The records of the General Land Office show that up to June 30, 1896, the number of acres of the public domain disposed of aggregated 946,000,000. Of this vast territory, 326,000,000 acres were disposed of within the thirteen years following June 30, 1883. The public domain disposed of in the last thirteen years is equal to more than one-half of that disposed of during the preceding 107 years of our National existence, and more than one-third of the total public domain disposed of since the beginning of the Government. Since the passage of the Homestead act, in 1862, 162,892,132 acres have been entered by homestead settlers. Of that total, 102,902,409 acres have been patented, or will be patented when the conditions of the law have been complied with. Of the remainder, it is estimated that 42,000,000 acres represent entries which have been canceled. There have been distributed among land-grant railroads 83,784,705 acres, and 1,945,045 acres have been patented to wagon roads. There are yet due to railroads and wagon roads under their grants about 1,473,639 acres.

Actual Settlers Wanted.

The total area of the four National parks is 3,272,960 acres. The estimated area of all existing Indian reservations on the public domain is 81,418,562 acres, and the estimated area of existing military reservations is 1,397,691 acres. "It is desirable," says the Secretary, "that our waste acres should be taken up by actual settlers, to whom every encouragement should be extended if they are of a character to assimilate with our people and become valuable citizens. Our lawmakers, however, might well consider the question seriously before disposing of any more large areas of the public domain. If the rate of disposition of the last thirteen years is continued for thirteen years to come, there will be little of the public domain outside of Alaska remaining in the possession of the Government at the expiration of that time." The Secretary calls the attention of Congress to the necessity of reclaiming arid lands. Of the 500,000,000 acres of arid lands, he thinks that 100,000,000 might be reclaimed by the conservative use of water. The preservation of public forests is another matter, Secretary Francis remarks, that cannot be too frequently urged upon Congress.

Facts as to Pensions.

With regard to pensions, Secretary Francis says that about 970,678 persons are now on the pension lists, and they are drawing about \$140,000,000 per annum. The policy of the department in the allowance of pensions, he says, has been broad and in consonance with the liberal spirit of the laws on the subject. The purpose of the department has been to make the pension list a roll of honor, rather than to save money to the Government; the effort has been to

defeat the designs of impostors, while recognizing the claims of the needy and deserving. Economy in the administration of Government, however, is one of the cardinal principles of the Republic, and the general public sentiment, irrespective of political affiliations, regardless of the sympathies or participation of ourselves or our ancestors in the civil strife, is that the obligation of the Government is confined to those who fought for its maintenance and those dependent upon them.

The total amount paid out by the Government in pensions and the cost of disbursing the same for the last thirty-one years is \$2,031,817,709.16. It lacks only \$346,712,525.80 of being equal to the high-water mark of the interest-bearing public debt, and is nearly two and one-half times the interest-bearing public debt as existing Oct. 31, 1896.

Many Changes Suggested.

The Secretary suggests a number of amendments to the pension laws, most of which have been made public, (notably those in regard to pensioners resident in Germany.) He recommends that an increase of from \$8 to \$12 per month be granted to all survivors of the Mexican war who are wholly disabled and destitute, whether or not their names were on the pension rolls Jan. 5, 1893, the date of the passage of the act which provided for such increase to such pensioners as were on that date on the rolls. The Secretary also urges Congress to pass the bill described as "An act to codify and arrange the laws relating to pensions."

A table of appropriations and expenditures for pensions shows that of the \$140,000,000 appropriated for the fiscal year ended July 30, 1896, there still remains in the Treasury \$1,790,620. The amount paid for pensions in 1896 was \$592,575 less than the amount paid in 1895. The Secretary thinks that an appropriation of \$140,000,000 will be sufficient for 1897, unless pensions are increased by further legislation. The estimates for pensions for 1898 are also \$140,000,000.

Status of the Indians.

The Indians now occupy 85,000,000 acres of land, and the Secretary says that they should be protected from the sinister machinations of unscrupulous men. He recommends that the Indian Bureau should be conducted by a commission of three members, two to be civilians of different political parties, and one an army officer. Already the extension of the civil service laws to this branch of Government service has caused a marked improvement in the work performed. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his report, states that there has been no outbreak or disturbance during the year; that consequently the progress of the Indians generally in education and civilization has been uninterrupted and substantial. Every effort has been made to make the Indians independent and self-supporting.

The appropriation for the entire Indian service for the fiscal year 1897 is less by \$574,254 than for 1896, and the aggregate of the amount provided for current expenses of the service is \$325,825 more than for 1896. The appropriation for 1897 is \$7,189,496.

The progress of the Indians in educational matters during the past year has been satisfactory; the facilities provided for acquiring an education are equal to those given the average white child. The strictly Government schools are supplemented by contract day and boarding schools and by public schools under State and Territorial supervision. The total Indian population of the United States, exclusive of the New York Indians and the Five Civilized Tribes, according to the census of the year 1895, taken by the bureau, is 177,235, out of which, approximately, there may be said to be 38,000 children of school age. There were in operation during the year 293 Indian schools of all classes, having an enrollment of 23,393 pupils, with an average attendance of 19,121, an increase of 357 in enrollment and 933 in average attendance. This does not include the pupils among the Five Civilized Tribes or the Indians of New York, they not being supported by funds under control of the Indian Bureau. Of

the total number of schools indicated, 70 were mission boarding and contract schools of a secular character.

Bond-Aided Railroads.

Taking up the subject of the bond-aided railroads, the Secretary summarizes the recommendations of his predecessors and the results of various litigations. He calls attention to the fact that the tables he presents clearly show that the Central Pacific Railroad is in default to the Government, and adds: "But, whether so or not, it unquestionably will be in default on Jan. 1 next, or about thirty days hence, when \$2,482,000 additional of its indebtedness, together with thirty years' interest thereon, will fall due and must be redeemed by the Government. As to the contention that the Government lien is not secured by the lands granted the Central and Union Pacific Companies, Section 5 of the act of 1862 provides that on the refusal or failure of a company to redeem its bonds or any part thereof the Secretary of the Treasury may take possession of all lands which at the time of said default shall remain in the ownership of the company. The act of 1878 declares that the failure of the company to pay its bonds shall operate as a forfeiture of all rights, grants, &c., derived from the United States, and that it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to cause such forfeiture to be judicially declared.

"Section 9 of the act of May 7, 1878, known as the Thurman Act, declares that all sums due to the United States from any of the bond-aided companies shall be a lien on all the property, rights, franchises, &c., granted or conveyed by the United States to any of said companies. For these reasons I have declined to patent lands to the Union Pacific Railroad or the Central Pacific Railroad except in cases where it can be shown that the lands for which patents are asked have been sold to bona-fide purchasers."

Secretary Francis has addressed an inquiry to the Secretary of the Treasury asking whether the Central Pacific is actually in default, and another inquiry to the Attorney General asking his opinion whether in the event of a default the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to continue to patent the lands granted to the bond-aided railroads, even when they have been sold to bona fide purchasers.

Nicaragua Canal.

The Secretary refers to the fact that the act chartering the Nicaragua Canal Company requires the company to make a report on the first Monday in December in each year to the Secretary of the Interior, to be verified on oath by its President and Secretary. A preliminary statement has been submitted by the canal company, showing that no work has been done on the canal since August, 1893. The Maritime Canal Company entered into a contract with the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company for the construction of the canal, but the latter company became financially embarrassed in August, 1893, and subsequently made an assignment of its construction contract and all its assets to the Nicaragua Company, a corporation chartered by the State of Vermont. The latter company "has not yet found itself in a position to resume the work of construction under its contract."

The Patent Office.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents upon the business of the Patent Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, shows that there were received within that year 41,000 applications for patents, 1,641 applications for designs, 84 applications for reissues, 2,460 caveats, 2,004 applications for trade marks, and 171 applications for labels. There were 22,791 patents granted, including reissues and designs; 1,782 trade marks registered, and 11 prints registered. The number of patents which expired was 11,463. The number of allowed applications which were by operation of law forfeited for non-payment of the final fees was 4,014. The total receipts were \$1,301,090.30; the receipts over expenditures were \$209,721.45, and the total receipts over expenditures to the credit of the Patent Office in the Treasury of the United States amount to \$4,776,479.18.

The National Parks.

The condition and management of the Yellowstone Park are described as being quite satisfactory. The Secretary recommends liberal appropriations for the completion of the road system, and he further says: "The employment of an experienced landscape architect, whose taste and skill would enable him to design a comprehensive and harmonious plan for the improvement of the park, is at this stage of its development very desirable. The improvements hitherto made cannot be unfavorably criticised in themselves, but every road constructed and every structure erected should be parts of one harmonious whole. It is not desired that works of art should be created in this park to be admired as man's handiwork, but that modern ingenuity should be exercised toward promoting the comfort and facility with which sightseers can view primitive nature, which the Government has wisely decided to preserve in its beauty and grandeur. No nobler specimens have ever been discovered than those in Yellowstone Park."

The Yosemite National Park and the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, all in California, are fairly well protected by detachments of Federal soldiers, but there has been much evidence of poaching. The Secretary says that it is highly desirable that all private lands within the limits of these parks shall be acquired by the Government.

Alaska's Needs.

With regard to Alaska, the Secretary says: "There have been maintained in Alaska seventeen day schools under the immediate supervision of the Bureau of Education, with nineteen teachers and an enrollment of 1,008 pupils. School buildings were erected at Unalaska and at Saxman during the Summer of 1895, and this season a much-needed schoolhouse has been completed near the Treadwell gold mine, at Douglas, in Southeast Alaska. * * * The introduction of reindeer into Alaska has proved a success. Herds are now located at four places in arctic Alaska. Taking the statistics of Norway and Sweden as a guide, arctic and subarctic Alaska could support 9,000,000 reindeer, furnishing a supply of food, clothing, and means of transportation to a population of a quarter of a million."

Secretary Francis recommends that Congress take immediate steps looking to the purchase or condemnation of a block or more of ground adjacent or contiguous to the Interior Department Building for the erection thereon of another structure to meet the present necessities of this important branch of the Government. The building now occupied, he says, is greatly crowded; its sanitary qualities are not good; many of the rooms are used partly for storage and partly for the accommodation of the clerical force. The structure is not more than large enough to accommodate the Patent Office alone. The Bureau of Patents is one of the few self-sustaining branches of the Government. Some of the outside buildings occupied by branches of this department are not fire-proof; the distance between the Secretary's office and the bureaus and divisions having occasion for frequent communication therewith causes great inconvenience and unavoidable delay in the transaction of public business.

CIVILIZATION IN ALASKA.

Our newest territorial possession, lying in the remote northwestern corner of North America, is so far away and we hear so little about it that few of us have any conception of the progress being made there. It is doubtful if any geographical division of the United States has improved in such ratio as has Alaska. The old regime is passing away, and will soon be superseded by the new dispensation, established by the couriers of Christianity, education and industry which have been laboring there for a decade or more. Within a dozen years forty mission stations have been established by a dozen different evangelical denominations, and there are as many schools under the same beneficent management.

All these are working together in harmony with a common philanthropic purpose—the civilization, education and evangelization of the dark-skinned natives, who are eager for a share in the wonderful development which they are quick to recognize as the common token of American citizenship.

And development has taken place equally along industrial lines. Lines of well-appointed freight and passenger steamers ply between the different towns and trading posts along the coast, and several lines of carrier service have been established to interior points. There are shipyards, iron foundries, newspapers, woolen mills, electric light, telephones, fire departments, libraries, academies, a graded school system, theaters, musical associations and millinery establishments, the latter having become necessary in order to meet the demands of the female portion of the population, which it seems in all peoples and all countries has the same tendency toward fashion in dress.

And Alaska has a few mines, which last year produced \$1,000,000, this year \$5,000,000, and next year promise \$10,000,000. And there are said to be at least two hundred valuable mines in a strip along the boundary line which is in dispute, but which will be confirmed through occupancy to the Canadian Government unless the United States takes early action to establish ownership by actual surveys.

From all of which it appears that the United States has a valuable possession in the far Northern country, not long ago overrun by a mixed population of barbarians and savages, but which is emerging grandly into the light of advancing civilization.

ALASKA

Inquirer Cincinnati O
As It May Be Seen To-Day.
Dec 12. 1896

Wonderful Improvement in That
Far Northern Country.

Juneau, the Metropolis, a Modern City
in Every Respect—The Gold Out-
put For the Year.

[New York Evening Post.]

When the last of the miners came out from the upper Yukon and Klondike on October 15, they made the time from Forty-mile Creek to Juneau in 25 days, traveling

EXECUTIVE ORDER REMOVING THE RESTRICTIONS PLACED HERETOFORE UPON THE IMPORTATION AND SALE, IN THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA, EXCEPT THE ISLANDS OF ST. GEORGE AND ST. PAUL, OF BREECH-LOADING RIFLES AND SUITABLE AMMUNITION THEREFOR.

1896.
Department Circular No. 164.
Division of Special Agents.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Washington, D. C., December 2, 1896.

The following regulations are prescribed under the authority of section 14 of the act of May 17, 1884, entitled "An Act providing a civil government for Alaska," and section 1955 of the Revised Statutes:

1. All restrictions and prohibitions heretofore placed upon the importation into the Territory of Alaska of breech-loading rifles and ammunition therefor, and the sale thereof within the said Territory, except as hereinafter provided, are hereby removed.
2. Permission is granted hereby for the introduction into Alaska Territory of breech-loading rifles and ammunition therefor, and for the sale of such articles within said Territory, in the same manner as articles of merchandise upon the importation and sale of which no restrictions have been placed.
3. The foregoing provisions shall not affect existing restrictions upon the introduction and use of firearms and ammunition upon the Islands of St. George and St. Paul, Alaska, which restrictions shall remain in full force and effect as though this order had not been issued.

J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary

APPROVED:

GROVER CLEVELAND.

by steamboat, bateau and pack horses, and those who made the trip say the time can be materially shortened. Formerly the journey required several months, and great hardships in poling up the chain of lakes and an eight-mile river current, a distance of 700 miles to the Dyea Pass, over which an Indian trail led to Chilkat, at the head of tide water, from which point the remainder of the trip was easy. Every thing had to be packed on the backs of porters at immense cost. Coming over the same route in winter, when everything is frozen, was easier, but the cold was so intense that human endurance was taxed to the utmost. Then there was a still easier and comparatively comfortable trip by steamer 1,500 miles down the Yukon River, to St. Michaels, at its mouth, and thence to San Francisco, which involved an ocean voyage of 3,000 miles additional at a cost of less than \$200.

The route by the new overland trail is described as without obstacles, the ground firm and solid, no moss, no snow, with plenty of feed for the animals, with "miles on miles of a fine looking bunch grass as can be found anywhere in the states." Formerly the miners at the head of the Yukon got only a

SINGLE MAIL IN A YEAR;

Now there is a monthly service for five months of the twelve, and a winter mail every two months. Under the improved situation gold mining in the interior of Alaska is stripped of much of its hardship, and the influx of gold-seekers during the last season has trebled. There are at least 8,000 miners distributed over the expansive Yukon gold district, and half a dozen "cities" have grown up at the mining centers, of which Circle City is the chief, with a population of 1,200 to 1,500. Quite likely a reindeer service will be adopted in the course of another year, as the Government has animals in training now at its several Alaskan stations. Then the winter journey will be expeditious, and in fine weather almost a pleasure trip.

Summers in Alaska are as delightful as in Minnesota; but by the end of October the snow begins to cover the mountains, and the blanket descends and blocks the work of the quartz miners, and frost interferes with the placers, and then the works suspend, and until two years ago, all hands used to drop down the river to St. Michaels or clamber over the tough "divide" into Juneau,

AND SPEND THEIR DUST

At Dick Willoughby's, or one or another of the semi-reputable resorts of the town, in the weary effort to while away the tedious winter. Those who have been to the

camp know how it is themselves. But now there are no more dives and "Nips and Tucks" and "Damfins" in Juneau. Everything is policed and proper, and the Klootchmen of 15 years ago, who were the prey of adventurers, are now the wards of the Sisters and missionaries, and the foot that slipped on the side hill then is now stayed by plank sidewalks, of which more than four lineal miles were built in 1896. Besides, there is a veritable Archbishop with his own diocese and an assistant Bishop right there in Juneau, with a rectory and church edifice, with stained-glass windows and everything in keeping. Every churchman knows what this means. They all know that when the flock increases the superintendence enlarges, and that licentiousness and barbarism disappear when the totem of St. Hubert is held aloft; for the canonized churchmen and the Knights of St. Hubert are all in close communion together. But you should see the good Dr. Rowe on his annual visitation! His diocese embraces a semi-continental area, and a continuous circuit of 10,000 miles, by water lines which are

TRAVERSED MAINLY BY CANOES,

Is a mere episode in the career of his busy Christian life.

I remember when I first went to Alaska, in 1885, and took a venture in the first fissure prospect that was developed at Lake Mountain, near Sitka, how individualized each dusky Siwash was at the time, and how he gave imposing "pot-latches," whose cost can only be estimated, and buried ill-starred slaves under the four foundation posts of his new siab palace by way of house-warming! Now, to-day, within part of the spot where the dead were incinerated on funeral piles, the good and reverend Sheldon Jackson has no less than 14 large and well-appointed edifices, two and three stories high, included in his Presbyterian Seminary at Sitka, whose dusky pupils are builders of model dwelling houses and artificers in all kinds of handiwork. And so it goes on steadily, progressively, and rapidly.

No geographical division of the United States has improved in such ratio as Alaska. The old regime has been totally superseded and the beneficence of the new dispensation has reached to its remotest confines and innermost parts. The other day a returned lay teacher announced a lecture in one of our chief Western cities and collected a numerous audience to be informed how badly the natives of the Golden Province smelled of fish-oil, and

WHAT BARBAROUS CRUTITIES

Cropped out all along the line of the progress since the date of session; and when I

ventured to hint in the presence of her credulous hearers that she must have been chiefly employed at Kilisnoo (which is a porpoise oil factory with a plant costing \$100,000), she would fain have had us all believe that the present population of Southeastern Alaska were little better than the Eskimos of Kotzebue Sound, who live on blubber and seal oil, because other provender is hard to get—or was until the benevolent Sheldon Jackson imported reindeer from Siberia to keep the feeble spark of life aglow until times should better and every wearer of the sealskin Kamelik secure a grub stake on the coast.

And what do we see to-day in Alaska as the result of the past 12 years' work, not to hark back further? What do we discover ethically as well as economically? Why, there are no less than 40 mission stations, and as many schools, operated by a dozen different evangelical denominations, working harmoniously together in the common cause of philanthropy, covering coast and interior alike, from the Aleutian chain to the land's end in the Arctic Circle, with their dark-skinned pupils dressed in the neat and telling

GARB OF MODERN CIVILIZATION.

And the faces of every child and unsophisticated adult beaming with the consciousness of enlarged intelligence.

And development has taken place equally on all industrial lines. Three lines of well-appointed freight and passenger steamers ply regularly to trading posts and populous towns on the Upper Yukon. Several local lines of coastwise steamers connect Seattle and intermediate ports with Unalaska. Regular communication is kept up between St. Michaels in Bering Sea and San Francisco; and regular but not yet frequent mail service and communication is maintained with stations within the Arctic Circle as far north as Point Barrow, where there is a life-saving post as well as a school and mission. Even on St. Lawrence Island there are a school and mission. Far up on all the principal waterways and tributaries there are schools and missions; all the old barbarism abolished and savage traditions obsolete! And the whites who are seeking ventures in the new province keep pace with those in the states, aesthetically as well as commercially. There are summer yachting excursions to the Aleutian Islands, diurnal visitors to the Hoonah Hot Springs. Alpine clubs and mountain climbers prospect the supreme altitudes of the Fairweather group and the intricacies of the glacial fields. Summer residents pass their winters in the east and south.

THE LATEST FASHIONS PREVAIL

In all the principal coastwise towns.

Juneau, the metropolis, boasts a theater and opera house, several churches, first-class hotels, a hospital heated by steam, a fire department, telephone service, an electric light and power company, a woollen mill which manufactures suitings, steam laundries, hot and cold baths, a public reading room and library, a high school academy, a kindergarten, and a complement of doctors, dentists and attorneys. Juneau has a shipyard, an iron foundry, two newspapers well edited, millinery establishments, breweries, a dramatic club, an athletic club and gymnasium, a symphony orchestra, and a philharmonic society. She has meat markets, and seasonable vegetables home grown, plank sidewalks and macadamized wagon roads, spacious warehouses, and docks 700 feet long. In all respects it is a city up to date. And nowhere on earth can better mining machinery and appliances be found. In the days of early prospectors everything was made and done by hand, and gold mining was restricted to the summer months. Now there are gravity railroads and electric and steam tramways, compressed-air drills, snow sheds, protecting apparatus, and work is prosecuted in the drifts and tunnels the whole year round.

Alaska is in luck. With improved appliances gold is being discovered weekly, in new localities,

ALL ALONG THE COAST

Range of mountains and on the interior rivers. The output for the current year was \$5,000,000, and next year a gold production of \$12,000,000 is promised. Last year's output was \$3,000,000. Over 11,000 people were added to the population of Alaska in 1896. In the recently discovered Birch Creek District miners will not look at anything which does not pay an ounce of gold per diem. The Birch District is on disputed territory, and so rich are the mines that a special commissioner has been dispatched to Washington to urge upon Congress the imperative importance of establishing a joint commission to determine and confirm the boundary line between the province and British Columbia. There are some 250 valuable gold

mines in the doubtful belt, which will be confirmed to Canada permanently under their official survey unless the United States can prove ownership to the contrary. As soon as ever this question is settled an international wagon road will be built from the coast to the mines, and freighting no longer be a burden of hardship, inordinate expense and wear and tear. Already Chief Challey's occupation is gone. He no longer monopolizes by main strength the carrying trade over the divide from the coast to the Yukon River Valley at the rate of 1 cent per pound per mile. The Indian porter no longer bends his sturdy back to his hundred pounds of pack, but horses transport the burden over an easy grade. By this same route 35 head of beef cattle were driven from Juneau to Circle City last summer.



CHIEF KOARI OF THE TCHUK-TCHIS, OF WHOM HARRY DE WINDT, CORRESPONDENT OF THE PALL MALL GAZETTE, WAS THE UNWILLING GUEST FOR TWO MONTHS ON THE COAST OF SIBERIA.

WHALERS LEFT HIM TO DIE IN THE ICE.

*San Francisco
November 19th 1890*
ALONE WITH WILD SAVAGES.

HARRY DE WINDT'S ADVENTURE IN SIBERIA.

**He Was Deceived and Brutally
Treated by a Rascally
Chief.**

Harry de Windt, traveler and correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, is at the Palace Hotel. Mr. de Windt has traveled all over the world, afoot and in all kinds of vehicles; he has wooed adventure of all sorts and is as accustomed to danger as the ordinary globe trotter is to his pipe. The best part of his life has been spent among savages, but never in his wanderings did he encounter such adventures as befel him during his recent attempt to go from New York to Paris overland. For two months he lived in mortal terror of his life, and during most of that time death from starvation stared him in the face.

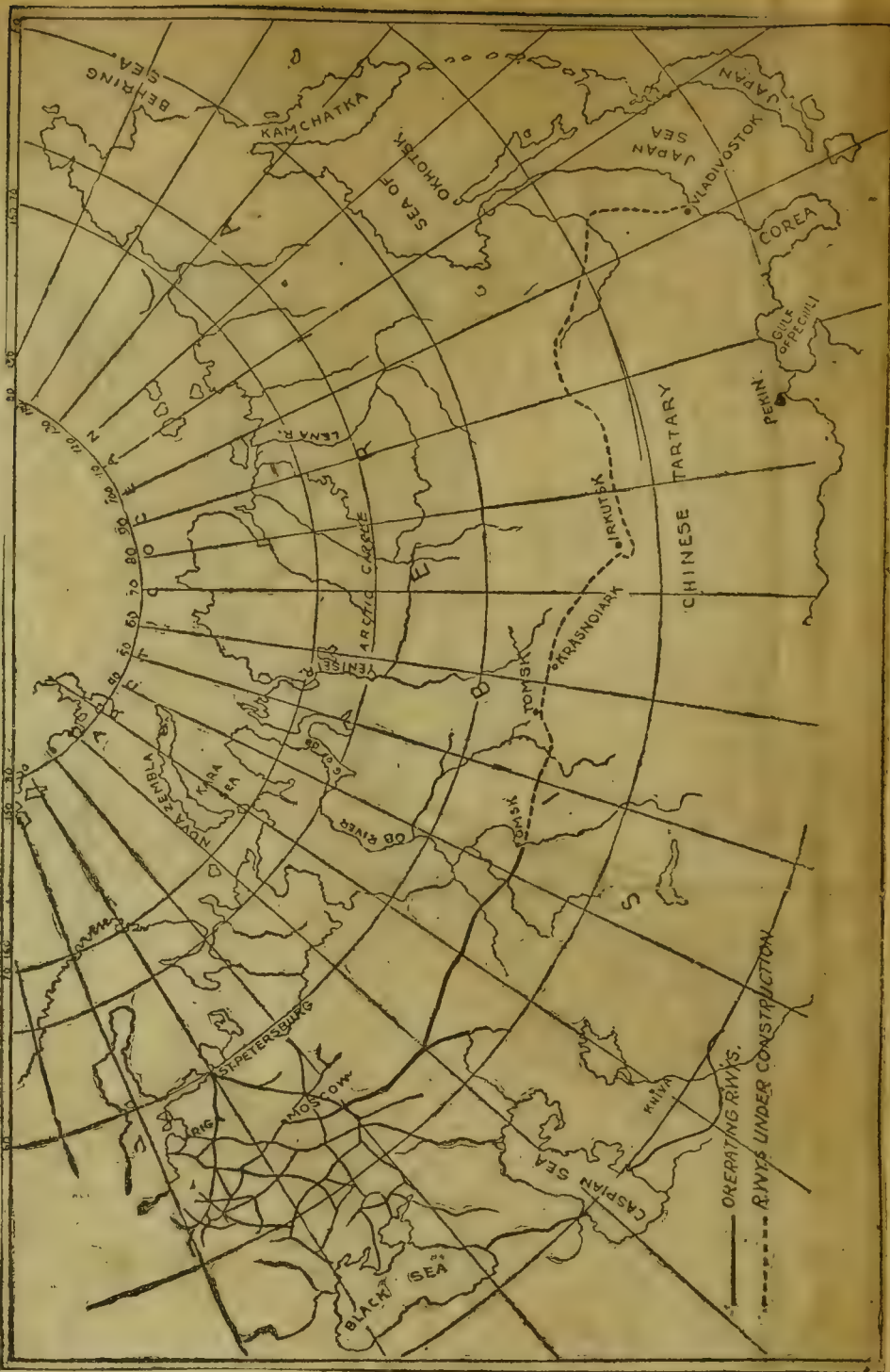
The worst feature of the entire trip was the desertion of himself and man by two American steam whalers when

it seemed to be almost death to be left behind. Three weeks later the steam whaler Belvedere, the last steamer in the Arctic, came that way, and although it was blowing a furious gale, Captain Whiteside put in for him and saved him.

Mr. de Windt's objective point on the Siberian coast was Anadirsk, from where his route lay over rough but sure roads to St. Petersburg. He boarded the revenue cutter Bear at St. Michaels, which was unable to make Anadirsk, so landed him at Oumwaidjik. From there he calculated to make Anadirsk over mountains of snow and ice. Oumwaidjik is a village of walrus huts inhabited by about 300 Tchuktchis. Mr. de Windt says the people are the most filthy he ever met. Koari is chief of the tribe by virtue of his possessions. He has more rifles, more skins and more whisky than any other native. Once a week this interesting lot of people go on a mammoth drunk.

Koari is the worst scoundrel of them all. He is a bad man, drunk or sober. Next year the Russian Government will attend to his case, and when they get through with him no man in the village will be poor enough to do him homage. When the Tchuktchis went on their weekly drunk every man armed himself with a rifle and discharged his weapon into the air, into the sea or into a walrus hut. The natives broke down the barricades of the Englishmen's huts and assaulted the inmates.

"I cannot say too much in kindness for Captain Tuttle and the officers of the Bear," said Mr. de Windt, "nor in



praise of Captain Whiteside of the Belvedere. When the other two whalers, both of which are now in this port, left me, the captains said they dared not wait, as a storm was coming on. It was then smooth as glass. When Captain Whiteside answered my signal it was blowing almost a hurricane, and the ice was fast closing in. He risked his ship to save my life and that of my companion. The natives tried to prevent our departure. They feared that they would have to answer the consequences for their brutal treatment. Koari told me while the Bear was in port that he could take me across the mountains in a month. When the Bear had gone he said eight months. This chief has thirty-six barrels of whisky hidden away, and all the Indians have been supplied with rifles by whalers. They have no civilized food or fuel, and subsist on blubber and burning deer bones. I tried to eat deer, but it was something awful. When I was rescued I was in a condition to break out with scurvy, from which the savages were dying at the rate of two or three a week. I shall lay a complaint before the Russian Government and have the rascal Koari punished as he deserves."

Off for the Arctic

SEATTLE (Wash.), June 5.—The schooner Louise J. Kennedy will sail in the morning for the Arctic with a cargo consisting of 30,000 feet of lumber, 30,000 sacks of flour and a large stock of general merchandise. The schooner will be in command of Miller W. Brice, the Arctic explorer and traveler.

TRANS-ASIATIC LINE

Progress in the Construction of the
Great Siberian Railway.

1896.
STRATEGIC AND COMMERCIAL

Railroad Between St. Petersburg
and Yenesei Nearly Completed.

ROAD IN CHINA

Written for The Evening Star.

At the time of my recent visit to Siberia (August, 1896) the Trans-Siberian railway was open to general traffic as far as the Ob river, a distance of 882 miles from Cheliabinsk, the terminus of the European railway system at the eastern base of the Urals, and 386 miles beyond the Siberian city of Omsk. The formal opening of the division between the Ob river and Krasuoyarsk, which Prince Hillkoff informs me will take place at the end of the present year, will at last establish a complete rail communication of about 3,000 miles between St. Petersburg and the greatest of the Siberian waterways—the Yenesei river. Of the three large bridges which were to be constructed along the line up to this point, the one across the Irtysh has already been built and in use for over a year, while those across the Ob itself and its eastern branches are expected to be completed by the end of 1897. The building of the great bridge across the Yenesei, the largest along the line, was formally commenced September 1 of the present year.

Over the steppe and undulating country which lies between the Urals and the Yenesei river the construction of the Trans-Siberian railway has been comparatively easy and inexpensive (I am informed about \$15,000 per mile); but the mountainous regions from Krasuoyarsk to Irkutsk, and from Lake Baikal to the Amoor river, where separate sections of the line are now in the course of construction, require much more engineering skill and pecuniary outlay. It is expected that the former section between Krasuoyarsk and Irkutsk, the east Siberian capital, will be completed by the end of 1897.

Commercial Development.

I cannot share in the general opinion that the Trans-Siberian railway was designed chiefly for strategical purposes. It is quite true that the completion of this trans-continental highway will enable Russia at very short notice to fill up the weak gaps along her sparsely settled Chinese flank, and at the same time to open up an avenue for the ready transport of troops to the Pacific littoral, thereby greatly augmenting her influence in eastern waters. Nevertheless the commercial development of Siberia, which, with every encouragement from the government, is following rapidly in the wake of this opening enterprise, seems to me to have been the paramount object in the minds of its originators.

The emperor himself, who is president of the board of directors for the Trans-Siberian railway, is taking the liveliest personal interest in the matter of Siberian immigration. This is one of the first uses to which the railway is being put, and in consequence over 400,000 immigrants were transported last year at the nominal rate of one mill per mile. The governors of the various provinces have been instructed to defer other duties in order to attend to the distribution of free land and timber, promised to the immigrants, many of whom have been obliged to return to European Russia through the inability of the officials to cope in time with the overwhelming tide of applications.

New towns are springing up all along the line, and the populations of the old ones rapidly increasing, especially in the trading quarters. Novo Nikolayevsk, which now lies at the junction of the Trans-Siberian railway and the Ob river system, one of the most advantageous commercial positions along the route, has sprung up,

like a mushroom, in the very heart of the wilderness, and today it is impossible to buy a piece of land there within one mile radius of the station house.

Facilitating Intercourse.

The teeming valleys of the southern Ob and Yenesei rivers are already being tapped to supply the untilled steppe lands of western Siberia on the one hand and the untillable mountainous districts of eastern Siberia on the other, thus giving full play to the natural laws of compensation. Not five years ago, during the bread famine in eastern Siberia, when wheat in Irkutsk was selling for \$1.50 per pound, it could be bought in Bernaul, in the Ob valley, for about eight cents. To correct such internal defects as this, as well as to develop the latent resources of the country, is, in my opinion, the chief purpose of the Trans-Siberian railway.

Like the Trans-Caspian line to Samarcand, the Trans-Siberian railway was decided upon with very little preliminary discussion or investigation. Alexander III simply wrote: "Let there be a line" and a line there is, every day more rapidly approaching to completion. There is hardly a doubt that the impulse to construct the Trans-Siberian line was largely derived from the successful completion of the Canadian Pacific railway, and its subsequent development of the British North American possessions; for in many respects Siberia is to Russia what Canada is to England—a great landed heritage, full of magnificent resources, only waiting to be developed.

The present development of Russian railway enterprise is one of the most significant features of the day, and is a direct outcome of the French rapprochement. French loans are now providing the sinews of war for a recrudescence of Russian activity in Asia, aimed, of course, at England's commercial prospects in the east. The progress of the Trans-Siberian railway, however, is the point that excites chief interest, especially as the marked attention paid to Li Hung Chang during his recent visit to St. Petersburg clearly demonstrates that the route will lie via the open country and easy gradients which Manchuria can boast.

Change of Plan.

The history of the development of the Trans-Siberian railway is in itself an admirable example of the good luck that seems never to tire of favoring Russia in all her eastern projects. When the preliminary details of this great scheme were

prepared the most sanguine Russian never dreamed that the fortunes of war, which were to cost his country nothing, would place the most influential Chinese statesman in its power, increased facilities being thus given for the opening up of the shortest possible main route between Europe and the Pacific, between St. Petersburg and Peking.

The original plan for a Trans-Siberian railway was to follow the circuitous valley of the Amoor and its Ussuri affluent to the southern-most Siberian port—Vladivostock, and with this object in view the Ussuri section as far as Khabarovka has already been constructed inward from the Pacific to meet the section building eastward from Lake Baikal; but now all this is changed. It is established as an open secret that arrangements were made through Li Hung Chang during his recent visit to St. Petersburg by which Russia is privileged to make use of the open country of Manchuria instead of the mountainous region of the Amoor. From Nerchinsk the proposed terminus of the Trans-Baikal section, at the headwaters of the Amoor river, the line will turn southeastward along the valley of the Sungari as far as the Manchurian capital, Kirin, whence it is ostensibly proposed to strike due east to Vladivostock.

For the Future.

It is generally understood, however, that when the vantage point of the Manchuria capital has been reached without exciting the apprehension or jealousy of the powers, no ice-bound terminus, such as Vladivostock would afford, will then be selected, but a suitable port on the Gulf of Pechili. I know, in fact, from personal acquaintance that Russian surveys are already being made with a view of projecting a private railway from Kirin southward to connect the Trans-Siberian through line with the only railway in China now operating northward from Tientsin. Should it subsequently prove to Russia's advantage this "purely private" enterprise could at any time be incorporated in the Trans-Siberian system. It requires no special perspicacity to surmise that this is really the ultimate intention.

At first Port Arthur was spoken of as the most likely spot to be favored as the Pechili terminus of the Trans-Siberian rail-

way, but the latest move rather points to the ultimate selection of Chifu, which, as is well known, possesses many valuable attractions, climatic and otherwise. A glance at the map will prove that to reach Chifu the railway will have to make a circuitous sweep, following in great part the route of the present Chinese railway, and taking in Peking and Tientsin on its way. It is not difficult to foresee what this will mean. Sooner or later the line will tap practically the whole of the overland trade of the Chinese empire and enormously consolidate Russian influence to the exclusion of the others on the Pacific littoral.

According to a remarkable article recently published in the inspired columns of the Novoe Vremya, the marifal Eden that is to fulfill all the strategical qualities that Russia demands is the unoccupied port of Mokpo, situated on the shores of the Yellow sea, near the mouth of the Yang-San-Kang, a river of large volume in latitude 34 degrees 47 minutes.

THOMAS G. ALLEN, Jr.

POLICING SEAL SEAS

Evening Star Dec 31, 1896

The Cruise of the Albatross in the
North Pacific.

Washington D.C.
WORK OF THE SEAL COMMISSION

First Study of the Asiatic Breeding
Grounds.

SOME NEW GEOGRAPHY

Lieutenant Commander J. F. Moser, commanding the fish commission steamer Albatross, has arrived in the city from San Francisco, where his ship now lies. He has been summoned to Washington upon official business in connection with the fur seal investigation. The Albatross has just returned to San Francisco after a cruise of 15,000 miles in the North Pacific ocean.

She sailed from Puget sound the latter part of June with the American and British commissions appointed for the scientific investigation of fur seals. Dutch Harbor in Oonalaska was reached July 3, and after coaling the voyage was continued to the Pribilof Islands in Bering sea. Bogoslof volcano, that remarkable cone which barely shows the tip of its nose above the sea, was passed en route, but was apparently inactive. This is the first time since its appearance, about one hundred years ago, that clouds of vapor and smoke have not been constantly arising from this volcano. A few years ago these clouds extended away to the leeward of the island for forty or fifty miles when the wind blew strong.

Kamchatka Seal Grounds.

The Albatross remained at the Pribilof Islands until July 20, when she returned to Dutch Harbor for coal. All the commissioners except Dr. Stejneger and the captain remained on the Seal Islands to study the life of the seal on the rookeries. After coaling at Dutch Harbor the vessel took her departure and reached the Commander Islands on the Russian side of Bering sea July 30. A stay of ten days was made at these islands, and the rookeries were thoroughly examined.

Leaving Preobrajenski, which is only a small Aleut settlement, the Albatross next went to Petropaulovski in Kamchatka. When the vessel visited Petropaulovski last summer they found that it was the military headquarters of Kamchatka and the residence of the military government. Everything is run by the military officials. The Albatross left Petropaulovski September 10 and visited the old fur seal rookeries on the Kurile Islands and then crossed the Sea of Okhotsk to Robben Island, an off-lying rock on the coast of Saghalien.

The Kuriles are a chain of islands of recent volcanic origin, very similar to the Aleutian system, and in the same manner as the latter separates Bering sea from the Pacific, so do the Kuriles separate the Sea of Okhotsk and the Pacific. There are many active volcanos among the Kuriles, and several were observed by the Albatross in action, smoke and vapor arising from

their summits in intermittent clouds. They are also for the most part barren, although the Japanese government has recently been doing a little colonizing on the more southerly of the chain, which are well wooded and capable of maintaining quite a population. The Kurile Islands once supported a large number of fur seals on several well-known rookeries, but upon the visit of the Albatross not a single fur seal was found; the poachers having killed off the Japanese herd, so that none now visit the breeding grounds.

Russian Seal Guard.

The Russian government maintains a naval guard at Robben Island, with a naval officer and a squad of men in charge, while some Aleuts from the Commander Islands are sent there each season to do the killing. They formerly obtained about a thousand skins a year. When the killing season is over and the seals begin to leave everybody is taken off the island for the winter. It is only a high rock, about half a mile long, with broad beaches surrounding it, upon which the seals haul out.

Early in September the Albatross reached Hakodate, and two weeks later anchored in the bay of Yokohama. The ship seemed to be a curiosity to the Japanese, and excited a great deal of interest among them. She was examined daily by throngs of people, among them being students from the Imperial University at Tokio, and their instructors. Application was made for the use of one of the imperial docks at Yokosuka, near Yokohama, for the purpose of cleaning and painting the ship's bottom. The request was granted at once, although several vessels had been obliged to wait three months before they could secure a dock. While the Albatross was on the blocks the Japanese thoroughly inspected and measured her, and it is considered likely that they contemplate building a vessel for deep-sea exploration. Before sailing from Yokohama Capt. Moser took out a party of scientists and naturalists from the bureau of agriculture and fisheries and the University of Tokio, to show them the actual working of the vessel in deep-sea exploration.

After remaining at Yokohama for a month the vessel commenced the homeward voyage, and reached Honolulu November 7, after a run of sixteen days. At Honolulu the main topics were politics and the prospects of a Pacific cable, until November 17, when the steamer City of Peking brought the news via Japan that McKinley was elected. Then the subject of annexation was of main interest to the people, the impression seeming to prevail generally that the prospect for annexation would brighten under the McKinley administration. The vessel reached San Francisco, after a voyage of eleven days from Honolulu, made exciting for a couple of days by fire in the coal bunkers.

Results of the Voyage.

The cruise of the Albatross on the Asiatic coast is a very important one in connection with the fur seal question. By a personal visit to the Kuriles by a portion of the commission, the history and present condition of the rookeries in that locality have for the first time been definitely ascertained, while additional information has been obtained of the Russian interest in this important question.

The vessel has also added something to the geography of that far-off country by observations at several stations for geographical position and magnetic declination, and by three lines of deep-sea soundings across the Sea of Okhotsk and one line from Bering Island to Cape Kosloff, on the Kamschatka coast. The deep-sea trawl was frequently used in obtaining specimens from the ocean depths.

The Albatross will refit on the Pacific coast during the winter, and will probably resume her work in the early spring off the southern coast.

ESKIMO TOTS

Boston Sunday Globe
They Now Live in a Happy
Dec. 31, 1896
Gloucester Home.

Parents Too Poor to Keep Them,
and Mr Bruce Took Them.

As Dancers They Astonish
Yankee Boys and Girls.

Dolls Are Too Tame for the
Alaskan Girls.

Will be Trained for Mission
Work in the Far North.

Two little Eskimo girls have been entertained in Gloucester during the past week, and, in turn, have entertained many of the good people of the city.

They came from far off Alaska, from the northern section, where snow and ice prevail almost constantly, the land of snow houses, of the seal and walrus.

They are twins, 6 years old, and traveled overland with their adopted father, Mr Miner W. Bruce, who came from Seattle in order to purchase a fishing schooner, destined for the north Pacific fisheries. Mr Bruce, who was born in Boston, is a well-known scientific and literary man, whose work on Alaska is a standard publication of its kind.

In 1892 he established the government reindeer station at Port Clarence, Alaska, at which place reindeer are brought across from Siberia by the government agents, for the purpose of propagation for a food supply.

camp. On her back, wrapped up in Eskimo fashion was one of the little twins, at that time about a year and a half old. The woman was suffering keenly from the pangs of hunger, having eaten nothing for many days. She deposited her little burden on the floor of the camp. She was given a liberal supply of food, and after satisfying herself, Mr Bruce, who had cherished a hope that he might get one or both of the children, delicately led up to the subject, thinking the time most opportune. He spoke to her in her native tongue, of which he has acquired a working knowledge.

There was no need of persuasion. The woman wanted Mr Bruce to take one of the little ones and care for her as one of his own, in order that she might not experience any more suffering. Mr Bruce promised that the little one should have the best of care, should have to eat what he had and should be educated in the best schools in the United States. Then the woman began to hesitate. The mother instinct was strong, and she had evidently resolved to reconsider the purpose of her visit, but finally, after receiving these promises, he was told that he might keep her, and the woman departed sorrowfully, with the consolation that she had done her duty under the circumstances. Four years after he also came in possession of the other twin.

The Eskimos have very strong family attachments, and the ties between parents and children are particularly strong, says Mr Bruce. One noticeable thing is that they never kiss each other, but in other ways evince their affection.

Little Zaksriner was the name of the baby. The English translation of this word is "One of Two," a very appropriate name under the circumstance, but as the little one grew apace and developed a loving disposition and the promise of being intellectually active, and Mr Bruce became more attached to her, the name reminded him that his little family was not completed, and he desired to get possession of the little twin sister she had left behind in cold Alaska. This little one's name is Artmarhoke, which means "like a little fish."

His desires were destined to be realized. Matters had not improved with the little Eskimo family, so when a year and a half ago Mr Bruce visited her, and showed what care was being taken of little Zaksriner, the parents relinquished Artmarhoke to his keeping. Poor little Artmarhoke, although she was 4 at the time, and had formed a strong attachment to her parents, went willingly and gladly. So great was the distress from want of food at his time among the Eskimos that little Artmarhoke, wrapped up in furs, was obliged to stand in the bitter cold with the rest of the family over a hole in the ice and fish. If she was lucky and caught a stray fish she had something to eat, if not, she went hungry.

So that the little children of New England, who have comfortable homes, will not think little Artmarhoke ungrateful when she left her parents to go with Mr Bruce, where she would, in company with her twin sister, receive the kindest of treatment.



ZAKSRINER AND ARTMARHOKE, THE ESKIMO CHILDREN NOW IN GLOUCESTER.

It was while there that he came in possession of one of these children, the other being acquired about 1½ years ago.

It was in a winter of unexampled severity that Mr Bruce came in possession of one of these children. Their parents lived just east of Bering straits in lat 65° 20' N., where Mr Bruce's camp was located.

One day after an unusually protracted stretch of severe weather the mother of the children came into Mr Bruce's

Before leaving the Eskimo village Mr Bruce was careful to secure a legal and unconditional release of the children, the parents making their mark for signatures to the documents to that effect.

Since that time they have accompanied Mr Bruce wherever he has gone, living the greater part of the time in Seattle. But so strongly has Mr Bruce become attached to them that he takes them wherever he goes, whether it be a trip across the continent or elsewhere. They take care of themselves, wash and dress.

and while Mr Bruce is away from the hotel or house amuse themselves until his return.

While they have been in Gloucester they have been often seen on the main street, admiring the pretty things in the shop windows. They are especially fond of birds and animals.

Last Sunday Mr Bruce took them for a walk in the direction of the wharves. On the way they came across a group of English sparrows in the street, and immediately ran to catch them. When very near the birds would fly and alight a short distance beyond, to the astonishment of the children. The birds led the children a pretty chase. Finally a gentleman, who with many others witnessed the episode, told them if they put salt on the birds' tails they could easily take them. Since that time their requests for salt from Mr Bruce have been uninterrupted. They called the sparrows "ting-me-ack."

The Globe man recently visited them at the hotel at which they were staying, and found the call very enjoyable. The little girls are now six years old. In stature they are about the size of all children of their age, and quite plump. They have a large oval-shaped face, with big brown eyes set far apart, and have straight jet-black hair. They are exceptionally intelligent, of sunny disposition, unusually quick to learn, and give no trouble to Mr Bruce, to whom they are devotedly attached, which attachment he reciprocates. He says they never quarrel among themselves over the possession of toys or other matters, as some children, nor do they give any trouble to the hotel people, but on the contrary, become prime favorites with all with whom they come in contact. Neither does the transition in their mode of life or the change of climate affect their health or disposition. They thrive in any place.

They are very active, and when asked a question their faces light up with pleasure. Although they talk some English, they are not encouraged in this practice overmuch. Mr Bruce, for reasons which will appear later, wants them to retain a knowledge of their mother tongue, which he is apprehensive they may forget in their early years. Hence he addresses them almost wholly in Eskimo.

The Globe man interviewed them, and they submitted to the interview very patiently.

"Do you like to live in Gloucester better than Seattle?" was the first question.

"Ah, ah" (yes, yes), accompanied by vigorous shaking of the head in the affirmative, was the answer. Evidently they like Gloucester. But it is possible, as will be seen, that they may go on the stage and practicing on this very question, the answer being the same for every town.

"Have you anything to say to the little girls of New England in The Globe?" They didn't understand this until Mr Bruce succeeded in making it plain in Eskimo.

Finally one thought awhile and then said:

"How do you do?"

"Wouldn't you like to go back and live in Alaska?" was asked.

"Nowme, nowme!" (no no) came very emphatically.

"You would rather stay with Mr Bruce then?"

"Ah, ah!" quickly came the response, with beaming smiles toward Mr Bruce, who, by the way, they always address as Mr Bruce.

In response to further inquiries they said they had a little sister named Kar-loo-tuk, who they would like to go and see. "Little Kar-loo-tuk so high," said Artmarhoke, placing both hands on the level of her waist.

Mr Bruce produced the line and hooks which little Artmarhoke used in fishing. It was a very interesting thing, even to a person somewhat familiar with different kinds of fishing tackle. The line consisted of flexible whalebone, stripped very thin, and about a quarter of an inch wide. It was on a reel about a foot long. Attached was a spreader of bone with leaders of whalebone, to which were bent three hooks. These hooks are curiosities. They consist of a round piece of bone after the fashion of a spool, and in the bottom side are inserted seal teeth, each hook having three. These are quite sharp and the whole outfit is ingeniously and neatly made. The top of the spool is dyed a reddish color and this attracts the fish, no bait being used.

The children also executed an Alaskan dance, which has many points of similarity to those of Spain and the east. These little children did with astonishing ease and grace. Mr Bruce says all the Alaskan Eskimos are very easy dancers and good wrestlers.

The Alaskan dance which the children exemplified is mainly a body dance. The legs are kept close together, and there is no movement below the knees. The arms are kept in motion precisely in the same manner as in a Spanish dance.

They have acquired other modes of dancing. They have been taken to a theater on several occasions, and have

seen skirt dances, and have proved apt pupils, and can give a fine imitation of this well known diversion.

They are supple as little eels and almost agile as a cat. Both can kick a foot above her head without springing or moving from the foot on the ground.

Holding a tambourine with a handle as high above their heads as they can either without a move forward will kick the tambourine with rapidity with both legs, one after the other, in rapid succession. Holding the tambourine as high and as far back of their heads as possible they will beat a lively tattoo with the ends of their toes on the sheepskin. High kickers will appreciate the difficulty of this feat. They do what professionals call the "split" with ease, and rather astonished their visitor by doing it together, side by side.

After this they sang a little Alaskan song, or rather a chant, since the words or sounds had no significance. One sat on the floor, cross legged, and beating a tambourine, chanted the song, to which the other danced in the native style, the motion of the body increasing in rapidity, the dance concluding with a funny wriggle of the body and a rapid shaking of the head. Then they changed about, the other singing and the first musician furnishing the dancing.

The chant was not especially musical, the Alaskan scale comprehending five tones only, the words constantly repeated being "Te e la hi e yi e ha."

While Mr Bruce was absent for a few days in New York he left them in charge of a private family. Dolls with flaxen hair and other toys dear to little girls were brought out for their amusement, but they derived the most pleasure from playing Indian with an old shawl than in any other way. They also got much pleasure from playing the piano.

Zakrsiner, at the request of Mr Bruce, recited the following verses in a very creditable fashion, and with some elocutionary effect. The words were written by Mr Bruce:

Sister and I are far from home,
O, so far away!
And it is so cold where mama is;
Its winter night and day.

And hungry, too, she surely is;
We used to be so, too;
And cold we used to always be
Where'er the north wind blew.

But now we're warm,
Have lots to eat,
And happy all the day,
And only sad where'er we think
Of mama far away.

But mama said for us to go,
To be good girls and say
That some time we'd return to her
Bleak home so far away.

They are very fond of bright colors and love to deck themselves with finery of all descriptions. They are ingenious in manufacturing from paper various articles. When The Globe man first came to visit them they had manufactured some very good imitations of hats with the spike trimmings used by milliners.

Tuesday, attired in their native costumes of fur, they visited the Sawyer school, where they created quite a sensation and were most cordially received by teachers and children.

Mr Bruce has no family of his own, but has no intention of keeping the Eskimos from their home. He intends to educate them thoroughly and then send them back to their people as missionaries or teachers.

The Eskimo tongue has never been reduced to writing. It is a part of Mr Bruce's plan to so educate them in order that they may do this. This is the reason that he converses with them exclusively in their language, as far as he may talk it, and does not want them to lose its knowledge. For this reason he will take them to Alaska to stay a year in the near future.

It has always been a disputed question among scientists whether the Eskimo is a product of America driven northward by stronger tribes of Indians, or whether they came from Japan, as some contend. A knowledge of the word roots of their language will settle this, Mr Bruce thinks. Certainly they bear a marked resemblance to the Japanese in their clear, oval, olive-skinned faces, brown eyes and jet hair, while they are mentally alert like the Yankees of the east. Mr Bruce says that Eskimos as a rule are bright and intelligent people.

"Ar-le-an-er-meek" the children chimed as The Globe man took his departure. That is Eskimo for goodbye.

FOOD-AIDED EDUCATION.

To drive children into school in order to fill their heads when they have nothing in their stomachs is like pouring water into a sieve; unless you stay the vacuum in the stomach the knowledge will not remain in the head. There is nothing on which there is more universal agreement in Europe than that starving children cannot learn, and that immediate improvement follows in any school upon the institution of free breakfast or free dinners. But it is only in the last half-dozen years that the necessity of feeding the children who are driven to school by the terrors of the law has received practical recognition in England. Experience in British towns now proves that you can breakfast your starving scholar, giving him a substantial hunk of bread and a cup of warm milk, for something under three farthings. You can give him a substantial and filling meal at midday at something under a penny. You can breakfast and dine him for three halfpence, or, say, ninepence a week, six days of the week, with the result that you not only prevent him from wasting away, or growing up into a more or less dilapidated and worthless member of the community, but you immediately increase his capacity to learn. Last winter 15,000 breakfasts were provided for the starving scholars in the poorer districts of Portsmouth, at a cost of less than \$250. The cost of a single London City dinner, one of those banquets in which the city companies muddle away so large a portion of their income, would cost at a moderate computation, say, \$25,000. A couple of hundred overfed men—every one of whom would have been probably better able to do his work in life if, instead of going to a city dinner, he confined himself for that time to a frugal chop and a cup of tea—waste upon this and other occasions money that would provide a million free breakfasts for the children whom the Education Act drives into the public schools. There are hundreds of thousands of English children who tramp wearily to school without having breakfasted, and with no prospect of a dinner, except a casual crust and perhaps a bit of cheese. School Fund Societies in Paris were established on a voluntary basis as far back as 1867, although the Municipal Council was permitted, subject to the approval of the Prefect, to establish such a *Caisse des Ecoles* to encourage and facilitate attendance by rewards to persevering pupils and help to the poor ones. These School Fund Societies did good work, though in the customary haphazard way of voluntary associations, down to 1880. In that year the Paris Municipal Council laid down the principle that meals were to be quite free to all scholars who were known to be poor, and to insure its execution they voted a sum of 475,000 francs. Two years later the new Educational Law provided for the compulsory establishment of a School Fund Society in every "arrondissement" or ward. These School Fund Societies are admirable institutions whose introduction into the English-speaking world is one of the definite objects that must henceforth be sought.—*Review of Reviews for July.*



KODIAK ORPHANAGE.

"GOD broke our years to hours and days that, hour by hour,
Just going on a little way, we might be able,
All along, to keep quite strong.
Should all the weight of life be laid across our shoulders,
And the future, rife with woe and struggle, meet us,
Face to face at just one place,
We could not go, our feet would stop, and so God lays
A little on us every day, and never, I believe, in all the way,
Will burdens bear so deep, or pathways lie so threatening and so steep,
But we can go, if by God's power, we only bear the burdens of the hour."

A Fact for Each Day.

1. Alaska was purchased from the Russians in 1867 for \$7,200,000.
2. Its seal fisheries, alone, have paid to our government \$14,000,000.
3. It is a country of mighty rivers, lofty mountains, immense glaciers, and volcanoes.
4. The climate varies from arctic cold to a temperate climate.
5. Its people are divided into Indians, Innuits and Aleuts.
6. They have no written language, no common traditions.
7. They are very superstitious and their religion is sorcery.
8. For 17 years after its transfer it had no government or law.
9. In 1884 it was divided into seven civil districts.
10. It has a Governor, and its code of laws are those of Oregon.
11. Its exports in 1890 amounted to ten million dollars.
12. The Kodiak Islands are the agricultural and commercial centre of Alaska.
13. The Russians established schools and the Greek religion in Alaska.
14. Dr. Sheldon Jackson is the American pioneer of Alaskan missions and schools.
15. There are now thirty government schools in Alaska.
16. He has also introduced the Siberian reindeer as a source of wealth for the Alaskan.
17. The reindeer station is at Port

Clarence, forty miles from Bering Strait.

18. The herd now numbers eight hundred.
19. Alaska has twenty-two Protestant Mission Stations. The Presbyterians have eight, Swedish, four, Moravian, four, Episcopal, three, Baptist, Methodist and Congregational, one each.
20. The Roman Catholics have six stations. The Russian Greeks, one cathedral and missions scattered through Southeastern and Central Alaska.
21. The Baptist Mission and Orphanage are located at Wood Island in Kodiak District.
22. There are twenty-five children in the Home.
23. Fifty dollars a year will support a child in the Home.
24. The expense of the Mission is four thousand dollars annually.
25. The 1st Baptist church was organized July 26, 1896.
26. Work on the Baptist chapel commenced September 26.
27. The first missionaries were Mr. W. E. Roscoe and wife.
28. At present Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Coe, Miss Goodchild and Miss Snow are on the field.
29. The Mission is two thousand miles directly north of San Francisco.
30. They have a mail only from March until October.
31. Help us *generously, faithfully and promptly* to support this mission.

WOMAN'S AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY,
510 TREMONT TEMPLE,

1897.

SUFFERING IN ALASKA.

DWELLERS IN OUR NEW PROVINCE UNDERGO HARDSHIPS.

EPIDEMICS WHICH MAKE THE SITUATION MUCH WORSE.

Terrible Scenes of Death Amid Destitution, as Told by an Eyewitness—Living on Sealskin and Scraps of Sole Leather—Men in a Wreck Turned Cannibals and Ate Up Two Companions.

"On the trip to Alaska, from which I have just returned, I had an opportunity to make a personal note of some of the hardships and terrors to which the natives of our arctic province and the whalers in far northern seas are exposed," said Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

"During the early part of this summer five whaling vessels were lost in Alaskan waters. Three of the disasters were not accompanied by loss of life, but the fourth catastrophe resulted in the drowning of more than a score of sailor men. The survivors escaped in boats and floated about from island to island of the Aleutian chain for a month, much of the time having nothing to eat but seaweeds, which, even with the best cookery, do not afford the most luxurious fare. The men in one boat were in such distress before they were rescued that they turned cannibals and ate up two of their number who had died.

"At Point Barrow, which is the most northern point of Alaska, there are two whaling stations on shore. The men occupying these stations try to capture some of the whales that pass by in the spring. Last June three whaling boats belonging to one of the stations were driven out to sea in a gale. Two of them succeeded in regaining the shore, but the third was crushed in the ice. On board of the crushed boat were two men, a woman and a boy. They took refuge upon a large fragment of an ice-field, which was driven seaward. After a while the fragment was broken up, and they sought safety on other pieces of ice. Finally, after being out upon the ice for 61 days, they got back to land, 100 miles south of the place whence they had started. During a part of the involuntary voyage they had no water, and for eight days they were without food. At Point Hope a young Eskimo, while out hunting for seals, was swept to sea on an ice-cake. Luckily for him, after a few days the wind changed and brought him back to shore. While floating about he lived on the flesh of three polar bears which he shot.

"During July and August of last year Point Hope was visited by a frightful epidemic of bronchitis. Going through the native village one afternoon, Dr. Briggs the missionary, found an old man out in the rain, dying. His family had put him out of the house so that he might not die indoors. Close by on the ground was a dead woman, with a piece of tent-cloth thrown over her. Hearing a moan from under an adjoining cloth, he lifted it, and found a sick child clinging to its dead mother. On a piece of ground a few feet square were five corpses. Three-fourths of the adult population were sick, and one out of every six died. There were not enough well people in the village to bury the dead, and the corpses were left outside of the houses to be eaten by dogs. Human bones were scattered through the village when I left there, some of them whitening in the stagnant pools from which the people procure their drinking water.

"A white man living in the village with a native wife told me that during the epidemic he was disturbed on several nights by a noise near his house. Thinking that it was a dog prowling around for something to eat, he got up, and arming himself with a club, went out to investigate. Instead of a dog he found a little boy 4 years old picking up scraps of shoe leather and sealskin to eat. On seeing the man the child fled home. He was followed, and it was discovered that he and his little brother were the only occupants of the family hut. In the same room with them lay the dead bodies of their father, mother and paternal and maternal grandfathers. The man took the boys to his own house."

TWINS FROM THE YUKON.

The Remarkable Journey of Miners Day's Motherless Infants.

From the San Francisco Call.

Born within the borders of a land owned by the United States, and yet further away from the centre of their own country civilization than any other child or children, is the distinction which will follow Joseph and Bernard Day through life. They are two-year-old twins and arrived in Seattle on the steamer Willapa direct from Alaska, and the place of their birth is not the only thing remarkable thus far in their lives. For, with the aid of their father, they made, in order to reach Juneau and make connections with the Willapa, a trip of many days, coming from the Yukon mining district and crossing the grand but dangerous summit by the Chilkat pass. Others many years their senior have attempted to make that same trip and were never heard of again, but the babes are alive and well, and, while they cannot talk, they hope to some day be able to discuss the trip as it comes to them from the lips of their father, U. Day.

The story of their birth, of their remarkable trip, and other facts connected with them is one that does not find its way into print very often. U. Day is a miner. He is a big, fine-looking man, and for years before he decided to go to Alaska he worked in the silver mines of the East. He was experienced in his business, and when he made a trip to Alaska four years ago and took a look at the country he made up his mind that he would come back to the United States and get his wife, a bride of a few months, and return to the land of gold. He came back, and his wife, who was at that time living with some well-to-do relatives in a suburb of Minneapolis, Minn., consented to return with him to Alaska. She was not very strong, but had plenty of nerve, and in the spring, with the aid of her husband, she reached the Yukon mining district in safety.

Her coming was a great event among the miners. But one or two women had ever been among them, and those had held aloof from the common miners. Mrs. Day took an interest in them and endeavored to bring happiness to their lives.

Just two years ago she gave birth to twin boys. They were big and healthy, and had eyes that were black as coal and cheeks as red as apples. The exact date of their birth was Oct. 13, 1894, and the place Sixty Mile Creek. Never did the coming of any one, not even of the hardy men who carry the mail, create such a furor in the Yukon district. Miners who came down recently say that for three months after the birth of the twins Mr. and Mrs. Day received presents from miners far away who heard of the new arrivals. They were the first children ever born in the Yukon district, and they were petted and caressed and humored as though they were the children of some great king.

On June 3 this year Mrs. Day, who had not been well since the birth of the children, died, and there was general mourning in the camp.

Everybody wondered what would become of the twins. Day told his friends that in the fall he would take them to the United States and place them with their mother's relatives at Minneapolis. The miners laughed at him, and said that it would be impossible for him to make the trip until the babies were old enough to walk.

Two months ago Day decided to leave the Yukon with his little ones. The miners generally were of the opinion that it would mean death for the children and probably for the father if he undertook the trip. Day was determined. He said that to keep the children at Sixty Mile would mean a life of ignorance and suffering. So early in July Day started for Juneau with the prizes of the Yukon. Before his departure old and hardened miners shed tears and prayed for the safety of the children. Day said that if they died he would die with them.

They were dressed in clothes of heavy woollen cloth, and, strange as it may seem, made the trip the greater part of the way strapped on the shoulders of their father. He carried them similarly to the way Indian women pack their papooses about. They were a great burden, when the length of the trip is taken into consideration and the further fact that Day had a pack of provisions and blankets to carry with him. Day says that at times the weather was very cold, and when his babies would not even cry he would think that probably they were benumbed by the cold. Then he would take a peep at them and they would either be laughing or sleeping. Once he says they amused themselves all day long playing with his long hair.

When night came on and he was ready to rest Day would remove the children from his back and they would sleep in his arms.

"Not once did they ever so much as cry," says Day.

The trip across the summit of the Chilkat pass was the most severe of all, but the little ones stood it all right, though Day says they must have suffered some, because he did himself. Several times in crossing the Summit, Day, weak with the long trip and the heavy burden, slipped, and but for the precious ones on his back, he says, he believes he would have given up, sunk down and perished. Their cooing, he says, aroused him and he would struggle on.

Juneau was finally reached and safety; there the babes were weighed and it was found that they had grown fat during their remarkable journey. They remained there a little while, and when the Willapa arrived took passage on it for the sound.

Facts About Alaska.

Alaskan "dust" is as big as wheat. For frozen fingers use cold water. Lima beans are good portable food. The natives eat much decayed fish. Whole forests break into the sea. An expert placer miner can pan dry. Nowhere are mosquitoes so numerous. All streams show true gold fissures. There are two kinds of poisonous flies. Alaska extends 1,500 miles west of Hawaii.

Reindeer will be the future locomotives. Snow glasses should not be forgotten. Take a 30-30 rifle with telescope sights. Avalanches in the interior are unknown. Some streams are bridged by glaciers. The Eskimo is virtuous, the Chilkat is not.

You can bathe only the feet and the face. Talk on the ice pack is heard half a mile. Meals on the boat up the river cost \$1 each.

Yukon basin gold is estimated at \$5,000,000,000.

In summer all land not mountain is swamp.

Snowshoes are not needed in the mine country.

A tent is said to be as good as a house, and is cheaper.

Don't eat snow or ice. Melt them. Else quinsy.

Underfoot is ice cake, overhead twenty-two hours' sun.

Trading companies will not carry goods for competitors.

Sweat under blankets in summer or get rheumatism.

Elk, caribou and grouse are common and easily killed.

All distances are gigantic. It is 2,000 miles from Sitka to Klondike.

Population (census of 1890), 30,329, of whom but 4,416 were whites, 8,400 Eskimos, and 13,735 Indians.

Estimated present population, 40,000.

Principal cities, Sitka (the capital), Juneau, Wrangell, Circle City.

Principal mountains, Mount Logan, altitude, 19,500 feet; Mount St. Elias, 18,100; Mount Wrangell, 17,500 feet.

Governor of the territory, James D. Brady, residence at Sitka.

Principal occupations of the people, hunting and fishing.

Estimated product of gold to date, \$30,000,000.

Product of gold in 1896, \$4,670,000.

Klondike in English is Deer river. The river is so designated on the maps.

Klondike gold fields are partly in American and partly in British territory, and the product is disposed of in the United States.

Scene of the present excitement is along the upper Yukon and its tributaries.

Climate in winter severe in the extreme, winter beginning in September.

During June and July continuous daylight; during December and January continuous night.

It has the largest river in the world.

The Yukon is twenty miles wide 700 miles from its mouth.

With its tributaries it is navigable 2,500 miles.

Alaska is two and one-half times as large as Texas.

It is eight times as large as all of New England.

It is as large as the South, excluding Texas.

There are no snakes in Alaska.

Take a chessboard and men.

The medicine chest should hold pills, pills, pills.

A temperature of 75 degrees below zero has been recorded.

When it gets lower than 50 there is no wind.

Snowfall in the interior is very light—six inches or so.

The heaviest rain and snow are on the southeast coast.

No land contains finer spruce timber.

It makes San Francisco east of our center.

It has the highest mountains in North America.

It has the only forest-covered glacier in the world.

The Treadwell is one of its greatest gold mines.

It has the best yellow cedar in the world.

It has the greatest seal fisheries.

No thief gets a fairer trial anywhere, nor any prompter execution.

All wood in the Aleutian islands grows on glaciers in Alaska.

Some wood is beautifully polished by glacial action.

Owing to dryness there is not much suffering from cold feet.

TO ROUND CAPE HORN

Seattle Men Buy a Fast Gloucester Schooner.

WILL VOYAGE TO THE ARCTIC

The Louise J. Kenney of Gloucester, Mass., Bought by Seattle Hardware Company People—Capt. Saddler Will Bring Her Around.

Miner W. Bruce and Capt. Saddler, who went East a short time ago to secure a vessel, have been successful, and now the Seattle Hardware Company of this city is the owner of the fast schooner Louise J. Kenney, of Gloucester, Mass. The news of the consummation of the deal was made known here through a telegram to the hardware company. The sale was really negotiated through a Gloucester man, father of B. H. Colby, the sail maker, who is himself familiar with the Gloucester fleet. It was through Mr. B. H. Colby that the local firm learned all about the schooner.

The Louise J. Kenney is to load hardware at once at Gloucester and New York city for Seattle and will be brought around the Horn with Capt. Saddler as skipper. Mr. Bruce will return overland and next season will go north in the new vessel. Capt. Saddler will hire an efficient mate and second mate and when ready for sea will ship a crew on the Atlantic side. It is said that he has brought around the Horn not less than a score of vessels. He is an old time Gloucester skipper, though he has made this city his home for a number of years. He once was skipper aboard the Moonlight when she engaged in the cod fishing business in the North Pacific.

The blue book gives the Louise J. Kenney 163.20 gross tonnage, 155.04 net tonnage, length 96.8 feet, beam 22.4 feet, and 11.2 feet depth of hold. Her official number is 140,984, and signal letters K. G. F. J. She was built at Essex, Mass., in 1889, with home port as Gloucester, and cost \$14,000. The cost price was shortened a little when she changed hands recently. She has been engaged in the fishing-trade out of Gloucester since she was built. B. H. Colby knows the vessel well and he is unstinted in his praise of her as a staunch, fast sailing craft. The new schooner will reach Seattle probably as early as April 1st, possibly not before May 1st, but Capt. Saddler has orders to crowd on sail and push her along all he can. She will be sent north out of this port soon after her arrival here and will take the place filled this year by the schooner Ella Johnson and last year by the schooner Jessie, running to Fort Hope and to Siberia. Mr. Bruce and the new owners of the Kenney doubtless have in mind the transportation of reindeer across from Siberia to Alaska, a task that was not consummated the past season owing to the ice.

New Government for Alaska.

The subcommittee on Alaska of the Senate committee on territories held a session Saturday. This subcommittee consists of Senators Thurston, Carter and White. They practically decided to recommend that the territory be given three judges instead of one, as at present, and that the judges be authorized to appoint United States commissioners, this power now being vested in the President. They discussed the advisability of allowing the territory a delegate in Congress, and, while they did not decide to recommend this course, they considered it with more favor than heretofore. There is great pressure for this concession. The principal objection urged against it is the difficulty of getting convenient polling places.

ARGO OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The Steam Schooner Leo Sails Today
with a Precious Freight
for Alaska.

In 1864 and 1866 there were two parties of school teachers brought to Puget Sound from New England. These were remarkable historical events and have not been repeated since. Today, however, just twenty years later, there goes from Puget Sound to a portion of the Nation as far removed as was that former field of missionary education, a cargo of noble souls bent on the same errand—that of diffusing knowledge and extending the Christian civilization. They go equipped to toil among the natives of the Aleutian Islands, our westernmost possessions, and in doing so they cut loose from the rest of civilization until the return of the summer months, when they can expect to receive their annual mail and probably some visits from whalers and traders. To embark on such a mission requires bravery. The workers have been found, they have procured provisions to sustain them for a year and are now embarking with their furniture and food on the little vessel that will leave this evening.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, who is superintending this work, was a Presbyterian missionary and established a mission at Fort Wrangell in 1877. After that he established schools and missions at Sitka, Haines (named in honor of Mrs. Haines, of New York, President of the Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society), Hoonah, Jackson and Juneau. These missions are still flourishing and the good accomplished is apparent to all who see the improved condition of the families thus reached. In the spring of 1885 Mr. Jackson resigned his position as missionary to accept the Government appointment of United States General Agent of Education for Alaska. During the year of 1885 6 Government schools were sustained at Sitka, Juneau, Haines, Hoonah, Killisnoo, Fort Wrangell, Jackson and Unalaska, and with these contemplated additions there will be in all sixteen schools in Alaska.

The Interior Department of the United States comprises among others the Bureau of Industrial Schools and the Bureau of Education. The first of these Bureaus received from Congress, at its last session, an appropriation of \$20,000 for industrial schools in Alaska. This sum is expended under contracts with the Mission Boards of the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic Churches. The Bureau of Education received but \$15,000 for Alaska work, though \$50,000 was asked. It was the intention of those having this work in charge to build for each teacher a school and a residence, but this small appropriation will only pay the salaries, making it necessary for the teachers to supply their own homes.

The Government will employ no man for this work who is not accompanied by his wife. One of the teachers who goes from here, Mr. John H. Carr, was married this week, and the couple will leave today for their new field of work at Unga.

The rest of the party consists of Professor W. E. Roscoe, wife and child, of California, to be stationed at Kadiak; Professor W. L. Carrie, wife and child, of Texas, to be stationed at Klawak; Rev. J. A. Wirth and wife, of this city, to be stationed at Karluk; T. W. Spencer, wife and two children, of Port Townsend, to be stationed at Unalaska. Mr. Spencer's family will be accompanied for the first year by Rev. Isaac Dillon, of this city. Of course, Dr. Jackson accompanies the party to see that they are all located properly. Two young lady newspaper correspondents will take advantage of the occasion to visit the Aleutian Islands and other parts of Alaska. These young ladies are Miss Kate A. Foote, Washington correspondent of the New York Independent, and on this occasion a correspondent for the Philadelphia Press and a Boston daily, and Miss Alice O. Fletcher, of the Peabody Museum of Natural History of Cambridge, Mass., who acts as a correspondent of the New Orleans Times-Democrat. They are visiting Victoria at present and will meet the Leo at Port Townsend. Dr. Jackson and the correspondents will return some time in November.

WHY BIRDS GO TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

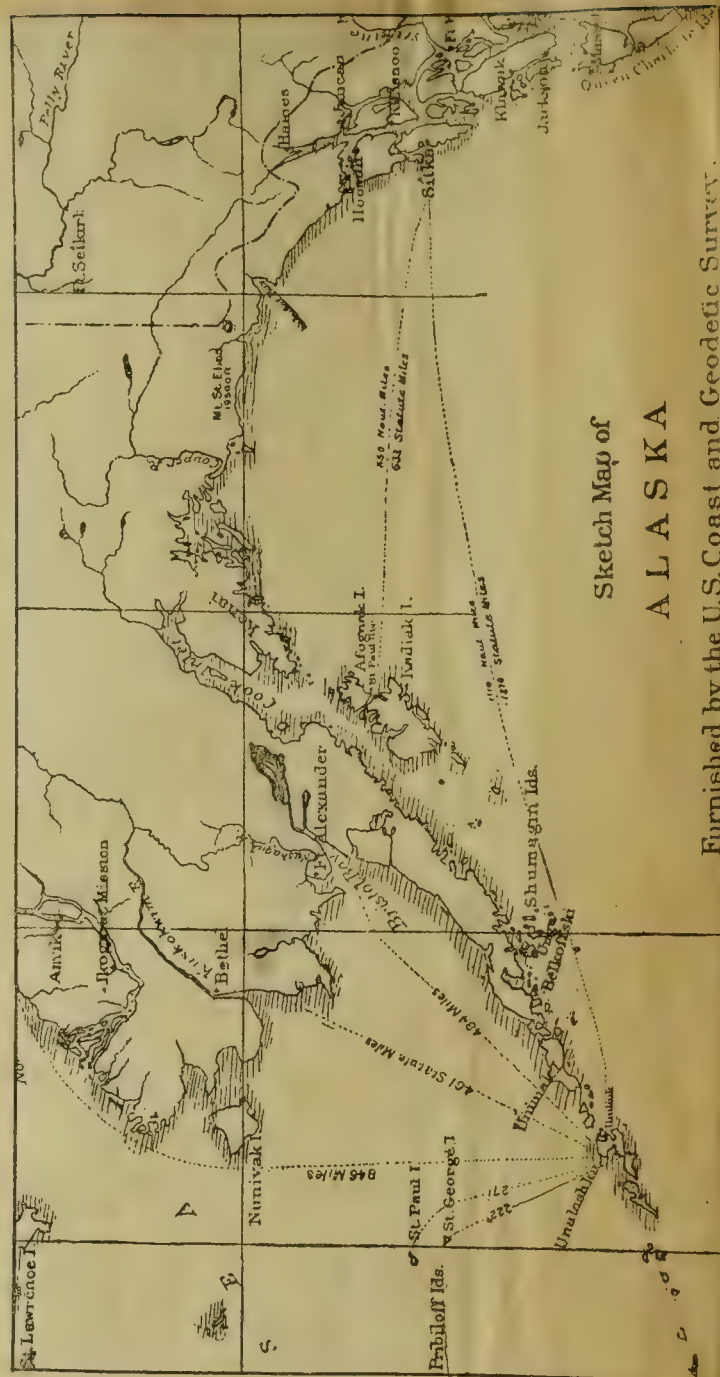
THE number of birds that go to the Arctic regions to breed is "vast beyond conception." They go, not by thousands, but by millions, to rear their young on the tundra. The cause which attracts them is because nowhere in the world does nature provide, at the same time and in the same place, "such a lavish prodigality of food." That the barren swamp of the tundra should yield a food supply so great as to tempt birds to make journeys of thousands of miles, to rear their young in a land of plenty, only to be found beyond the Arctic Circle, seems incredible. The vegetation largely consists of cranberry, cloud-berry, and crowberry bushes. Forced by the perpetual sunshine of the Arctic summer, these bear enormous crops of fruit. But the crop is not ripe until the middle and end of the Arctic summer, and if the fruit-eating birds had to wait until it was ripe, they would starve, for they arrive on the very day of the melting of the snow. But each year the snow descends on this immense crop of ripe food before the birds have time to gather it. It is then preserved beneath the snow, perfectly fresh and pure, and the melting of the snow discloses the bushes, with the unconsumed last year's crop hanging on them, or lying, ready to be eaten, on the ground. The frozen meal stretches across the breadth of Asia. It never decays, and is accessible the moment the snow melts. Ages have taught the birds that they have only to fly to the Arctic Circle to find such a store of "crystallized foods" as will last them till the bushes are once more forced into bearing by the perpetual sunlight.—*Outlook.*

CONDITIONS AT DAWSON.

Mr. J. S. Webb Says That Stories of Distress Are Exaggerated.

Mr. J. S. Webb of this city, attorney for the Alaska Commercial Company, who has recently returned from a visit to the Klondike region, has written a letter to the Secretary of War, saying generally that the situation in that country is not so bad as had been represented to the War Department by persons in the northwest. "From all accounts thus far received," he says, "and my own observations, there have never been at Dawson at one time more than 4,000 people. A very important consideration in this connection is the number of persons who have come out and have been sent down the river to other points where there are supplies. These can be safely estimated at 1,000, leaving an approximate population at Dawson and in its vicinity of 3,000 persons, a large number of whom had supplies for the year already set aside for them in warehouses of the companies when I was there. It is not my purpose in this letter to claim that there is a surplus of provisions, neither do I concede that there exists such a shortage as threatens starvation."

Rev. I. Dillon, spoken of elsewhere as going to Alaska as a teacher, was a pioneer teacher in Oregon. The writer was a pupil of his in the old "Institute" in Salem thirty-three years ago, when anyone was in point of time weeks farther away from New York City than Alaska is today. In those days it took from three to four months to receive a reply to a letter sent to friends in the "States." Mr. Dillon has devoted his life to pioneer work, and now in his declining years again follows the setting sun to the confines of our national possessions, as this country was in the days before Seward secured the seals of Sitka from the Czar.



BOOK NOTES.

Alaska; Its Neglected Past; Its Brilliant Future, by Bushrod Washington James, is a handbook of description, narrative, illustration, exploration, explanation and exposition as to Alaska; a guide book, a history and general summary for the new province. There is some repetition and the sequence of chapters is almost accidental; but the writer's enthusiasm and manifest effort to interest and instruct commends him as a cicerone and compels attention. Just now the public mind is ready to hear from the great "Northwest," and whatever touches the welfare of our Arctic territory is incredibly interesting to those whose fate or friends are thrown into its reluctant embraces. Mr. James is a poet by preference, but he has harnessed himself to prose and statistics, to maps, bibliography and statistics with such honest good will that he merits our thanks. The fortunes of Alaska will form the next chapter of our history and will no doubt fulfil the prophecies of Sumner and Seward at the time of its purchase from Russia. Railways, telegraphs, steamship lines, follow the gold crusaders; the "Eldorado" is now under the polar stars; but its wealth is tropical and the pains of its conquest, let us hope, may be short. (The Sunshine Publishing Company. \$1.50.)

THE ESKIMO BULLETIN.

THE ONLY YEARLY IN THE WORLD.

VOL. III. CAPE PRINCE OF WALES, ALASKA, JULY, 1897.

BRYAN ELECTED.

Special Dog-sled Dispatch.
GOLOVIN BAY, Mar. 25.—Bryan is President, and U. S. is at war with Spain. This news comes from the Yukon.

LAPPS TO COLONIZE ALASKA.

NORTON SOUND WILL BE SETTLED FIRST.

Twenty Pack-deer Gone to the Yukon Gold-fields.

Looking forward to the establishment, in the near future, of a Lapp colony, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, last Sept., instructed Supt. Kjellmann, of the U. S. Teller Reindeer Station, with two Lapps, to make an exploring trip on deer-sled to the Yukon and Kuskokwim valleys. On Dec., 15, 1896, Mr. Kjellmann and Lapps started on their long journey and returned to the Reindeer Station April 25, 1897, having travelled the Lapps estimate, about 1500 miles. While in the Yukon valley, they were five days without moss and five of their deer died of starvation. Unalakleet, on Norton Sd., was selected as the most suitable place for the first colony. The Lapps' three years contract with the U. S. expires this Summer. Most of them will return to Norway. Per Rist, the wealthiest and most influential of them, accompanied Mr. Kjellmann on his trip of exploration, and it is thought he will be able to persuade many of his countrymen to colonize "Uncle Sam's" big unused deer-pasture, in case the Bureau of Education offers satisfactory inducements.

Dr. Jackson has just sent twenty reindeer to the Yukon gold-fields, where their utility and adaptability as pack-animals will be tested.

Distilling a "Home Industry"

400 Gallons of Molasses Made Into Rum.

The oldest inhabitants say that, in the history of the Kengik-meets, the Winter of '96-'97 has never been paralleled for drunkenness, disorder, and bloodshed. Liquor has been distilled in almost every house. Some have manufactured it for trade and others for "family use." Those who had no outfits, borrowed their neighbors'. Protracted drunken brawls often prevented many from taking advantage of favorable conditions of ice and wind for seal and bear hunting. At times, many were on the verge of starvation.

It was a common occurrence, for the teacher, when returning home from Night school, to meet ten or fifteen drunken men and women. On two occasions, intoxicated men staggered into Sunday School. A five gallon oil can attached, at the top, to the end of an old gun-barrel which passes almost horizontally through a barrel filled with snow or ice-water, constitutes the still. A fermented mixture of molasses or sugar and flour, when placed in the oil can and heated sufficiently to cause the alcohol to pass off through the gun-barrel worm, produces a kind of rum, which, judging from the effects, seems to have all the desired properties of the imported article. A bottle full of the "Moonshine," "Aurora Borealis," or "Midnight-sun" brand, can be readily exchanged for a red fox skin. More than four hundred gallons of cheap black molasses and a quantity of sugar and flour have been used for this purpose. This same process of distilling is known and used in all the large settlement from St. Michaels to Pt. Barrow.

CHIEF KOKITUK'S DEATH.

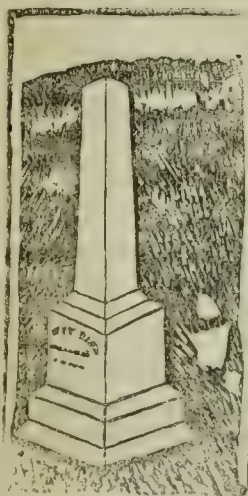
SHOT AND STABBED BY TWO BROTHERS.

His Brother is His Avenger.

On the night of Jan. 2, '97, the people were aroused from their slumbers by the startling news that the young chief, Kokituk had been shot and stabbed to death by Setartuk and his brother, Eraheruk, and that Setartuk was mortally wounded. It was difficult to

(Continued on page 3.)

MR. THORNTON'S MONUMENT



Last Summer, friends of the late H. R. Thornton, sent a monument to mark his grave. This is the most western, if not the most northern marble grave stone on this continent.

This cut, by our Eskimo engraver, is a true representation as

it stands on the hill-side facing the Strait. On one side is inscribed

"HARRISON R. THORNTON.
Born Jan. 25, 1858. Died Aug. 19, 1893. A good soldier of Christ Jesus." On another side, "ERECTED BY FRIENDS IN SOUTHPORT, CONN."

THE
ESKIMO BULLETIN.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Published annually at the
A. M. A. Mission School.

W. T. LOPP, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
OO-TEN-NA, ENGRAVER.
KE-OK, I-YA-TUNG-UK, AND AD-LOO-AT, COMPOSITORS.
ADDRESS,

THE ESKIMO BULLETIN,
CAPE PRINCE OF WALES,
ALASKA.

VIA SITKA & UNALASKA.



Soap is becoming an article of exchange at the Cape.

Why can we not have an over-land mid-winter mail?

Who knows, but a few years hence, Alaska's gold out-put may reverse the cry of 16-1.

Our "Bryan Elected" dispatch originated from a practical joke played on a Yukon steamer. It caused no appreciable excitement among our people, however.

We hope our Eastern exchanges will not consider the "Bulletin" too sensational. A paper printed so far west of San Francisco, must necessarily contain some sensational news.

The regulation of the U. S. Treas. Dept., which prohibited the sale of repeating rifles to Eskimos, has at last been abolished. This should have been done several years ago when recommended by Capt. Healy and others.

If owners of whaling vessels could visit the whisky-drenched coast of Siberia, they would undoubtedly see the wisdom of prohibiting a traffic, which has already crippled, and will soon destroy the "goose", which has laid so many "golden eggs" for them.

It is to be hoped that Capt. Tuttle, of the U. S. R. M. Str. Bear, will be able devise measures which will prevent further distilling here. The seizure of all the old gun-barrels, kegs, casks, and oil cans, might give these natives an object lesson, which, in connection with some timely remarks, they would not soon forget.

DE WINDT
RETURNS TO
CIVILIZATION.

ABANDONS HIS "TO ENGLAND BY LAND."

Special to the "Bulletin."

INDIAN Pt., Siberia, Oct. 20, '96.

Harry De Windt, the English explorer, and servant, whom the Bear brought over from St. Michaels, Alaska and landed here in Sept., after having been delayed, deceived, and annoyed for seven weeks by Chief Kohora and his people, have given up their trip across Siberia and have taken passage to Unalaska on the steam Whaler, Belvedere.



Mr. De Windt came over-land to St. Michaels. He is a veteran traveller, having inspected many of the Siberian prisons, and in '90, journeyed from Peking to Calais. This treatment from lawless Siberian Eskimos, who have luxuriated in American rum for two decades, was no doubt an unanticipated experience.

He had probably been misinformed about the conditions to be met with in this region. According to the Washington Post, a Vancouver skipper, who suggested the long journey to Mr. De Windt, represented that he, himself, had crossed Bering Strait on the ice seven times.

Eskimos cross the Strait in skin boats every Summer. Since '90, they have been able to cross but once on the ice. They say, but few natives now living, and no whites, have ever made this 50 miles' journey on the ice.

LOCALS.

The squirrel crop was a failure.

Pikuenna shot a white bear in Jan.

An epidemic threatened our town in the Fall.

Several whales were seen, but none captured.

Mr. Hanna visited the Mission herders' camp in Feb.

In Jan., Apr., and May, our native were on short rations.

An August mail from the States, via St. Michaels, arrived in Dec.

Ne-ak-puk caught eleven seals in one night, with nets placed under the ice.

The extremes in temperature were, minus 39 in Mar., and plus 96 in June.

May and June proved good months for walrusing. About 300 were killed.

On account of the late Spring of '96, there were no salmon berries last Summer.

Nes-ver-nal's son, while seal hunting in a kiyak last Oct., was lost. It is supposed the kiyak capsized.

A small building boom struck our town last Summer. Three new buildings (above ground) were erected. Plenty of town lots are left, however, which can be purchased for a "song."

Rev. T. L. Brevig and Dr. Kittilsen came up from Port Clarence in a whale-boat last Oct., and spent a few days in the city visiting friends and selecting trimmings for their winter garments.

Sokweena, while herding reindeer, found a lynx hiding behind a tuft of grass. Being unarmed, he whipped it with his lasso until it cowered at his feet, when he was able to give it a blow with his fist which crushed its skull.

Capt. Newth towed a whale ashore for the Diomedes natives.

The Whaling fleet this year is composed of ten steamers and one schooner.

Capt. Cogan raised two whales while anchored here June 6.

The Narwhal tied up to the ice here on May 24, and gave us the news, that McKinley was elected and Corbett defeated.

Capt. & Mrs. McGregor, while taking in the sights of the metropolis, July 15, visited the office of the "Bulletin."

Capt. Williams took advantage of a South wind and went to Pt. Hope before coaling. He reports that out of thirty-two whales caught there, only two were big ones.

While Capt. B. F. Tilden's Str., Alexander, was hauling on a big whale (third this season) near E. Cape, the top-mast broke and fell on one of the boat steerers, killing him instantly.

Why have so many whales and walrus been captured in the Strait this Spring? Has the influence of the new administration reached the Arctic?

Last Oct., the flukes of a dying whale struck Mr. Warren, Mate of the Belvedere, inflicting internal injuries, which resulted in his death the following day.

With four bow-heads, yielding 10000 lbs. of bone, and two right-whales, yielding 1800 lbs., the gold fields have few temptations for Capt. Whiteside.

POISONED A SHIP'S CREW.

Last year, the Capt. of the Str. Thrasher, while anchored at Polezruk, traded for what he supposed were Eskimo "greens." Those of the crew who ate them, and were taken sick, concluded that the vegetables were only intended for "greens."

A woman, laboring under the impression that Whites buy any thing, had hastily pulled the weeds, ignorant of their properties.

CHIEF KOKITUK'S DEATH.

(Continued from page, 1)

get an unprejudiced account of the sad affair. But one person witnessed the beginning, and no one, the end of the fight.

On the afternoon of Jan. 2, Kokituk invited Setartuk to his house to drink with him. They soon became tipsy and S. returned to his home. After dark, S. refusing to accept a second invitation, K. armed with a revolver, and crazed with rum, went to the north end of the village, where he found S. and opened fire upon him. After he had emptied the chambers of his revolver, he and S. were in the act of using their knives, when a young man, attracted by the noise, came up and took a knife away from each of them and started the young Chief towards his home. But it seems that S. had a knife secreted under his artega and pursued the unarmed chief. S. was soon joined by his brother, Ereheruk, who was armed with a rifle. They stabbed and shot K. several times before they succeeded in killing him.

For several weeks after this, S. kept inside of his house, his relatives claiming that he was mortally wounded and could live but a short time. But it soon became known that the revolver had inflicted only harmless flesh wounds. This practiced deception served not only to increase the spirit of revenge among the Selawhameets (K's people), but caused them to fear a night attack from S. For weeks, excitement ran high. A watch was kept day and night. Rude shutters were constructed to bar their sky-windows and doors. People remained in doors after dark. Night school had to be abandoned.

Kokituk's only brother, Okbaok, inherited most of his property. It consisted of a frame house, oomeaks dogs, sleds, thong, ivory, marten beaver, fox, wolf, wolverine, land otter, and deer skins. He is a bright young man, about twenty years old and unlike all his people, temperate. Although custom appointed him to avenge his brother's death, he seemed loth to fight and would have gone to the Reindeer Sta. for a few months

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4.

PORT CLARENCE.

Editor of the "Bulletin."

Our burg has been very quiet this Winter. New Years Day, our natives tried to imitate yours and some were drunk; that is the only case of distilling that has come to our knowledge here. The young people have been very quiet, only "My Brother Fat" thawed a little in Mar. and married Tereakpuk—mink.

Supt, W. A. Kjellmann, with the Laplanders, Mik-kel Nakkela and Pehr Rist, started on their trip of exploration, Dec. 15, '96, and returned April 25, '97, having reached the Moravian Mission on the lower Kushokwim.

May 4, Mrs. Beret Eira died after two months sickness, leaving a husband and two children, the youngest, a child eighteen months old, which is also very sick.

Among the natives, five old persons have died and some infants. Food has been scarce this Spring.

The average attendance at school has been a trifle less than last year. But those that have attended have been more regular than ever before.

Mrs. Kemi has been sick the whole year.

"Thrasher" has solved the problem why the Eskimo is poor by declaring—"Too much eat."

T. L. Brevig.

May 25, 1897.

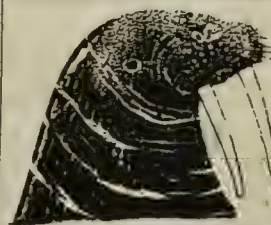
Dr. Kittilsen killed a fierce lynx in Jan.

W. T. Lopp and Kiv-yearzruk drove two deer sleds down through the mountains in Jan., visiting the Station and herd.

Chief Oyello and family from Pt. Barrow are the latest apprentices enrolled at the U. S. Reindeer Sta.

Dr. Kittilsen has traveled more than 1000 miles on deer sleds this Winter.

HEADS
AND
SKULLS
OF WALRUS FOR
SALE BY



Ne-tax-ite.





The success attending this third year of the Mission herd of domestic reindeer at the Cape, speaks well for the faithfulness and skill of our Eskimo herders, all of whom are Christians. The herd has increased from 115 to 360. Our herders have an original method of their own for milking deer, and in the Summer months, bring us many bottles of delicious milk, richer than that of any Jersey. Driving is no longer an unknown art. Each of them has driven more than 500 miles during the Winter.

It is an exhilarating pleasure to drive a team of fleet-footed deer. They trot along at the rate of 4 to 8 miles per hour. Often when travelling at a great speed, they skim their noses over the surface of the snow, and scoop up a mouth full, reminding one of a locomotive taking water when at full speed.

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN ESKIMO.

At-ta-tah, tat-pom-un-e it-uk.
Tane-am-uk ut-ka tel-a-gwa-ah.
o-tuk-le ta-man-e. Et-e-kah en-uk-
sa-re-ak-ta man-e it-oon-e, as-ing-yah
puk mune ittoo ut un. I tai tigoot
oo bloomeen ya na rix um ik. Pit ko
tigoot wugoot, otla soole wug-
oot pitku le uk wug it. Az sezru uk
pitpoitig it, e ga yu ah lu ta. Idle-
vin, kese ma e lup non pe ge ye tin.
Idle vin kese ma, sa yak ta zroo uk,
na gooz ru uk, is son ne.

Di men a piz rung a.

A CURIOUS ARMOR.

A very ancient armor, made of bits of iron lashed together with thong, has been found here. Being fashioned after the old Japanese armor, it undoubtedly throws some light on the ethnology of this people.

IN-NE,

with
hall,
kitchen,
living
room,
and
elevated cache for sale.



MADL-IK.

CHIEF KOKITUK'S DEATH.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3)

but for his father, Chief Elignok, who demanded he should stay here and do his duty.

In Mar., Okbaok, while seal-hunt-
on the ice, came upon Ereheruk and
shot him in self-defence, according
to the Eskimo code. A few nights
after this, S. and his relatives loaded
their dog-sleds, and retreated to an
up-coast settlement. In June, he
and his people, twenty-one in num-
ber, shipped on a whaler for Her-
schell Island.

Previous to the Fall of '95, when
he and his sister took to distilling
and drinking, Setartuk was a peace-
able young man. Drink made him
a desperate character. During the
Winter he had tried repeatedly to
kill his father-in-law, had shot three
times at a man who had protested
when he was maltreating his wife,
and had made a drunken threat,
that he would take the life of the
Gov. teacher.

He had assaulted Kokituk's house
on two different nights, bursting
the door and breaking the lock.
When asked to acknowledge his
wrong by paying a small piece of
thong, he boldly refused, and later,
threatened the young Chief's life.

Although Eskimo chiefs have
no authority, K. often expressed
himself as being more than willing
to exercise authority here, if backed
by the U. S. Cutter. No doubt when
he deliberately planned to kill Se-
tartuk, he thought he would
receive the approval of the people.

A little "Missionary"
(girl) was born to Mr. and
Mrs. Gambell at St. Law-
rence Island, April 13.

Through the kindness of
Capt. Tuttle, we received
part of the mail and a
big Christmas box from
Dr. Storrs' "boys," at the
early date of June 25.

It was a pleasant duty
to make frequent visits to
our herder's camp and read
the Bible and sing and
pray with them.

A novel feature of the
S.S., was a collection box.
Bits of lead, powder, caps,
primers, cartridges, spoons,
matches, squirrel and er-
mine skins were contribut-
ed every Sunday. This 'col-
lection' will be used to
build a small Mission house
in a neighboring village.

Through the liberality of
Mrs. W.T. Hatch, one of
the substantial supporters
of the Boys' Miss'y Society
of Dr. Storrs' church, we
are able to print Vol. III
of the Bulletin in regular
typographical style. The
press has been used to
print original lessons for
the School.

The little children were delighted
with the kindergarten in May.

The people were surprised that
no calamity fell upon the Christian
natives who refused to observe the
superstitious customs after net-
ting white-whales.

Kokituk was a shrewd, intelligent,
and ambitious young man about
twenty-eight years old. He had al-
ways been a successful trader and
hunter, having killed one whale,
and more white bears than any
other native here. Last Summer, he
bartered for lumber for a house and
built it without the assistance of
civilized labor. Whisky was his
worst enemy and he knew it.

Ereheruk was a well behaved
man and his friends were sorry that
he should have been drawn into a
conflict by his worthless brother,
which cost him his life.

REINDEER SHIP SAFE IN PORT.

Evening Telegram

The Manitoban Arrives with 537
Deer and Band of Herders for
the Yukon River, Alaska.

NOT TOSSED BY ELEMENTS.

Only One of the Herd Was Lost on the
Voyage and He Died of In-
juries Received in Fight.

SLEDS, HARNESS AND MOSS.

On board the Allan State line steamship Manitoban, which reached Quarantine last night, are the government's reindeer herd for the Yukon River, Alaska. There are 537 deer in the herd and accompanying them is a band of reindeer herders and drivers with their families, numbering in all 113 natives of northern Europe.

Of the men forty-three are Laplanders, ten Finnish and fifteen Norwegian. There are nineteen women and twenty-six children, who will accompany their husbands and fathers to the Yukon River relief stations.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who was the first to introduce domestic reindeer into Alaska, went abroad last Christmas as special agent of the War Department to purchase the deer. William J. Kjellmann, superintendent of the government reindeer herd in Alaska since 1890, preceded him a month before, and by the time Dr. Jackson had reached the land of the deer most of them had been selected. Both Dr. Jackson and Mr. Kjellmann returned with the animals and their tenders and their families on the Manitoban.

The steamship left Alten, Norway, on February 4. Her arrival here was expected several days ago, but as day after day passed without any word of her, it was feared she had encountered heavy weather and that many of the deer had died in consequence.

Captain Braes said, however, to the HERALD reporter who went to meet the Manitoban in a tug, that he had met favorable weather and that only one of the animals had been lost during the voyage. It was not the pitching or rolling of the vessel that was responsible for the animal's death, but to his pugnacious nature. He died from the result of wounds received in a fight.

Great care was taken with the accommodations for the deer on the vessel, and to this fact, together with the splendid treatment they received at the hands of the herders and drovers, is due the fine condition they are in at the end of a long ocean trip. The deer are stalled in quarters built on the main deck from the amidship structure to the poop, and in quarters between decks.

Along with the deer are 418 reindeer sleds, 311 sets of harness, and about 3,500 bags of moss for feeding them until they shall have arrived in the cold climate again.

Among the settlers in Alaska are three who have distinguished themselves. One is Samuel Johannsen Balto, a Laplander, who crossed Greenland with Dr. Nansen. In recognition of the feat, Oscar II, king of Norway and Sweden, conferred upon him a silver medal. Clai Paulsen, a Norwegian, received from the same monarch two medals and a silver pitcher for skill in rifle shooting. The third, Johan Petter Staloga, a Finn, has the distinction of having been the northernmost mail carrier of the world. With his mail pouch he made regular trips to Cape North, the most northern point of Norway, for eight years.

There are twelve others in the party who have had experience in carrying the mails by means of reindeer teams across the mountains of Arctic Lapland.

There are six bridal couples in the party, who were married a few days before the Manitoban left Norway. The oldest bride is thirty-nine and the youngest twenty-two.

The reindeer will be shipped from Jersey City to Seattle. The Pennsylvania road obtained the contract and will transport them and the keepers and their families as far as Chicago over its own line. From Chicago they will be sent to St. Paul over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and then over the Great Northern Railway to Seattle, where the expedition will embark for Alaska. Along the Yukon Valley reindeer breeding farms will be established.

Lieutenant Daniel B. Devore, Military Secretary of the Secretary of War, who was also abroad for the expedition, returned a short time ago to arrange the details for transportation.

IVEY MAKES A STATEMENT.

Collector Tells of His Troubles
With Smugglers.

DEFENDS HIS OWN COURSE.

Now in Seattle on His Way Back to
Alaska, With Ten Men Who Will
Help Him Suppress Traffic in Con-
traband Liquor—Says a Vigorous
War Is to Be Waged on the Viola-
tors of the Law on the Yukon.

J. W. Ivey, United States collector of customs, is at the Stevens hotel, on his way to the Yukon. He will take with him ten men to handle the work there as deputy collectors and inspectors. He says he will carry on a vigorous war against the smugglers on the Yukon. Concerning the recent trouble in Alaska, Mr. Ivey yesterday made the following statement to a Post-Intelligencer reporter:

"I assumed the duties of the office of collector of customs of Alaska on the 5th of last August, and immediately instructed the deputy collectors and inspectors to begin a vigorous enforcement of the law, not only to seize all smuggled liquor, but also to arrest the smugglers. In a few weeks' time many tons of liquors were captured. I personally arrested one Frank Kane, the chief smuggler of Alaska, who had grown rich during the last eight years from the profits of his illegitimate business. Mr. Kane had never been arrested by a customs officer before, although these officials were aware of his business, and he had made his boast that no man dare arrest him. I found him in one of the coves of Lynn canal, where he was in company with three other smugglers, seized his boat and cargo of between 700 and 800 gallons of whisky and placed him under bonds at Juneau, and later secured his indictment by the grand jury. The character of the judge and district attorney may be determined from the fact that at a recent term of court, they allowed Mr. Kane's attorney to plead guilty for him and fined the defendant the nominal sum of \$100, without even requiring his appearance in court. As soon as Mr. Kane was arrested and large seizures of liquor were made, the smugglers, saloon-keepers and their allies became aroused and indignant at my attempt to enforce the law, and threats of murder, mysterious disappearance, blackmail and removal from office were freely made. Despite these threats, twenty-seven tons of seized liquor were taken to Portland in December and turned over to the collector of customs for that district, to be sold under orders from the secretary of the treasury.

"My deputies and I so incurred the enmity and bitter hatred of the liquor ring of Alaska that about ten weeks ago a conspiracy was formed, with its head at Juneau. It was aided and abetted by Judge C. S. Johnson, Burton E. Bennett, United States district attorney; W. A. Beddoe, blackmailing editor of a small paper published at Juneau, and by one James A. O'Connell, until recently deputy collector of customs at Juneau. The object of this conspiracy was to cause my removal from office by dishonorable methods. Some of these conspirators openly admitted that the reason of their fight against Ivey was that they could not 'handle' him on the liquor question. The conspiracy was well under way before I learned of it and the methods agreed upon by the conspirators to be pursued were as follows: First, to raise a corruption fund as the necessary sinequies of war; second, to use the grand jury, which they claimed to be able to control; third, to send trumped-up charges against myself and the customs service to various senators and congressmen, and the treasury department; fourth, to influence the wholesale liquor men of the Pacific coast against me; fifth, to promise my inspectors that in case they stood in with them and assisted in securing my removal, that they would retain their positions under my successor; sixth, by promising disreputable characters, such as 'one Haggerty,

giving him a much better position than anybody had asked for him. He had not been in office a week before he became the boon companion and tool of the smugglers, who made him believe that he could be made collector of customs in my place. When I appointed Mr. O'Connell I instructed him to seize all liquors consigned to the Northwest territory which were not manifested, but to allow all liquors that were manifested to proceed to the port of entry to be conveyed to the Northwest territory according to instructions from Washington. Some weeks ago Mr. O'Connell seized sixty-five five-gallon kegs of whisky at Juneau, said whisky being manifested as required by law. In so doing, he either maliciously or unintentionally blundered, for the seizure was absolutely contrary to instruction and without my knowledge or consent. As soon as I discovered it, I ordered him to release the whisky and let it be taken on its way. He refused to do so, and had the Alaska papers write me up as though I were attempting to smuggle whisky into Alaska and praising Mr. O'Connell for his blunder, intimating that he had caught his fellow officials in the act of violating their oaths and the law. On account of this and other disgraceful conduct, I immediately removed him from office.

"Space is too limited to relate all my experiences with this desperate gang. A few weeks ago at Wrangle about 150 armed thugs and robbers practically had possession of the town, threatening murder and arson in case the citizens resisted their robberies.

"One Cochran, acting as deputy district attorney, and the court commissioner, one Jackson, were standing in with these murderers and thugs, and it was a matter of common notoriety that these officials were sharing in the profits of their crimes. It was at this time that I brought a government case before the commissioner. The deputy district attorney arose when the evidence was in and made a speech for the defense. I brushed him aside and made the argument for the government myself and had to threaten the commissioner that I would file charges against him at Washington unless he held the defendant on the evidence, which was of the strongest nature. After the case was over, about eighty of these thugs stoned the government witnesses, took them prisoners and attempted to put them aboard a boat about to start for Seattle, swearing that they would kill them that night unless they left the town and country. I was compelled to go down, get the two witnesses and send them to the customs house for protection. After which I went back and notified these thugs that if they assaulted these government witnesses again or attempted to carry out their threats of murder, that I would load the double-barreled shotgun with slugshots and go down on the street and begin shooting and that those of them I didn't shoot I would run into the bay and drown. In the course of a week or two many of these thugs left Wrangle and order was restored. I have recently been informed from Washington that an honest man will soon be appointed as commissioner for Wrangle in place of Jackson, who will be dismissed from the service. What Alaska needs now more than anything else, and what she will soon have, is an honest judge and district attorney who will see to it that life and property are secure.

"While the liquor laws of Alaska are obnoxious and unpopular to a majority of the people, and practically impossible to enforce with the limited means at my command, it is my duty to enforce them, and I will endeavor to do so to the utmost of my ability."

Alaskan Bear.

There has lately been received at the National Museum the skin of a species of bear found in Alaska known as the "glacial bear." The animal is found in the Mt. St. Elias region. It is practically the same species as the black bear of the south, but is perhaps smaller.

The glacial bear, by reason of its surroundings, has a coat of a grayish color, so that it is difficult to distinguish it from the snow or ice on which it may be found. It subsists on berries, roots and vegetable matter. The specimen was killed by the Indians of the Mt. St. Elias locality.

IN ALASKA.

The Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, has issued an order removing the restrictions placed heretofore upon the importation and sale in the territory of Alaska of breech-loading rifles and ammunition suitable therefor. This action was taken in compliance with numerous requests from various sections of the country.

THE EPIDEMIC IN SAGUAY.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis There is Swift and Deadly.

From the Portland Oregonian.

A prominent physician of Portland, who does not desire his name to be used, said, concerning spinal meningitis: "The disease runs in epidemics and is due mainly to bad sanitary conditions. It is an inflammation of the membranes of the spinal cord and of the brain, and is accompanied by terrible headaches and pains in different parts of the body. Young, healthy persons are more liable to it than any other class, and it attacks male and female alike. The disease is accompanied by a breaking out of purple blotches all over the body, and for this reason is sometimes called purpuric fever. There is no known cure for the disease, and nine out of ten people attacked die inside of twenty-four hours, and sometimes in a third of that time. If one does happen to recover, he is left deaf or blind, or afflicted in such a way that it would have been better if he had died."

"The sanitary conditions in Skaguay are very bad. There is no drainage whatever, all slops, etc., being thrown on the ground. The water is very bad, as the creeks are full of dead horses by the hundreds. Then the cold weather compels the inhabitants to keep all the windows tightly closed, shutting out all ventilation and adding to the general bad health. It is a very terrible thing, and nothing on earth could induce me to attempt to do any business in the town. While it is probably not contagious, the conditions that give it to one person will give it to another just as well. "There is no doubt that the cold of the Alaskan climate renders men easier prey to the disease."

"Up to the latter part of January the winter, from the Arctic ocean to the Mexican line, had been exceedingly mild. Since then the Alaskan coast has been constantly swept by icy gales, which have been destructive alike to life and property. During this brief period the Clara Nevada has been driven to her destruction in the Lynn canal, the Oregon has been blown ashore, other vessels have had minor accidents, and many people have died at Skaguay and Dyea and on the mountain passes leading out of those towns to the Klondike gold fields."

"Strong indeed is the constitution that escapes ill in the northern regions at this season of the year. Few of the many thousands who have left Portland, San Francisco and Seattle for the north since the first of the year can truthfully say that they arrived at Skaguay in perfect health. All complained of some ailment—cold in the head, stiffness of the limbs, sore throat, backache, etc. The long steamer trip is not conducive to bodily comfort. Seasickness is anything but pleasant, and lack of exercise causes languor and failure of the excretory organs to do their duty. Scrupulous attention to the functions of these organs is an essential in the treatment of cerebro-spinal meningitis, but whether it avails as a precautionary measure is for doctors to say."

"As the majority of the northbound people come from south of the fiftieth parallel, they do not have any great difficulty in acquiring a cold after the steamer passes the northern point of Vancouver Island and jolks her nose into the waters of Queen Charlotte sound. In Alaska it is not considered good form to 'kill' a cold with whisky. The main reason is that the whisky in the northern regions does more harm than good. Another reason is that the whisky of commerce, considered as a stimulant or as a medicine, is pure rot and is of no value. One drink of Alaska whisky will make a man yearn for the return of his money; the second will cause him to tell all he knows to anyone having time and patience to listen to him, and the third will cause him to arm himself with a tomahawk and go on a murderous hunt for his whisky relations."

"The sanitary condition of Skaguay is as bad as it possibly could be, but meningitis is just as prevalent and just as fatal in the mountain passes, where there is no end of fresh air and untraveled scenery, as it is in the mud flat called Skaguay."

"Exposure to cold in Alaska, especially where men know what the result will be, is due largely to carelessness. Men will hug a red-hot stove for hours and toast their shins to perfection and then venture into the icy wind with the hat on the back of the head, the coat unbuttoned, or the neck insufficiently protected. In the course of a few hours they rack their minds to find out why this cold in the head, why this weakness and other ailments which are the sure forerunner of pneumonia, grip or meningitis. Others will stand on street corners until the muscles of the feet twitch and a chill runs up the back from cold. Others will keep bundled all day in furs, woolen underclothes, heavy stockings, high shoes and warm overshoes, with a wooden

cap pulled down over the head, leaving only part of the face exposed. In a burst of confidence in the atmospheric conditions they will throw open the coat and put the cap in a normal position on the head. In a comparatively short time the wind is at the warm scalp and neck and quickly works its way inside the clothing to the chest and to the spine and the foundation for a period of sickness is effectually laid. Men working on the mountain passes with their outfits are as careless as people in the town. The lack of hospital facilities at Skaguay gives the meningitis sufferer but little show for his life."

Senator Gallinger on the Alaska License Bill.

The effort has been once more made to legalize liquor selling in Alaska, the plea being the usual one that "prohibition does not prohibit." We give a few extracts from the admirable address made in the United States Senate by Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, in opposition to the proposed action:

"Mr. President, the speech of the Senator from California (Mr. Perkins) is not a new one. It has been made over and over again in this country in favor of licensing the liquor traffic; and yet death, sorrow, suffering, and devastation go along as the result of this traffic wherever it has been licensed."

"Human language is not eloquent enough, uttered by any man, to express the amount of evil that will come to those people if they drink whisky enough in that Territory to make the business profitable under the provisions of this amendment."

"The Senators from Montana and California say that liquors are being sold in Alaska in violation of law. That is undoubtedly true . . . but that is no argument in favor of licensing the liquor traffic."

"A great many hundred years ago, amid the thunders and lightnings of Mt. Sinai, a prohibitory law was given to the world. Has it not been violated? In every civilized community on the face of the earth the provisions of that prohibitory law are being violated. Is that sufficient reason why that great prohibitory law should be repealed? Is it any reason why the Ten Commandments should loss of life in a conflict with Spain, but be blotted out? * * *

"Mr. President, we talk about the possible the history of this world and statistics show that intoxicants destroy more human lives than war, pestilence, and famine combined. Yet the proposition is that this great government shall go into partnership with a business of that nature."

"There is a prohibitory law on the statute books to-day of the Territory of Alaska, and back of that prohibitory law is the great government of the United States. Let the government enforce that law. Does any man tell me that the government of the United States cannot enforce a law relating to liquor selling as well as to other things? Does any man tell me that we ought to admit that this great government cannot enforce its own decrees when they are on the statute book of the United States?"

"If one set of officials will not do their duty towards executing that law, let them be removed and another set of officials put in their place who will do their duty in the execution of the law. I would feel humiliated if I believed for one single moment that this great government could not execute a law in the Territory of Alaska relating to liquor selling as well as a law on any other subject. If we are to repeal the existing law and license this traffic because the law is not enforced in its entirety, then let us be consistent and repeal all other laws relating to all other classes of immorality on the same ground, because the laws relating to other things in Alaska are not enforced any more than are those relating to the liquor traffic in that Territory."

LABOR MARKET OVERSTOCKED.

Unusual Condition at Alaskan Ports Due to the Weather.

TACOMA, Wash., January 21.—There is at present a glut in the labor market at Juneau, Dyea and Skaguay. More working-men than there are jobs for have gone to those towns, with the result that wages are coming down and many men are now eating up their supplies and earning nothing. When a good fall of snow comes, followed by a freeze, the situation will be changed, for then transportation of supplies over Chilcoot and White passes will commence in earnest and every man now there can get work.

IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

AN ENORMOUS GOLD BELT EXISTING IN

R. G. Tribune ALASKA. Jan 15, 97

AMENDMENTS TO THE LOUD POSTAL BILL PROPOSED IN THE SENATE—A VETO FROM THE PRESIDENT—THE NEW CHINESE MINISTER—POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC—BILLS APPROVED.

Washington, Jan. 14.—An interesting report made by Director Walcott of the Geological Survey, showing the presence of an enormous gold belt in Alaska, has been forwarded to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Interior. The report tells the story of an expedition sent out by the Geological Survey to determine the gold and coal deposits along the line of the Alaskan coast. A second expedition followed in May, 1896, going to the gold fields of the Yukon River to investigate the report that there were large placer deposits along the stream beds. The party traversed the valley of the Yukon from the British boundary on the east to the mouth of the river on the west. All the well-known placer deposits were examined, and the origin of the gold in them was traced to the quartz veins along the headwaters of the various streams entering the Yukon. Sufficient data were secured to establish the presence of a gold belt 300 miles in length in Alaska, which enters the Territory near the mouth of Forty Mile Creek, and extends westward across the Yukon valley at the Ramparts. Its further extent is unknown. It is the opinion of the geologist in charge of the expedition that it is entirely practicable to prosecute quartz mining throughout the year in this region. He also discovered along the river areas of considerable extent of rocks containing hard bituminous coal. The Director thinks, in view of these facts, that a reconnaissance map should be made of the gold and coal areas, in order to secure an intelligent conception of the resources of the interior of Alaska, and for this purpose he asks an immediate appropriation of \$25,000.

LEGISLATION FOR ALASKA.

TWO MORE JUDGES AND POSSIBLY A DELEGATE IN CONGRESS TO BE RECOMMENDED.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Senators Thurston, Carter and White, the sub-committee on Alaska of the Senate Committee on Territories, held a prolonged session to-day. They practically decided to recommend that the Territory have three Judges instead of one, as at present, and that the Judges be authorized to appoint United States Commissioners, this power now being vested in the President. They discussed the advisability of allowing the Territory to have a Delegate in Congress, and while they did not decide to recommend this course, they considered it with more favor than heretofore. There is great pressure for this concession. The principal objection urged against it is the difficulty of getting convenient polling-places.

NEW FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The following were among the fourth-class postmasters appointed to-day: New-York—Catskill Station, Mrs. C. L. Luck; Lake George, Frederick F. Hawley.

N. Y. Tribune

.... "THE FUR SEAL'S TOOTH" is a Story of Alaskan Adventure, by Kirk Munroe, author of "Dorymates," "Canoeates," "Campmates," "Raftmates," etc. The boys who have read Mr. Munroe's previous stories will be anxious to read this, and will find their anticipations of pleasure well fulfilled. The scene is laid in a land whose very name carries interest with it, and the adventures are graphically described. There is a large number of illustrations. (Harper & Brothers.)

ALASKA needs no instruction as to the position of the New Woman. "The woman in Alaska is the superior being. The child belongs to the mother's *totem*, or clan, and, if tribal war occurs, he fights on his mother's side." Thus writes Mary C. De Vore, in an illustrated sketch of "Child Life in Alaska," in *The Sunday School Times* of April 11, 1896. Mrs. De Vore, who was for some years in active mission work in Alaska, treats her subject in a vivacious and entertaining way, and manages, incidentally, to supply her reader with a deal of information on all phases of Alaskan life.

New York Evangelist
22 March 18th 1897.

OUR ARCTIC POSSESSIONS.

A report is generally considered dry and uninteresting, and when one is received, the first impulse is to throw it aside without even turning its pages, but if anyone will open Sheldon Jackson's reports on Education and the Introduction of Domestic Reindeer into Alaska he will not soon lay them down. At first attracted by the many illustrations and the fine maps, he will become fascinated by the interesting story.

Two of these reports cover the ten years since April, 1885, when Dr. Jackson was appointed by the Commissioner as the General Agent of education in Alaska, to the completion of his trip North in 1895, and the other tells the story of the introduction of the domestic reindeer to the dreary poverty-stricken region in Arctic Alaska. When Dr. Jackson went there in 1890 to establish schools, he found the Eskimo population slowly dying off with starvation. The American whalers having exhausted the supply of whales in the Northern Pacific, had followed the poor creatures up through Bering Sea even to the ice fields of the Arctic Ocean, until the remnant took refuge in the inaccessible regions about the North Pole out of reach even of the natives. Then the walrus was almost exterminated for the sake of the ivory tusks, and finally American canneries were established on the rivers for shipping salmon at the rate of five million cans a year, not only sending the food out of the country, but by their wasteful methods, destroying the future supply. The advent of breech loading firearms drove the wild reindeer to remote and inaccessible regions in the interior, and the inhabitants of that forlorn country were literally being left without resource. But on the other side of the Straits the people on the coast of Siberia had an unfailing food supply in the Domestic Reindeer—"Why not introduce them on the American side?" This would not only preserve life but preserve the self-respect of the people and advance them in the scale of civilization by changing them from hunters to herders. It would also utilize the hundreds of thousands of square miles of moss-covered tundra of arctic and sub-arctic Alaska, and make those now useless and barren wastes conducive to the wealth and prosperity of the United States.

"To reclaim and make valuable vast acres otherwise worthless; to introduce large, permanent and wealth-producing industries where none previously existed; to take a barbarian people on the verge of starvation, and lift them up to a comfortable self-support and civilization is certainly a work of national importance," but the great difficulty was to make the heads of government in Washington so far away, and where so many nearer interests were crowding, realize its importance. Readers of The Evangelist will remember how energetically Dr. Jackson went to work as soon as he returned to Washington, and how untiring were his efforts. When he found he could not get a bill through Congress that season, he appealed to the general public through the newspapers, and obtained over \$2,000 to make the first experiment. So that the following summer when he went North he was able, with the kind cooperation of Captain Healey of the revenue cutter "Bear," to get sixteen head of reindeer in Siberia, and land them safely on Amaknak Island in the harbor of Unalaska. This answered one of the serious objections to his scheme, that the reindeer could not be transported alive, and during the next session of Congress \$15,000 was appropri-

ated for this work. In 1893, the following year, \$6,000 more was voted for the same purpose, and now the effort has passed out of the experimental stage. The herds of reindeer are established at several points, colonies of Laplanders have been induced to settle there to take care of them, and to show our Eskimo how to treat and use them to the best advantage, and so valuable is the effort proving that now it is proposed either to establish a purchasing station on the Siberian coast, or to contract with responsible people there to gather two or three thousand deer and have them ready for transportation during the short summer season.

Since the first introduction of the reindeer, the discovery of large and valuable gold deposits has attracted many white settlers, and made it the more important to have a supply of food and also a means of travel and transportation.

The schools too will be more necessary than ever to counteract the demoralizing effect of the miners and the rough settlers who are pouring into the new country, willing to face any amount of cold and hardship in the search for gold. How strange this will seem to the poor natives who have never felt the need of, or desire for money. In one of his journeys, Dr. Jackson describes stopping at St. Lawrence Island, and meeting Koharri, the chief man of the village and a noted trader all along the coast. "This man has been known to have \$75,000 worth of whalebone in his storehouse at one time. He does a business of probably \$100,000 a year, and yet, not a single coin of gold or silver nor a single bank note or bank check is used, nor are any books kept. All transactions are by barter, furs and whalebones being exchanged for tobacco, flour and whiskey. This wholesale merchant of the North Siberian coast can neither read nor write, nor can anyone associated with him. Although so wealthy he lives in an ordinary tent and sleeps on the ground on a pile of reindeer skins."

It is on this island that Mr. and Mrs. Gambell live and have their school. One feels a little surprise in reading the extracts from Mr. Gambell's letter in this week's Home Missionary Report to find the first date way back in September, 1895, until we remember that they have but one mail a year when the little steamer Bear makes its annual round. The deprivations of such a life are more than we can easily comprehend, but the devoted men and women who have chosen this field find a return in the rapid development of the simple people, who learn readily and are affectionate and responsive.

Through the missionary reports we know more or less of our Presbyterian schools, but in these little volumes we learn of the many schools established by the various churches, the Greek, the Roman Catholic, and the Moravian, and several others, aside from the government schools, and each year the number is increasing. One can only wish for these reports a wide circulation so that people all over the United States can take a more intelligent interest in this vast Arctic country, its possibilities, and its imperative needs.

DETAILED FOR DIFFICULT WORK.

The Coast Survey Vessels Gedney and Patterson to Go to Alaska.

The urgent deficiency bill, which recently passed Congress, having contained an appropriation of \$100,000 for the survey of the Yukon river and the vicinity of its mouth, the Gedney and the Patterson have been detailed to perform this service. The Gedney is now being fitted out at Oakland, Cal. She will be commanded by Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., who is one of the most capable officers attached to the coast and geodetic survey, and who has been selected for this difficult work on account of his experience and well-known reputation.

The Patterson will be commanded by Lieutenant Commander Charles T. Forse, U. S. N., who relieves Lieutenant Commander E. K. Moore, U. S. N., who has been in command of the Patterson for the past three years. Owing to the many shoals and total lack of aids to navigation on the Alaskan coast, and to absence of definite knowledge of the Yukon, the cruise of the Gedney and the Patterson in the vicinity of the Yukon delta and into the river will be extremely arduous. The main work will be to find a better channel through the delta into the river.

Of the naval officers recently detailed for duty with the coast and geodetic survey, Lieut. E. Shropson has been assigned to the Endeavor; Lieut. R. Wells, jr., and Ensign H. Sypher to the McArthur; Ensign George B. Bradshaw and Ensign C. F. Preston to the Gedney; Ensign A. B. Hoff to the Eagle.

Washington Star
GOVERNMENT OF ALASKA.
Dec 30 1897.
Congressional Committee Preparing
the Way for Legislation.

The Senate and House committees on public lands and on territories are at work on legislation for Alaska, preparing the way for action by the two houses. The matter has been talked over in committees, and there will be some decisive action shortly after the holiday recess. The chief problem is to provide for a better government.

Secretary Bliss recommended in his annual report that Alaska be made a regular organized territory. The sentiment of the committee is that the time is not yet ripe, that the population, practically dependent on the rich mining strikes, is a roving one, and that even towns having a large population today may be abandoned tomorrow. It is probable that there will be some enlargement of its present government as preferable to a general system of local legislation and territorial organization. The jurisdiction of federal officials there may be extended and their number increased. This is to be a temporary bridging over of the problem until the transitory feature of the population is largely eliminated.

As to the extension, in toto, of the general land laws, the sentiment now is that the Lacey bill, providing for this, is too sweep. The right of way act for railways, &c., carried by the Lacey bill is likely to be modified, while there will be some special legislation for the protection of timber. The homestead laws will be extended. Mineral and town site laws already are in force. A prime difficulty is the absence of surveys, and it is said that in all probability there are some portions of Alaska that never will be surveyed. This interferes with the operation of the public land law extension.



ALASKA'S BOUNDARY

Text of the Treaty Signed for Its Determination.

The Agreement Reached by Secretary of State Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote.

The following is the text of the treaty for the determination of the Alaskan boundary signed on January 30, 1897, between Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote:

Article I.

Each government shall appoint one commissioner, with whom may be associated such surveyors, astronomers and other assistants as each government may elect.

The commissioners shall at as early a period as practicable proceed to trace and mark under their joint direction, and by joint operations in the field, so much of the 141st meridian of west longitude as is necessary to be defined for the purpose of determining the exact limits of the territory ceded to the United States by the treaty between the United States and Russia of March 30, 1867.

Inasmuch as the summit of Mount St. Elias, although not ascertained to lie in fact upon said 141st meridian, is so nearly coincident therewith that it may conveniently be taken as a visible landmark whereby the initial part of said meridian shall be established, it is agreed that the commissioners, should they conclude that it is advisable so to do, may deflect the most southerly portion of said line, so as to make the same range with the summit of Mt. St. Elias, such deflection not to extend more than twenty geographical miles northwardly from the initial point.

Article II.

The data relating to determinations already made at this time by either of the two governments concerned of points on or near the 141st meridian for the purpose of fixing its position shall be submitted by each government to the commissioners, who shall decide which of the results of the determinations shall be adopted by them.

In case of disagreement between the commissioners as to the correct geographical co-ordinates of one and the same point determined by either of the two governments, separately, a position midway between the two locations in question of the 141st meridian shall be adopted, provided the discrepancy between them shall not exceed 1,000 feet.

In case of a greater discrepancy a new joint determination shall be made by the commissioners.

Article III.

The location of the 141st meridian as determined hereunder, shall be marked by intervisible objects, natural or artificial, at such distances apart as the commissioners shall agree upon, and by such additional marks as they shall deem necessary, and the line when and where thus marked, in whole or in part, shall be deemed to permanently define for all international purposes the 141st meridian mentioned in the treaty of March 30, 1867, between the United States and Russia, and in the treaty of February 28, 1825, between Great Britain and Russia.

The location of the marks shall be described by such views, maps and other means as the commissioners shall decide upon, and duplicate records of these descriptions shall be attested by the commissioners jointly, and be by them deposited with their respective governments, together with their final report, hereinafter mentioned.

Article IV.

Each government shall bear the expenses incident to the employment of its own appointees and of the operations conducted by them, but the cost of material used in permanently marking the meridian, and of its transportation, shall be borne jointly and equally by the two governments.

Article V.

The commissioners shall diligently prosecute the work to its completion, and they shall submit to their respective governments, from time to time, and at least once in every calendar year, a joint report of progress, and a final comprehensive report upon the completion of the whole work.

The present convention shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or in London as soon as possible within twelve months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate in Washington the thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

RICHARD OLNEY (Seal.)
JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE. (Seal.)

N.Y. Herald, Jan. 13, 1897

ABUSES CHARGED IN ALASKA.

Russians Complain of Vexatious Acts Committed Upon Them by Americans.

TRADERS RUN THE COUNTRY.

Said to Have Driven Greek Christian Congregation from Church to Work.

IRRESPONSIBILITY RAMPANT.

Washington Administration Advised to Look Into the Control of the Territory.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 49 AVENUE DE L'OPERA,
PARIS, Jan. 12, 1897.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the European edition of the HERALD writes that serious complaints against the existing state of affairs in Alaska are brought by the Svet.

It is alleged that the handful of Russians remaining in the territory suffer under all sorts of vexatious and even oppressive acts on the part of American traders who "run" Alaska.

It is claimed that a number of the company's agents entered a Greek orthodox church during service with firearms in their hands to drive the congregation out to work, and that the Russian teacher, having refused to give his lessons in English, Americans threatened to burn down his school.

General condemnation is brought against the government at Washington for leaving the administration of Alaska too much in the hands of a trading company which, it is claimed, finds its interest in debauching the natives.

These allegations no doubt deserve the careful attention of the United States Executive, and it would be well if the agents of the government exercised better control over the territory.

But from isolated cases of abuse of power by irresponsible traders or citizens to a sweeping statement claiming that the Russians and their coreligionists in Alaska are oppressed is a long cry.

DISCUSSED IN WASHINGTON.

State and Treasury Departments Not Notified and Russian Minister Has Heard Nothing of the Matter.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1897.

Absolutely no official information has been received in Washington in regard to the reported outrages perpetrated on Russian residents of the Territory of Alaska by the North American Commercial Company. The State and Treasury departments have heard nothing from their representatives in Alaska and Russia on the subject, and the Russian Minister told me to-night that he was also entirely in the dark.

A high official of the State Department explained to me that it was possible that the information might have reached St. Petersburg and been telegraphed by the HERALD correspondent there to Paris some days in advance of the transmission of official information to Washington. Fishing vessels plying between Alaskan ports and Vladivostok might have carried the news of the outrages to the latter place, and from there it is possible it was wired to St. Petersburg. The Russian Minister said that if the statements contained in the telegram were true he will probably receive instructions to-morrow or be telegraphed to lay the matter before the State Department and ask the latter for proper redress.

The statement in the report cabled by the HERALD's St. Petersburg's correspondent that agents of the company invaded a Russian school and chapel may have some basis. State Department officials believe in the religious troubles existing in Alaska. There are three classes of schools in Alaska—the first, the Territorial schools, under the direct supervision of the government; the second, the orthodox Russian schools, governed by Archbishop Nicholas, of the Russian Greek Church, who is a close personal friend of Emperor Nicholas, and which the United States is obligated by treaty provisions to protect, and, third, the unorthodox native Russian schools. The Russian government last August protested to the State Department at the action of unorthodox Russian school authorities in seeking the withdrawal of pupils from the orthodox schools. The State Department turned the matter over to the Treasury Department, with instructions to investigate the matter, and its report, so far as can be learned, has not yet been received at the department.

In view of the trouble existing last summer, the State Department authorities are inclined to believe that the outbreaks just reported are the result of the religious disturbances existing between the orthodox and unorthodox native Russian churches. They do not see what connection the agents of the commercial company could have had in the matter. The company's rights are all confined to the seal islands, and so far as can be learned they have no authority on the mainland. The suggestion is also made that the agents may have visited the mainland and perpetrated the outrages reported, but this can only be settled by an investigation, which will be made by the Treasury Department when the report of the occurrence is made to the State Department, either through the Russian Minister, the reports of the State Department or the agents of the Treasury Department in Alaska.

The Real Hero of Alaska.

The return of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the United States General Agent of Education in Alaska, and the near approach of his annual application to Congress for funds with which to carry forward his work for the ensuing year, should lead to a far greater public and Congressional interest in his efforts than they have hitherto been able to command. When the history of that vast territory in the frozen North shall have been written by the light of an assured development, the figure of Sheldon Jackson will loom heroic in its pages, as one whose broad humanity, willing self-sacrifice, indomitable determination and Christian faith made him a pioneer of civilization in a land which all save his few devoted lieutenants shunned till the greed of gold led them to face rigors and perils far exceeding those embraced in the appeals of the gentle and daring missionary.

The work of Dr. Jackson, begun a decade ago in the face of most discouraging circumstances, was long regarded by the general public as the sentimental undertaking of a visionary. Our statesmen at Washington, who saw no likelihood of making political capital out of the new and barren Territory, turned an unwilling ear to the request for funds, when they did not sneer. Dr. Sheldon Jackson was voted a bore by Congress; and not until private aid had enabled him to demonstrate in a minor way that it was possible to recreate the conditions of life in so remote and unpromising a region, did he succeed in augmenting appropriations which are still woefully inadequate for the fruition of his plans.

Despite the outrageous neglect of this courageous missionary, who has forced the recognition of the government and now enjoys the protection of association with the Bureau of Education, he has proved himself far wiser than those who regarded him askance. His assertions regarding the possibilities of the Alaskan Indians and settlements have been vindicated. He has proved the extreme sensibility of the natives to civilizing and educational influences, and the value of their friendship and co-operation in commercial development. He stubbornly insisted upon the introduction of the Siberian reindeer as the crying need of the hour, until he carried his point. It is long since he declared that Alaska, save in the northern latitudes, possessed agricultural possibilities which should be investigated and encouraged by the government in the interest of the Territory and of the Nation which had assumed responsibility for its condition. In this, too, he was ignored—yet this is precisely what the government has now done, since the Klondike craze has led to great privation and a demand for some means of local relief.

Throughout the past decade Dr. Jackson has proved not only his right to high rank in the missionary world, but the possession of a statesmanship and economic wisdom more far-seeing than those of his critics in Federal affairs. His time has come to meet Congress with a plea that is a command. He stands among the gold hunters as a giant among the pigmies. His name will always head the list on Alaska's roll of honor.

ABOUT ALASKA.

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 18, 1897

Third Travel Talk of this Year's Series by Principal Vogt at the High School.

VERY INTERESTING TRIP.

Some of the Wonders of the Coast Country, and a Flying Visit to the Klondike.

At the high school this morning Principal Vogt gave the third of his travel talks for this season and took his auditors on an interesting trip among the wonders of Alaska.

Skipping the transcontinental journey, the professor started at Vancouver by a trading steamer up what is known as the "inside route." Pictures were shown of the city of Vancouver; and then the views covered the wonderful scenery along the line of what is one of the most beautiful water trips in the world.

"Those who go by the fast boats and the regular route see but a small part of the real beauties of the Alaskan trip," said Prof. Vogt, and the pictures which his collection contained, most of which were secured in the regions unvisited by the regular fast boats, tended to prove that his statement was a moderate one.

Much of the unusual Indian life of that region was shown, along with the natural wonders.

The travelers were taken northward into the glacier inlet and up to the greatest of the ice rivers of the world, the gigantic Muir glacier. The pictures which the stereopticon threw on the canvas of this wonderful ice formation made it seem real to many who had often heard of its stupendousness without comprehending it.

A river of ice a mile and a half broad, and its main portion, below the first branches, more than 35 miles broad—a river of ice that moves nearly 70 feet per day—is something which the ordinary person can not easily imagine without some aids of the eye. The pictures were magnificent and the explanatory talk of vivid interest.

Then the traveling party returned to Sitka, and looked over the capital of Alaska. A flying trip was made to the Prybiloff seal islands, and then, returning to Juneau and taking a look at the great Treadwell gold mine, the largest in the world, the excursionists were invited to go to Klondike.

With the imagination aided by reproductions of the Harpers' photographs, the trip over the Chilkat pass was made, the long journey down the headwaters of the Yukon was covered rapidly, and the party at last landed at Dawson City.

A very interesting lot of pictures showing the working of the Alaskan placers were thrown on the canvas, then the trip down the Yukon took the travelers into the Esquimo country.

Of this strange and little understood people Mr. Vogt had a good deal to say, both as to their life and what has been done, as well as what is being done, for their education and advancement. Contrary to the usual belief the professor said that the Esquimo people were neither stupid nor lazy, but welcomed education, and made exceptionally good use of it. He said that the earlier traders had done little but introduce vices among the Indians, which had done much to reduce their numbers. But now under the active exertions of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the United States commissioner and agent, the natives were improving in health and morals, and the introduction of the reindeer, another of Dr. Jackson's beneficial ideas, was rapidly making the conditions of life easier for them.

The lecturer made no announcement in regard to when the next lecture would be given or what would be the subject of the talk. Its date and subject will be announced through the papers later.

ALASKAN LIFE.

Interesting Lecture At the Y. M. C. A. By Judge Peckinpaugh.

The members of the Young Men's Christian Association were entertained last evening in the assembly-room of their new quarters with a lecture on Alaska by Judge Peckinpaugh. The Judge spent four years in the territory about Sitka, and is therefore well acquainted with the manners and customs of the natives.

The lecturer spoke first of the delightful climate along the coast of Alaska, due to the Japan current sweeping near the main body of the land. The temperature remains constant, varying generally between eight degrees below and twelve above zero. The dry season, strange to say, is the unhealthiest of the year, and the damp season the best.

Speaking of the inhabitants of Alaska, Judge Peckinpaugh said that every grade of humanity could be found, from the very highest type of civilized mankind to the lowest native. Among the worst element were the criminals from the United States, who, finding themselves hunted down in the West, where they had taken refuge, seek to hide themselves in Alaskan towns and settlements. The Indians, the lecturer said, were unlike those of the plains, being more intelligent, more industrious and possessed of more wealth. Unfortunately, they have become contaminated by the crews from the San Francisco whaling fleets, who barter whisky for furs, and take liberties with the native women.

Speaking of the traders, Judge Peckinpaugh related an amusing custom of the Hudson Bay Company. The company traded guns for furs, one gun being rated as worth as many furs as would reach the tip of the barrel when the weapon was stood upright on the ground. The gun at first only reached about to a man's waist, but was gradually increased in length until many of them were fully six inches longer than the tallest native.

Alaska
A. J. Davis
Clarion Pa. 1897

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The session began with the court room filled, and many could not gain entrance. The first period was devoted to music, after which Dr. Davis of the Clarion normal school was introduced, and received great applause. He gave much interesting information concerning Alaska, and called attention to the vast area, the extensive coast, the volume of the rivers, the picturesqueness of the scenery, the wonderful resources, and the profitableness of our purchase of that territory. Gold mining, the seal industry and the fisheries were discussed at length. The destruction of the whale fisheries caused famine among the Esquimaux and relief was given through Dr. Jackson, who brought reindeer from Siberia and other countries. Dr. Jackson's name will go down in history for what he has done for Alaska. The Russians knew that gold existed in Alaska, but did not wish it generally known lest their fur trade should be interfered with. The hospitality, shrewdness and superstition of the natives were discussed and illustrated in a very entertaining manner.

CARRYING MAILS

Evening Star

How the Star Route Postal Service is Performed.

BY SNOW SHOES, BOAT AND CART

Feb 27 1897

Long Trips Across Bleak and Dangerous Lands.

HUMORS OF THE SERVICE

Written for The Evening Star.



THAT PART OF the postal service known as the star routes plays a prominent part in the opening of a new country to settlement. It antedates all other kinds of mail service and has the unenviable record of having been the unconscious source of the most notorious scandal that ever blackened the pages of postal history, the "star route trials." It has no astronomical significance, however, as its name might indicate, although it is said that a route was once established from the Pole to North Star, and afterward, North Star having been discontinued, it was curtailed to end at White Cloud.

It comprehends all mail service performed under contract, except that of railway and steamboat service, and, of course, that service in cities called covered wagon, screen wagon and street car service; and is designated generally as "star service." It is performed by carriers on stage coach lines, on horse back, on snow shoes, and with dogs and sledges. There is now on exhibition in the Post Office Department Museum the wax figure of a northerner, and three dogs, mounted, harnessed and hitched to a sledge, with a mail pouch on it, representing the outfit as it appeared when performing regular star service in northern Michigan.

An Old Map.

The first post route (star service) map ever used in this country was printed in London, England, in 1715, as a "Map of the Dominions of the King of Great Britain on the Continent of North America." Later it was cut up into sections, and one section, a small sheet less than a foot square, now hangs, an interesting relic of postal history, in the office of the chief clerk of the second assistant postmaster general. This section of the map includes the territory bounded on the north by the 45th degree of north latitude, the northern boundary of Vermont and New Hampshire; on the east by the 68th degree of longitude west from Greenwich, the eastern boundary of Maine; on the south by the 39th degree of north latitude, which crosses the southern point of New Jersey, and on the west by the 76th degree of longitude, which passes through the center of the state of New York. It is very primitive in its appearance and is entitled "A Map of Part of North America, New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania." The body of water lying directly east of this land is designated as the "Western ocean," and Scotland is shown to be just off the coast of Maine, apparently not more than a stone's throw. Down in the right-hand lower corner is an explanatory note or schedule card, which reads as follows:

"An account of ye Post of ye Continent of Nth. America as they were Regulated by ye Postmasters Genl. of ye Post House."

"The Western Post sets out from Philadelphia every Friday leaving letters at Burlington and Perth Amboy, and arrives at New York on Sunday night; the distance between Philadelphia and New York being 100 Miles. The Post goes out Eastward every Monday morning from New York, and arrives at Seabrook Thursday noon; being 150 Miles, where the Post from Boston sets out at the same time."

"the New York Post returning with the Eastern Letters, and the Boston Post with the Western. Bags are dropt at New London, Stonnington, Rhode Island, and Bristol. The Post from Boston to Piscataway being 70 Miles leaves Letters at Ipswich, Salem, Marblehead, and Newberry. There are offices kept at Burlington, Perth Amboy in New Jersey, New London and Stonnington in Connecticut, at Rhode Island, Bristol, Ipswich, Salem, Marblehead and Newberry, and the 3 Great Offices are at Boston, New York and Philadelphia."

In Alaska.

Just now the center of interest seems to be in Alaska, where the department is pushing mail service to accommodate the brave souls who have endured severe privations and frequently suffering to open to settlement and civilization that frigid country. The Post Office Department has become interested in these people and their ice-bound country, and with its accustomed enterprise has determined to do its part toward sending civilization to the inland and remote districts. The longest, and I may say the most interesting, star mail route now in operation runs from Juneau down the Yukon river to Circle City, Alaska, 900 miles. Circle City is situated in about 63 degrees north latitude, just south of the arctic circle, from which it takes its name. Just below Circle City the Yukon river is more than fifty miles wide for a distance of 150 miles, and is filled with thousands of small islands, very similar to the Thousand Islands in the Saint Lawrence river.

A post office was established at Circle City in the spring of 1896, and an effort made to supply it with mail. It was found that the town contained 1,800 people, and the population was increasing. It is wild and weird, no sort of government exists, and evil runs riot with no restraint whatever. Whisky is brought over from Canada and sold for \$10 a small bottle. Town lots sell for \$2,000 each. The postmaster is the only government official in the town. This state of affairs will not long continue, however, and a town or city government will soon be established. Revenue officers were sent there last summer.

Soon after a post office was established at Circle City a contract was let to a Chicago man to transport the mail from Juneau to Circle City during the summer for \$500 a trip, after the first trip, which cost \$1,700, and another contract was let to a Juneau man to perform the service during the winter months for \$1,700 a trip. On the first trip last June the contractor took from Juneau 1,474 letters (these contracts called for the transportation of letter mail only), and on the return trip he brought 605 letters. This mail is carried from Seattle by steamer about 900 miles to Juneau, then it is taken by dog train and boat over mountains and down through a chain of lakes and the Yukon river to Circle City. The contractor reports his first trip as being hazardous in the extreme. The current of the Yukon is very rapid and turbulent. He refers to Miles Canyon, White Horse Rapids (known as Miner's Grave), Five Fingers Rapids and Rink Rapids as veritable death traps.

Old Glory in British Territory.

A large portion of this route lies in British territory, and a very interesting incident occurred when the contractor's party recrossed the Alaska boundary into United States territory. When the party reached the main waters of the Yukon they cut timber and built a boat, in which they traveled the residue of the trip. The contractor, being a loyal man, floated old glory at the masthead of his rude craft, and as he floated down the river past a British fort situated on the boundary line between Canada and Alaska, the union jack was dipped three times to the stars and stripes. When the contractor arrived at Circle City and had delivered his mail to an eager horde, he found that it would be impossible to return to Juneau by the same route, owing to the swiftness of the current in the upper Yukon. So he proceeded down the river in the direction of Bering sea, as far as Saint Michael's, where he took a steamer for Seattle, Wash., thence by another steamer to Juneau, traveling in all 6,500 miles in addition to his regular trip. Such are some of the exigencies, contingencies and hindrances to the Alaskan mail service. And all the dangers attending this service are greatly aggravated by the inaccuracies in the maps and reports of the country. A gentleman recently from the Presbyterian mission at Point Barrow, the northernmost point of Alaska, stated that thus far Alaskan maps had been made up largely from conjecture and the fertile imagination of the publishers.

THE MAIL AND EXPRESS.

Broadway and Fulton St., New York.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 17, 1896.

Mail & Express
FAMOUS FRONTIER JOURNAL.

News Collected by Dog Teams Over an Area of Two Thousand Miles.

Gordon C. Bettles, who for some time past has been publishing a paper at the most remote point on the American continent, is at the Commercial, says the San Francisco "Call." The paper is the Yukon "Press," and it appears three times a year. The reason it is not issued oftener is because, as he says, the news has to be collected for 2,000 miles, and it takes four months each time to do it.

Mr. Bettles, though also a big mining operator and running three trading posts, learned the printing trade in his youth. At the post at Tanana, near the mouth of the Tanana River, 1,000 miles up the Yukon, Rev. Jules L. Prevost has been doing missionary work among the Indians. He desired to translate and print portions of the Scriptures in the Indian tongue, so Mr. Bettles told him to get a little printing outfit, and in his leisure hours in the long winter he would teach him how to set the type.

The missionary got the material and then it struck him that it would be a good thing to get out a little paper also. So Mr. Bettles has been steering the little journal through. He has also taught the minister so that he can now get it out himself. It is a paper of sixteen small pages, and is printed on a job press. The news is very interesting, and the paper is highly appreciated there, for it seems to break the monotony of things. It has a number of advertisements, but owing to the, as yet, limited circulation, the rates are not high.

"It is difficult to publish a paper up there," said Mr. Bettles, "because it takes so long to collect the news. Why, the result of this election in the United States will not be known there for eight months. There might be war here, and it could continue for most of a year before we would hear of it. To get the news of the Yukon alone means covering 2,000 miles of country by dog teams. It is by these teams that the news is brought."

PEOPLE FROM ALASKA INCENSED.

A TREASURY AGENT INDICTED FOR REFLECTIONS CONTAINED IN AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 18.—There is indignation in Alaska over the reports that have been circulated in the States that lawlessness is rampant in that Territory. Judge Delancy, of the United States District Court, in charging the Grand Jury that has been in session there for two months, denounced all unwarranted statements tending to prejudice the public mind against the morals of the people of Alaska, and thus to keep capital from coming into the country. He was particularly indignant at United States officials who have carried stories to Washington regarding criminals "standing in" with the courts and Federal officials generally in Alaska.

The Grand Jury found an indictment against Joseph Murray for criminal libel. Mr. Murray is a special agent of the United States Treasury Department, and was at the time of the alleged offence United States Fish Commissioner for Alaska. His report to the Government, it is asserted, was highly sensational, and indicated that the Court, as well as its officers, conspired with the criminals of Alaska. It further said the Court and its officers were afraid to do their duty, even if they were so disposed.

Alaska and Puget Sound merchants and the steamship companies are preparing for an influx of 10,000 to 15,000 miners into Alaska this spring. Last year about 5,000 men went north in search of wealth. The success of many of these, coupled with strikes made on Cloudy Creek tributary of the Yukon late last season, and the systematic advertising now being done, are having the effect of attracting gold-seekers from every part of the country.

Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 18.—The steamship Alki, from Alaska, last evening brought news of considerable excitement there as a result of the information that the prosecution of ex-United States Marshal Orville T. Porter, charged with embezzlement, under a Grand Jury indictment, had been quashed under direct and specific orders from the Attorney-General at Washington to the District Attorney of Alaska. The charge has been hanging over Porter since shortly after his retirement at the end of the Harrison Administration. Porter was indicted for failing to discharge outstanding claims for jury and witness fees, pocketing the money.

Alaskan's Postal Service.
The first regular mail service authorized for an entire year in Alaska has been contracted for by the Post Office Department, the service being from Juneau to Circle City, 900 miles each way. When the Slater of this city is the contractor, the contract price being \$9,000.

DISCOVERIES IN ALASKA.

Sum Jan 24, 1897.
THE UNKNOWN REGION NORTH OF
COOKS INLET ENTERED.

Explorers Find a Flat Country Where the Government Maps Show the Southern Part of the Alaskan Mountains—A Mountain Revealed Which Is Believed to Be 20,000 Feet High—If So, It Is the Highest Summit of This Continent—Good Geographical Work by Prospectors.

The largest unexplored region in the United States is the district north of Cooks Inlet, Alaska. The Kuskokwim and Nushagak flowing into Behring Sea, the Tanana into the Yukon, the Sushitna into Cooks Inlet, and the Copper River into the Gulf of Alaska drain this "terra incognita." They are all large, muddy rivers, draining great glaciers, and are at flood height throughout the short summer season. The difficulty of making headway against such swift streams, the clouds of gnats and mosquitoes, the reputed fierceness of the interior Indians (the Apaches of the North) have all served to keep out both the explorer and that most venturesome of all investigators, the prospector.

ina valleys, a low but rugged range from 3,000 to 6,000 feet in altitude. From these mountains several small rivers flow into the Sushitna, but they did not prospect as well as the main stream, which gave us from six to 200 colors per pan, it being almost impossible to get a pan which did not have some colors.

Several days of heavy rain, which carried off the snow still reaching almost to the river's banks, raised the stream to flood height, and further progress was for the time impossible. The driftwood ran in a continuous stream, and the river rose until we had to move our camp. It seemed as though the whole country was to be submerged, when, as suddenly as the rise, the river commenced to fall, and after a week's delay we resumed our trip on the swollen stream. The first day we made only two miles, though we worked desperately hard; a part of the time in the icy water up to our waists, crossing and recrossing the channels. We were even obliged to unload our boats, take them out of the water, and carry them overland across islands to avoid places where great jams of driftwood, acting as wing dams, rendered the channels we were in impassable. The river here was full of cottonwood snags, around which the current rushes in great swirls, very dangerous to a boat. Where we could we waded and towed our boats, relying on our quickness to cross safely the treacherous quicksands into which we frequently sank to our knees; at one place we actually lost one of our long poles, which was held so firmly in the quicksand that we could not pull it out.

The mosquitoes hung in clouds about us, compelling the constant use of veils and gloves. Even the Indians on this river wear cheese cloth veils over their faces. At night we pitched our tents low, sewed the entrance up tight, pulling the sides and ends under a

portage around the falls on the main river, but finding the path very steep and difficult, dangerous even to carry our packs, we gave up the attempt without seeing the falls, which must be very high, from the appearance of the cañon and surrounding country.

The river at the highest point we reached was about 200 yards across, deep from shore to shore, with a milrace current. From the maps which the Indians made for us of the continuation of the river above the falls we inferred that it ran a long distance to the northeast, probably from 150 to 200 miles, though none of the natives had been to its source. The Kulichaus, who trade at the Kiuk station of the Alaska Commercial Company, say that some of the tribes live on a lake that empties into the headwaters of Copper River, and the balance on a lake not far distant, in which the Sushitna rises, and that it is only a short portage from either lake into the Tanana.

At all events, from the size of the Sushitna at the falls and from its direction it must flow nearly from the Copper River. Other prospectors who ascended the muddy western branch informed us that about forty miles from the great forks it branched, one stream flowing northward around the base of the great range from whose many glaciers it receives several tributaries; the other, flowing west, drains the southern side of the great range, finally turning back into the flat valley that runs a long way to the west. From a mountain top they could trace its course in the flat country for many miles. To the north they could see a stream apparently flowing west, which they thought was the Kuskokwim. One glacier at the forks came down almost to the river's bank and was the source of a large stream. They could trace the glacier far back toward the great mountain.

Unable to pass the falls on the main river we turned down the stream to the great forks. It was very exciting and dangerous running the rapids among the big boulders, the race-horse speed at which we travelled giving us no time to examine the river ahead. The boiling waves several times entered our boats, and we were constantly on the jump to keep them from swamping. We could make a greater distance down the stream in an hour than we could up in a day.

We ascended the western branch nearly to the cañon, where we met a party of prospectors coming down. Their boat, which they were towing, had been dragged by the swift current under a snag and upset, and they lost all their outfit. They reported the cañon ahead impassable, owing to the high water in the river. Two weeks of almost continual rain raised all the rivers to flood height. Our provisions being low, and one of the party being sick, we reluctantly turned back to the station, which we reached in two days. We ascended Mount Sushitna near the mouth of the river, and confirmed our previous observations on the upper river, namely, the extent of the broad, flat country, and the total absence of the great Alaska range as marked on the Government charts of Alaska.

We named our great peak Mount McKinley, after William McKinley of Ohio, who had been nominated for the Presidency, and that fact was the first news we received on our way out of that wonderful wilderness. We have no doubt that this peak is the highest in North America, and estimate that it is over 20,000 feet high. We have talked with seven different parties who saw the mountain this summer, and they estimate its height at over 20,000 feet. Most of them think it is nearly 25,000 feet in altitude. Our last view of its lowering summit was from one of the tideland islands at the mouth of the Sushitna. Here on a glorious evening we had a fine view of Iliamna, 100 miles south, and Mount McKinley, to the north. Field glasses brought out the details on Iliamna, but made no change in the appearance of Mount McKinley, which was nearly twice the distance away. Notwithstanding its greater distance, Mount McKinley looked much the higher of the two peaks.

Much interested in the geography of this country, and finding the Government charts so unreliable, we gathered all the information possible from the Indians and the few whites who had, during the summer, prospected on the upper river. The Kulichaus drew for me a map of the river, holding the pencil by the extreme end, and much amused with their first experience with pencils and paper. When they reached as far in the drawing as they had ever been on the river they drew their pencil around back and shook their heads, and we could not get them to venture any further opinion as to the river beyond. Their only way of estimating distances was by sleeps, as they had no conception of what a mile was; in fact, they did not know what the words Indian or white signified.

One of the Kiuk tribe, an intelligent and prosperous Indian who trades with the interior Indians and who travels every winter in the interior country, drew a map showing the relation of the upper Copper, Sushitna, and Tanana rivers. He makes, as do all the interior Indians, the three rivers in close proximity at their head waters.

We found colors of fine gold in nearly every pan, and on the upper river platinum. The formation for the last forty miles below the falls was slate porphyry and granite, many veins of white quartz running through the slate. One specimen assaying well in silver, copper, and gold would be very valuable were it nearer means of transportation or in a less rigorous climate.

The natives on Cooks Inlet are devout Greek Catholics. Every village has its church and even the Copper River Indians fear the priests. Last winter some of the Copper River Indians who came down to trade at the Kiuk station had several wives. This the Greek priest said was wrong, and ordered them to put away all but the woman they had



MAP OF THE SUSHITNA RIVER.

The discovery of paying placer mines on Cooks Inlet in the fall of 1895 brought about 2,000 prospectors to its shores last summer. They swarmed over Kenai Peninsula, staking out claims in the deep snow, and the surplus ventured into the Kiuk and Sushitna valleys, both unexplored districts. Over one hundred parties entered the Sushitna River, but only five attained any great distance up the river. One party provisioned for two years proclaimed that they were prepared to ascend the Sushitna to its source, and if they found nothing there they would go on to the Tanana; if still unsuccessful they would keep on northward to the Arctic Ocean. In five days they were on their way back, saying they thought there must be some easier way to the North Pole. Another party gave up the attempt after nearly losing their lives

canvases flooring on which we made our beds. Each of us taking a corner of the tent, we could kill off the mosquitoes that had come in with us as we crawled under the flap, and then sleep in peace. Luckily in June the days are so long that it is never too dark to see to kill mosquitoes.

On the clearing up of the weather we obtained our first good view of the great mountain, occasional glimpses of which we had had before, the first from near Tyonick, where we saw its cloud-like summit over Sushitna Mountain. This mountain is far in the interior from Cooks Inlet, and almost due north of Tyonick. All the Indians of Cooks Inlet call it the "Bulshoe" Mountain, which is their word for anything very large. As it now appeared to us, its huge peak towering far above the high, rugged range encircling its base, it compelled our unbounded admiration. On Cooks Inlet we had seen Iliamna's still smoking summit, 12,066 feet above us, rising precipitously from the salt water. Inland is a continuation of the same range, and even higher, probably 14,000 to 15,000 feet in alti-

boat, driven by the swift current, jerking them off the bank from which they were towing. One young man from Boston turned back after he and his mate had been about a week on the river without reaching the station, giving as a reason his unwillingness to prospect a country where he was obliged to tie up his head in a gunny sack every night in order to escape the mosquitoes.

We landed at Tyonick, near the head of Cooks Inlet, the first week in May, 1896, in about two feet of snow, thick blocks of ice lining the shores, and awaited the opening of the Sushitna. Our object in prospecting the Sushitna was the hope of finding placer mines on its upper waters. There were several reasons leading to this conclusion. One of the most important was that anywhere on the shores of Cooks Inlet a few colors of fine gold could be found. Probably this gold came from the largest stream entering the inlet; then the Copper River, rising in the same district, was reputed to be rich in gold and copper.

Cooks Inlet is like the Bay of Fundy. It is shallow, with high, swift tides, the extreme being about sixty-five feet. It is often visited by violent storms, so violent that the natives pack many miles along its beach rather than venture out in boats.

Starting in an open dory, with the incoming tide, we reached the broad mud flats extending some fifteen miles from the mouths of the Sushitna. All night and a greater portion of the next day we spent on the flats hunting for the entrance of the river, for the Sushitna, like many Arctic rivers, has quite an extensive delta, which, with its network of channels, is eight or ten miles wide. Inside the entrance, the swift current, low, muddy, and caving banks, covered with thick brush and cottonwood trees, render progress very difficult. On all sides are the traces of great floods, the entire country for miles being subject to overflow. Many unable with oars to stem the mighty flood have given up the struggle before reaching the trading post thirty miles above tidewater on the river.

The river at the station has two channels; the eastern as measured on the ice is 855 yards wide, and flows swift and deep from shore to shore; the other channel is nearly as large, but not so swift and deep. Just above are the first high banks, perpendicular promontories of rock on each side, against which the stream rushes with great force. Whirlpools in the current seemed to threaten to engulf our boat, but as suddenly as they form they disappear, and we crossed in safety. Finding our sea dory too heavy to handle, we stopped at the station long enough to whipsaw lumber and make two river boats, such as are used on the Yukon, 25 feet in length over all, 18 inches wide on the bottom, and 40 inches at the top. Not having any tar, we pitched the seams with spruce gum and grease. Our equipment consisted of paddles, poles, and tow lines.

While building the boats we witnessed the annual run of candle fish, a species of smelt so fat that when dried they will burn like a candle. The natives stand on the bank with rude dips made of willow roots and catch quantities of them, which are dried on long racks in the sun. Indeed, the river was so full of the fish that it was impossible to dip a bucket of water without catching some of the little beauties. The lean Eskimo dogs put on a layer of fat during candle fish season. They stand on the bank and expertly paw the fish out of the water.

A short distance above the station a great branch comes in from the west. The Indians say that this branch runs around the head of Cooks Inlet and rises in a high range of mountains which we had seen from Tyonick. Above this fork the river again spreads out into many channels, so that it is difficult to tell where to go, the low banks affording no clue as to the probable main course of the river. Twenty miles further another large branch comes in from the west, the main river bearing almost due north. For two weeks we travelled amid islands and sloughs, the river at times several miles wide across its many channels.

On the east were the mountains that form the watershed between the Knik and Sush-

tude. On Puget Sound, years we had been admirers of Mount Rainier, over 14,000 feet high, but never before had we seen anything to compare with this mountain. My companion in the boat, Mr. Monks, was one of the few who made the ascent of Rainier the previous summer. In his opinion Rainier was about the same altitude as the range this side of the huge peak, which towered at least 8,000 feet above its neighbors. For days we had glorious views of this mountain range, many of whose glaciers emptied apparently into our river.

July 4 was ushered in with a heavy rain. While we were encamped waiting for the storm to pass over, a great rumbling proclaimed the approach of an earthquake, which was very violent and of considerable duration. This, the second violent earthquake since our arrival in this country, the high volcanoes still active, the great tides, the huge mountains covered with glaciers, impressed us that here man must indeed battle with nature. In fact, this whole country seems new, unfinished, unfit for the habitation of man. Few and scattered are the Indians who have the hardihood to withstand the severe winters and the many pests that make the short summer season almost unbearable.

According to our journal, 100 miles above the trading station the river again forked, this time into three branches. The branch from the northwest apparently drains the southern slope of the great range, and like a flowing sea of mud spreads out in many channels about two miles wide. The branch from the northeast is as white as milk, while the middle stream, which we concluded was the main river, was nearly clear. This last river had good towing banks, and but few channels, and we soon entered a narrow valley, almost a cañon, between the mountains, which now inclosed us on both sides. Ascending one of the highest of these that stood out into the valley, we had a splendid view of the river valley below, and solved a question which had previously given us much study, namely, why such large branches came in from the west, where the Government chart of Alaska shows a great range of mountains.

The fact is, there is no range there, but a broad, flat valley extended westward as far as the eye could reach, heavily timbered with spruce and birch. It is apparently a continuation of the flat country that surrounds the upper portion of Cooks Inlet. I should estimate the dimensions of this valley as being nearly 100 miles each way. In the south, Mount Sushitna, some 5,000 or 6,000 feet high, marked the mouth of the river. In the east was the rugged but low range that separated us from the Kiuk Valley. In the northeast was an apparent gap in the range, through which our river ran, and whose course we could trace for thirty or forty miles. In the northwest was the greatest range of mountains we had ever seen, of which the great mountain previously mentioned was the culminating point.

We were amazed at the fine growth of grass, which in the short time since the snow had been gone had attained a height of nearly four feet. In any open glade one could make most excellent hay. It is hard to understand why, with such fine feed in a country so sparsely inhabited, there are no more moose and reindeer. Perhaps it is due to the rigorous climate and the abundance of fierce timber wolves and a large brown bear as large and dangerous as the Rocky Mountain grizzly.

The river now had many boulders and rapids. On one side we passed a high bank in which were seams of coal of fair quality, eight or ten feet thick, to which a steamer could extend its gangplank and get a load with pick and wheelbarrow. After passing this coal formation the river entered a long series of cañons with slate walls. Back of these, some seven or eight miles, were low granite mountains. Some of this granite is a rich green, the most beautiful I have ever seen. About seventy miles from the great forks we came to a small village of the Kulshau, or Copper River Indians, tall and fine looking, and great hunters. Throughout the long and arduous winter they camp on the trail of the caribou. They build huge fires of logs, then erect a reflector of skins back from the fire, between which reflector and the fire they sleep, practically out of doors, although the temperature reaches 50° below zero. We were surprised to find them outfitted with cooking stoves, planes, saws, axes, knives, sleds sixteen feet in length, 1894 model rifles, &c. They were encamped near a fish trap which they had constructed across a small side stream, and were catching and drying red salmon. They had no permanent houses, living in Russian tents, with the entrance arranged like our own to keep out the gnats and mosquitoes. They informed us that we could go no further with our boats, as the Sushitna now entered an impassable cañon, whose upper end was blocked by a high waterfall. "Bulshool!" they exclaimed, raising both hands high above their heads.

As the small side river on which they had their trap prospected well we followed it for some distance, until it ran into a cañon, where further progress was impossible without a long and hard detour over a mountain.

One of the Indians undertook to show

married first. Too superstitious to refuse, the Indians sent their extra wives away, but on the departure of the priest for other parishes the banished wives, who had only retired a short distance, promptly returned to their former lords.

Many Indians were killed or seriously wounded by the great brown bear, which they hold in great respect. They never bring in the head or claws, although they would bring higher prices at the store with them left on the skin. At Kuskutan last spring a hunter did not return to the village after his daily trips of inspection to his traps. The next morning another brave, axe in hand, went to search for him. He also failed to return, and the next day the whole village went in search of the missing. They found nothing except the axe and huge bear tracks. A few days later an enormous bear chased some of the natives to their very doors, notwithstanding the many wounds inflicted by the rifles of the pursued. After that he hung about the village, and although shot many times he would soon return. Just after dark one evening he suddenly appeared at a window at one of the cabins, smashed in the glass, and gave the lamp standing inside a knock that sent it across the room. Without further ceremony the monster proceeded to climb into the room. Luckily all escaped through the door, and the men finally drove the bear away with no further damage than the wrecking of the furniture. All were now afraid, for surely this must be an evil spirit or shaman and not an ordinary bear, as bullets seemed to have no effect on him. As a last resort they took some bullets to the church, had special prayers recited and holy water sprinkled over them; then they marched three times around the church, carrying the sacred candles and praying for deliverance from the shaman. The next time the bear appeared one of the holy bullets found a mortal spot, and the huge bear came crashing to the earth. "God killed the bear and not our bullets," cried the old chief who told us the story, as he reverently stood with hands uplifted. I counted thirty-two bullet holes in the hide which he showed us; one hole in the head undoubtedly did the work.

Some idea of the remoteness of Cooks Inlet can be gained by the fact that it was more than seven weeks from the time we commenced our homeward voyage before we finally reached Seattle, much benefited by our summer's outing in unexplored Alaska.

W. A. DICKEY.

GARDENS ON THE YUKON

Washington Star

Dr. Sheldon Jackson Reports on Crops Grown

Dec 20 in Alaska. 1897

Enough Vegetables Could Be Raised to Supply the Settlers—Need of an Experiment Station.

Reports have been transmitted to the Speaker of the House of the commissioners who were sent last summer to Alaska to report on its agricultural possibilities. The investigations of two of these have been previously published in *The Star*. The preliminary report of Dr. Sheldon Jackson of the bureau of education to the commissioner of education on the agricultural and horticultural conditions in the Yukon valley has not been published.

"On the 30th of April last," says Dr. Jackson, "I had the honor to receive through you a request from the Honorable the Secretary of Agriculture, that I should secure, during my expected tour of Alaska, such items as I could with reference to the agricultural and horticultural possibilities of the region adjacent to the Yukon river.

"In compliance with that request, I beg permission to submit herewith the following preliminary report to the Honorable the Secretary of Agriculture:

"Leaving Washington on the 1st of June, I embarked at Seattle on the steamship Portland on the 12th, reaching Unalakleet on the 21st and St. Michael, sixty miles above the mouth of the Yukon river, on the 26th. Taking passage on the river steamer P. B. Weare, we left St. Michael July 5, entering the north channel of the Yukon delta, a distance of seventy-two miles, that same forenoon. I made a trip up the entire length of the Yukon river through Alaska into the northwest territory of Canada to Dawson (Klondike), a distance of 1,652 miles. I reached Dawson July 25, and after remaining there two days, left for my return trip down the river, reaching St. Michael August 24, having spent nearly two months in inspecting the river.

"While Alaska will never be an agricultural state in the same sense in which that term is understood in the Mississippi valley, yet it has agricultural capacities much in advance of the public sentiment of the country.

"At Koserefski, 338 miles from the mouth of the river, and at Anvik, 355 miles, I found gardens kept by the Roman Catholic Mission at the former place, and the Protestant Episcopal Mission at the latter place, at which were grown the following vegetables: Potatoes, turnips, cauliflowers, radishes; lettuce, cabbage, carrots and beets and peas. I saw potatoes about seven or eight inches long and three inches in diameter; turnips weighing ten pounds. In the same region the following berries were growing: Wild whortleberries, salmon berries, bearberries, blueberries, blackberries, redberries, currants, both red and black, crowberries, cranberries, raspberries, strawberries and juniper berries. A species of red-top grass abounds the entire length of the Yukon valley, ranging from three to six feet in height.

At Circle City.

"At Circle City, 1,322 miles from the mouth of the river, and Fort Cudahay, 1,522 miles from the mouth of the river, on the edge of the Canadian boundary, I found a few good gardens generally kept by the commercial companies. At Fort Cudahay, peas, beans, beets, radishes, lettuce, cabbage seemed to be thriving in the garden. At Circle City, lettuce, radishes, onions, turnips and peas for early use are sowed on the roofs of the houses, the log cabins being covered with dirt roofs, and the warmth of the houses probably conveying heat to the soil on the roofs. Eight miles from Circle City a good garden has been established by a gentleman to supply the miners with fresh vegetables. Six miles below Circle City Mr. R. Wilson, who furnishes cord wood for the steamers, is accustomed when an opening is made in the woods sufficiently large to let the sun reach the ground to loosen the soil between the roots and stumps and sow turnip seed. In 1896 he marketed 3,000 pounds of turnip, receiving 15 cents a pound for the same.

"A large vegetable garden has been established on the Canadian side opposite Dawson, the capital of the Klondike mining region.

"These general observations go to show that, with the establishment of an experiment station and intelligent gardening, sufficient vegetables could be raised in the Yukon valley for home consumption."

Various Crops Grown.

Mr. A. C. True, director of the office of experiment stations, in his letter of transmittal says that various crops, grasses, vegetables, as well as berries, are successfully grown in different localities in Alaska, and live stock is kept in small numbers. Very little attention has been paid to promoting the development of agriculture there, he says, by the study of local conditions of soil and climate. "Probably for an indefinite period the agriculture of Alaska will be subsidiary to other industries, such as mining, fisheries and others.

There has been a rapid development of mining. The industries the natives depend on are declining, such as sea otter hunting and the like. It is hard to sustain the native population, so that it will be important to make most of such agriculture as can be carried on in Alaska.

Mr. True, therefore, recommends that the government continue its investigations and undertake experiments, especially adapted to Alaskan conditions, with a view of introducing the best methods and best crops for that region. He believes if this is done great disappointment and loss on the part of incoming settlers will be avoided.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture sends a letter of transmittal with the reports. He hopes the appropriation of \$15,000 for the investigations and establishment of experiment stations will be made. Headquarters will probably be established at Sitka, and co-operation will be had from persons in the state, who will be induced to raise crops under the directions of the station.

STARTING FOR THE YUKON.

New York Sun Dec 25
SEATTLE STEAMERS ARE CROWDED WITH GOLD SEEKERS. 1897

The Tide of Travel Has Set In Earlier Than Was Expected—About 100 Vessels Will Engage in the Alaskan Trade Next Year—500 Men Left Dawson for Fort Yukon Last Fall.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 24.—The tide of travel has again set toward the north and steamers sailing from Seattle are crowded with gold seekers bound for the Yukon. At the regular steamship offices they report the bookings of freight and passengers as ahead of anticipations, and in some instances freight has been refused. The general impression among the transportation companies was that business would not open before the middle of January, but it has come with a rush a month earlier. The older companies have more than doubled their capacity, employing ten steamers on the inner route, while several new companies have been organized with vessels to the number of fifty or more, and contracts have been let to local shipbuilders for twenty steamboats and twenty-four steam barges suitable for the Yukon River trade, to be completed ready for use on the opening of spring navigation. Conservative estimates place the number of vessels of all descriptions to be engaged in the Alaska trade this summer at one hundred. This does not include transports, schooners, sloops, and smaller craft engaged in prospecting and other business along the Alaskan coast.

It is the belief of the transportation companies that they will be amply able to handle the business, although it is anticipated that from 75,000 to 100,000 men will outfit in Seattle. It is estimated that there are now in this city 7,000 strangers who have come here for the purpose of outfitting and getting to the Klondike and other points on the Yukon.

The steamer City of Seattle, which made the round trip between Seattle and Skagway in ten days, the quickest on record, brought down three through passengers from Dawson, who left that place on Nov. 1. Up to that time 500 miners had left Dawson for Fort Yukon in order to relieve the food pressure at the former place and to avail themselves of the surplus at Fort Yukon. The meat supply at Dawson has been largely increased by the slaughter of cattle that had been driven over the trails. The meat was lying frozen in the warehouses. The weather up to the time of the departure of these men had been comparatively mild, the coldest being 20° below zero. They were forty days making the trip from Dawson to Skagway, and came through without any trouble. They estimate that they travelled 900 miles. They went into the country in July, and succeeded in making a location and bringing out \$1,000 in gold dust, and they propose returning next month. Four more steamers are due to arrive from Alaskan ports to-night.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 24.—Three men who arrived to-day from Dawson say there is no danger of starving there this winter. About 1,000 men

had left since Sept. 1, most of them going to Fort Yukon. Their departure and the arrival of several parties with cattle and sheep have greatly relieved the food situation. To-day's arrivals are D. P. Quinland, John Denny, and W. S. Gardner.

Quinland declares that with two warehouses full of frozen beef and mutton he does not believe any one will go hungry. They report that over one hundred men are now en route out and that the trail is in good condition. They think properly equipped expeditions will reach Dawson this winter with little trouble. Dogs are now worth \$150 to \$200 each in the interior. Candles sell for \$75 per box of 120.

Quinlan reports a rich gold discovery on Quartz Creek, a tributary of the Indian River, running almost parallel with Sulphur Creek. Surface indications were very rich in September. He secured a claim for which he refused \$1,000 before it was tested. Near White Horse Rapids another rich strike has been made by two Englishmen. They have reached the coast with nineteen and three-quarters pounds of gold in dust and nuggets. This was the result of eleven weeks' prospecting, but the entire amount was taken in a few days.

KLONDIKE RELIEF PLANS.

Pack Mules to Be Used to Carry Supplies if Reindeer Cannot Be Got Here in Time.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Lieut. D. B. Devore of the Twenty-third Infantry, who will sail from New York to-morrow for Norway, with Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the Government reindeer expert, has been directed not to purchase the 600 deer to be used to transport supplies to the Klondike if he cannot get them to New York by Feb. 15. To prepare for this contingency, 100 pack mules will be sent to Vancouver for transportation to Dyea, Alaska.

Capt. Brainard of the Commissary Department of the army will secure food supplies for the starving miners and have it at Vancouver, ready for shipment to Dyea with the mules, as soon as word is received that the reindeer will not be landed in this country within the specified time. It is probable that oxen will also be sent to Dyea for hauling purposes. Major Rucker, who has started for Dyea, will make preparations for hauling the provisions over the Chilcoot Pass, so that the deer will be spared that heavy work. Oxen are believed to be best adapted for that purpose.

They Will Work McLeod's Gold Finds.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 24.—Dan McLeod, whose story of a very rich find of gold gravel this side of the Yukon was discredited here, has attracted the attention of moneyed men here. Col. Domville has organized a company, which will send fifty men to the alleged find in the early spring. A great many cattle and adequate supplies are being purchased for the expedition. All the claims are to be staked, and McLeod is to get 25 per cent. of the profits. His story is now believed here. McLeod says he found the gold a year ago and has been trying ever since to induce capitalists to invest.

CUTTER BEAR WRECKED.

Runs Ashore at Sitka, and Is Reported a Total Loss.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 7.—The United States revenue cutter Bear is fast on the rocks at the entrance of the harbor of Sitka and is almost a total wreck. She went on at high tide. The cutter was plowing her way into the harbor on the night of May 29 when she struck on a rock, and all efforts to get her relief were unavailing.

The Bear left San Francisco about six weeks ago to join the Bering Sea fleet to protect the seals. In her hold she had about 200 tons of freight for the naval supply stations at Point Clarence and Point Barry, and if it is lost the cutters will necessarily be short of supplies unless another vessel is sent up with the necessary cargo. No lives are reported lost.

The Bear had a complement of eight officers and forty men. She is a vessel classed as first class, 703 tons burden, 198 feet in length, 30 feet beam, 17 feet draft and carried four guns. She was built in Greenock, Scotland, in 1872, and was lent to the United States by the government of Great Britain for use in the Greely Relief Expedition, and was subsequently presented to the United States in acknowledgment of the efforts of the government to discover traces of Sir John Franklin. Her commander, Captain Healey, is an officer of long experience and familiar with Arctic seas.

In all the years since the exodus from Lapland the Bering strait Eskimo has clung to his primitive customs. He still lives in tents, though whereas formerly they were made from walrus hides or deer skins, in recent years he has substituted the more convenient drill or canvas, obtained from the whalers or trading stations. Six months, from May to October, he moves about the coast, fishing, hunting or wholly idle. The other six months are spent in his barabaras or dug-out. In April, when the ground with which his hut is covered, on side and top begins to thaw and drip, he again takes to his tent on the beach, and immediately makes preparations for his seal hunt, which provides him with the staple foods—seal oil, blubber and meat—besides fur for clothing and for barter with the whaler.

Sealing being over he returns home and engages in fishing until whalers and other ships collect at Point Spencer, some time in June or July, when he again launches his omiak and departs for that place. Here he stays until the ships leave, fishing, trading or enjoying a general good time. In accordance with his industry he lays in a supply of sugar, flour, molasses, powder, lead, caps, knives, axes, needles, thread, etc. This done, he journeys into the lakes through Grantly harbor and finishes his fishing, returning some time in October.

In these days an extended trading goes on among the Eskimos of the various districts. Deer skins and deer legs and sinews are brought over from East cape in large quantities and bartered for red fox skins, in great demand on the Siberian side. Ogorooks, or large seal-skins from the Kotzebue sound, used for soles in the manufacture of their boots, are exchanged for powder, lead, tobacco and caps. Ivory and whalebone in great plenty comes from Indian point and King's island, and are traded off for tobacco, knives, calico, flour and the like. From Golovin bay and Norton sound come the mink, lynx, red fox, beaver and wolf skins, all in great demand among the Alaskans west and north of these two bays.

In the selection of a building site the strait Eskimo chooses a bank near the shore, with a gentle slope toward the south. Here he excavates, with his whalebone shovel, a place ten or twelve feet square and about six feet deep. Level with the floor he digs a tunnel three and one-half or four feet square out to the hill-side, and here he sets up a driftwood inclosure with an opening at the top large enough to admit one person at a time. In all the long winter months, when the snow drifts keep the subterranean resident confined for weeks at a time, but little snow finds its way through this opening. Moreover, as the heat rises to the top little of it escapes through the tunnel.

The room thus excavated is studded closely with driftwood, of which there is always an abundance; a rafter is placed at each corner, reaching to a square frame or skylight in the center. This is covered with the intestine of seals or walrus, instead of glass. The spaces between the rafters are filled out with brush, whalebone, split logs or odds and ends of boards found along the beach. This thatch is covered with sod or loose ground, and the home is complete—a home, warm and comfortable, and one that offers no obstruction to the almost continual north wind from January to the middle of May.

As a rule no fireplace is found in these underground dwellings. But little cooking is done. The natives live on dry fish, stored up in summer, or on raw frozen tomcod caught through the ice by the women in the winter. This, with seal oil, blubber and seal meat, constitutes the entire diet. Knives, forks and spoons are unknown. The men find an excellent substitute in their first and second fingers, which they dip into the tray of seal oil and lick with gusto. The women use three fingers, and the children all four.

For the young people of the family, or families—for they crowd into one hut as many as possibly can find sleeping room—a platform, six feet long, is constructed, the entire width of the room, midway between floor and ceiling. Here the boys and girls rest their limbs in months of slumber, the floor being reserved for the old folk. Upon entering the room the Eskimo carefully brushes from his clothing every particle of snow. Then, taking off his artiga, he sits nude to the waist, chatting until bedtime. Bedtime is any hour when the elders of the household feel like going to bed. When that time arrives, all clothing is removed and the family retire to their deerskins. Extreme filth troubles the Eskimo not at all. Vermin he rather likes than dislikes; although there is a limit to all things. When his artiga becomes unbearable he hangs it outside the hut on a cold night and the trouble is remedied.

The habits of these people vary considerably in different districts. Especially is this difference noticeable between the Alaskans liv-

ing on the coast and those less fortunate confined to the islands. There is a distinct variation in appearance, habits, mode of building, construction of sleds and boats, manner of travelling, personal decoration and clothing. Whereas, on the mainland the Alaskans live in villages of 100 or 200 inhabitants, in separate one-room underground dwellings, on St. Lawrence island, for example, and elsewhere in the Bering sea, they live in large above-ground huts of an oval or round shape, the interior of which is divided by walrus hides into a number of sleeping apartments. In the center is left a large living room, used as well for storage. This room has a fireplace in the center, and the square frame in the roof is made removable. The fire is made sometime during the day, and when a desired temperature is obtained the still-burning pieces of wood are thrown outside through the square hole in the roof; the smoke is allowed to escape and the fireplace in the floor is covered over with boards. Then no fire is made until the next day.

The growing importance of the Alaskan mines and the development of the country along the lines fixed by its principal industries have justified the experiment begun in 1891 by Dr. Sheldon Jackson of introducing the Siberian reindeer and instructing the Eskimos in the care of them. For long journeys across a desert of snow dog trains will not answer. Not only is their progress slower than is that of the reindeer, but they cannot carry, in addition to their own burdens, enough food for a long stage across country. With the reindeer it is different. After covering from fifty to ninety miles in a day—twice or thrice the distance to which a dog team is equal—the deer may be turned out at night to seek their own fodder under the snow. More than that, with such a reindeer herd as Siberia has, the natives of Alaska would have that resource of food and clothing of which they now are in so bitter need.

It was Dr. Jackson's experiment that was responsible for the writer's taking ship at San Francisco, June 4, for Alaska. He was bound for the United States reindeer station at Port Clarence, where he was to have in charge the breeding and care of the reindeer and the instruction of the natives. On the morning of July 9 the brigantine rounded Point Spencer and anchored in the harbor where the whaling fleet rendezvous. Fifteen miles more completed a journey of 3,185 miles, and brought the party, after thirty-five days' confinement, to the reindeer station. The adventure that introduced us to the country illustrates the superstition, as well as the vengefulness, of the ordinary native.

After all the supplies for the station had been lightered in, on the evening of July 17, we were aroused from sleep by the cry that our brigantine was drifting inland, forced by a heavy southwest wind. The best efforts of the sailors were of no avail. While from the shore came the noise of drums beating and natives yelling most horribly, our vessel was driven on the beach. We escaped as best we could, by means of a rope secured on shore by the anchor, and just in time, for as the last man got away the royal stays parted and the foremast toppled into the sea.

Next morning a sore-eyed Alaskan, with swelling chest, strutted bravely before us. He himself had done the mischief, he announced. He had asked of one of us on board ship a gift which had been denied. He had had his revenge. He was a big doctor. He had drummed us ashore.

MISSIONARIES NOT WANTED IN SIBERIA.

San Francisco Examiner

The Schooner Volant is Denied
Permission to Enter Russian Ports.

June 6, 1897.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson Orders That the
Vessel Proceed Direct
to Alaska.

SCHOOLS FOR THE YUKON DISTRICT.

What the Government Superintendent of
Public Instruction Proposes Doing During
the Present Season.

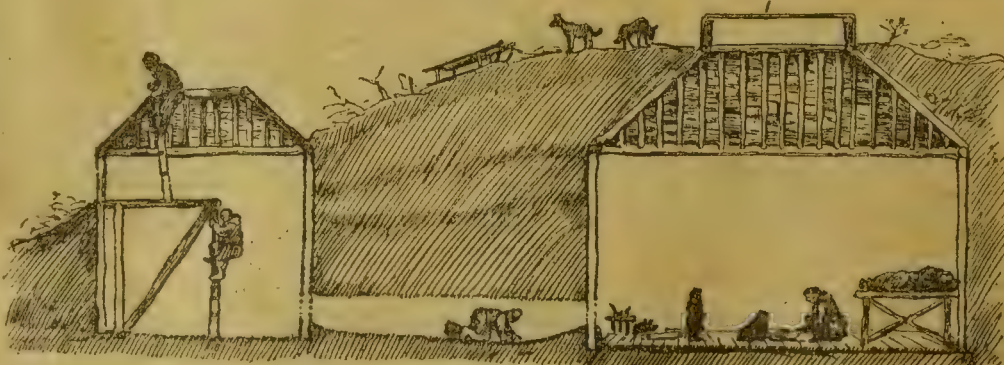
The Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Alaska, arrived in this city from Washington last evening and will leave on to-night's Oregon express for the north. He is anxious to sail on the next steamer for Sitka in order to connect with the steamer bound for the Yukon. It is Dr. Jackson's intention to spend the summer among the mining settlements in that region and return to Washington, D. C., in October, as is his usual custom. Although he has labored among the natives of Alaska for twenty years, he has passed only three winters in the far North.

During the present season he will establish schools and missions at points along the Yukon and its tributaries, the latter under the supervision of the Presbyterian Board of Missions.

One of his cherished projects was the introduction of the reindeer into Alaska, and he says the experiment has proven most successful. When he came south last fall there were, approximately, 1,200 of these animals in the Territory, and he is of the opinion that by this time they have increased to 1,800 or 2,000 head.

Dr. Jackson was engaged until late last night in straightening out the trouble over the schooner Volant. The little vessel was chartered to take a party of seven missionaries to Alaska, going first to Siberia for more reindeer. She cleared several days ago, but the Russian Consul, Vladimir A. Artsimovitch, refused to countersign her clearance papers, giving as his reason that he believed it was the intention to land the missionaries in Siberia to labor among the natives there. Finding it was impossible to convince him to the contrary, Dr. Jackson decided to cut Siberia out of the Volant's voyage, and the vessel will sail for Alaska direct early next week. The missionaries will be in charge of J. W. Kelly.

Dr. Jackson will preach at the Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of Page and Webster streets to-day.



A BERING STRAIT ESKIMO'S WINTER HUT IN CROSS SECTION.

N.Y. Explorations in Alaska.

Some gold hunters, last summer, pushed into an unexplored part of Alaska, over 200 miles inland, and their interesting story, with the map they drew, appears on another page of THE SUN. The scene of their adventures is directly north of Cooks Inlet, along the large and rapid Sushitna River, which they ascended to the great falls that break the channel about 250 miles from the river's mouth. Mr. W. A. DICKEY, who drew the map, completed his delineation of the river by using a map of the Sushitna from its source to the falls, which had been drawn by some Indians. It is known that Indian tribes, and the Eskimos also, frequently have the geographic instinct well developed, and their rude sketch maps have sometimes been of considerable assistance to explorers. Mr. DICKEY has sent to this office Indian maps of a part of the river and a map of the whole river based upon native information. From the general agreement of this material with Mr. DICKEY's map, so far as he ascended the river, it is fair to assume that the Indians are correct in their statement that the river issues from a lake to the northeast, not far from the Copper River. The length of the Sushitna is probably about 400 miles.

These prospectors made two very interesting discoveries. One was that there is a break at least 150 to 200 miles long in the range of the Alaska Mountains, the northern continuation of the Rocky Mountains. This range has, for years, been shown on our maps in unbroken continuity, extending to the sea and then far out into the ocean as the Alaska Peninsula. But our prospectors found that for 150 miles inland from Mount Sushitna on Cooks Inlet there are no mountains where the Alaska range has appeared on the maps. On the contrary, a broad, level country, heavily timbered with spruce and birch, stretches to the westward as far as can be seen from points on the low mountains east of the river.

The other discovery was a towering mountain north of the break in the Alaska range. It was much higher than any of the surrounding peaks, and some members of the party, who have long been familiar with the mountains of the Pacific coast, estimated its height at 20,000 feet. This estimate, however, is not a sufficient basis upon which to award to Mount McKinley, as they named it, the distinction of being the highest known summit in Alaska. Estimates of mountain heights are often inaccurate. Exact information supplied by careful surveys is required before it can be asserted that Mount McKinley overtops Mount Logan, which is known to be 19,500 feet high.

Many other interesting facts about this rugged part of our domain and the people who inhabit it were collected in this hunt for gold. The adventuresome travellers found "color" wherever they went. We shall doubtless hear more about the valley of the big Sushitna River.

SEVEN SAILORS DROWNED.

Fierce Storm Envelops the Sealing Schooner M. M. Morrell off the Coast of Alaska

SEATTLE (Wash.), September 29.—The sealing schooner M. M. Morrell, from Alaska, brings news that seven sailors were drowned from the British cutter Satellite, in Dutch Harbor, near Unalaska, on September 4th, during one of the worst storms known to the Alaska coast. The men had gone out from the vessel, in a small boat in an endeavor to save some of their shipmates, who had left the Satellite in advance in another light craft. The storm, which the Satellite encountered, is described as being little less severe than a hurricane.

The Morrill was out nine months cruising for seal in Bering Sea and off the Japanese Coast. She took only 900 skins, and says the catch of the sealing fleet this season will not be half as large as that of last year. Seven vessels—two American and five British—had been seized up to the time that the Morrill left sealing waters.

FACTS ABOUT ALASKA.

Parricide and Infanticide Not Occasional Crimes.

The Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson of the bureau of education, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., told some interesting things about Alaska in a lecture at the Fayette-Street Methodist Church last night. The ladies in the missionary society of the church secured him for the evening. The Rev. Dr. C. Herbert Richardson, the pastor, introduced Dr. Jackson. A pipe organ, a cabinet organ, a piano and a cornet added to the effect of the congregational singing. The speaker said:

"When we talk about the heathen in Alaska we mean all that the word implies of cruelty and barbarity. They kill their old and their sick. Infanticide is wonderfully prevalent. When children are born which the women do not want they throw them out to die of hunger and cold or be torn to pieces by the village dogs. One man had two grown children, a son and a daughter. He wanted to move, but the daughter was an invalid, and it was too much trouble to move her. After the father and son got such things as they wanted packed on their sledges ready to start they went into the house and plunged a knife into the heart of the daughter and left her body. It was not thought of as a crime.

"Another man was sick and wanted to die. He asked his friends to kill him, but they refused. Finally, to satisfy his importunities, they gave him the rope and agreed that if he would put it around his neck they would pull it. This bargain was successfully carried out, and the man was soon dead."

Dr. Jackson was trying to buy reindeer from a man who didn't want to sell. The man told him that when Dr. Jackson came next year his boys would have the herd and they could sell all they wanted to. Dr. Jackson asked the interpreter what he meant by it. The interpreter said:

"He means that this winter his boys will kill him. His time has come. I killed my father. He killed his father. When I get old my boys will kill me. It is the way we do here."

Dr. Jackson told of the rich gold fields on the Yukon as follows:

"It is the richest placer mining district in the world with the possible exception of South Africa. But, although the miners get big wages, yet I would not advise anybody from Baltimore to go there. The miners get \$10 a day, but the kind of board you could get at the poorest restaurant in Baltimore costs \$60 a month and flour often costs \$100 for 50 pounds, so that at the end of the year you would not have any more in bank than if you stayed in Baltimore. Then you have a temperature of 87 degrees below zero in the winter and 100 degrees above in the summer. The mosquitos are worse than the temperature. I have seen strong men on their way to the mines sit down and cry like children on account of the terrible suffering inflicted by the mosquitos.

"Alaska north of the Aleutian Islands has but one mail a year, and but one yearly supply of provisions. When you get up there you can't go around to the corner grocery if supplies run low. Their grocery store is San Francisco, 2000 miles away, with a steamer once a year. The people up there do not know yet who was elected President last fall, and they will not know until next July or August. It doesn't give you much of an idea about the size of the country to say it contains 580,000 square miles. It is about as large east and west as from Baltimore to California and about as large north and south as from Baltimore to Cuba. It is one-sixth as large as the United States. San Francisco is really the centre of our country, for Alaska extends as much west of San Francisco as Maine does east."

Shorter Trail Through the Klondike.

Seattle, Wash., November 11.—The steamer schooner Excelsior has arrived here from Cooper River, Alaska, with about 200 passengers, among whom were Captain W. R. Abercrombie, U. S. A., and his party of government surveyors, including F. C. Schader, geologist; Emil Marlow, topographer, and nine enlisted men. The Abercrombie party claims to have cut a trail from the Valdes to Copper River, which does away with the dangerous trip over the glacier and shortens the distance sixty miles.

Washington
ON POST, TUESDAY.
April 13, 1897
LAWLESSNESS IN ALASKA.

Mining and Lynch Law the Only Codes Recognized at Circle City.

Mr. P. B. Weare, representing the North American Trading and Transportation Company, of Chicago, is here for the purpose of conferring with the President and the Secretary of the Interior with reference to the extension of civil authority over the mining regions in Alaska. Far away in the center of the territory, where the Yukon River crosses the boundary between British Columbia and the United States, are a number of towns, chief of which are Circle City, on the American side, and Fort Cudahy, on the British side. At the latter point the Canadian government has officials and a military garrison. They collect customs dues on all the goods that are imported from the United States, and most of the supplies from the mining towns are brought up the Yukon River. They also have mining inspectors, who collect a tax of \$15 on every claim that is filed. This furnishes sufficient revenue to defray all the expenses of the police and the courts.

On the other side of the line at Circle City there is no law or order. The only official is a Recorder, who is elected by the miners and records their claims. Mining law and lynch law are the only codes that are recognized, and the toughs and desperadoes of both nations reside on the American side of the boundary for that reason. If a man robs or murders or commits any other crime at Fort Cudahy, all he has to do is to cross the boundary to Circle City to escape punishment. Hence the latter place is not a model of order or respectability.

Already about 3,500 miners are at Circle City and in the neighborhood, with the same sort of followers that are usually found in mining camps. Scattered along the river also are some 35,000 natives, who naturally are inoffensive and honest, but are being badly corrupted by contact with the whites. The nearest court and the nearest official, the nearest place where the laws of the United States are enforced are at Juneau, which is 1,100 miles distant in a straight line, and 4,800 miles by boats down the Yukon River, which are the only means of transportation. Scattered around among the natives are a few government school teachers under the direction of Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

Mr. Weare will recommend to the Secretary of the Interior, who has charge of the Alaska Territory, to send to Circle City a United States Judge and Commissioner, a Deputy United States Marshal, and a Deputy Collector of Customs.

San Francisco Chronicle

MAILS FOR NORTH ALASKA.

June 6, 1897

THE EXCELSIOR TO RUN FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Captain Mortensen of the Para and Engineer McLean of the San Jose Dead.

The steamer Excelsior will leave the Spear-street wharf to-day for St. Michaels and she will carry mails to points in the far north. At the Alaskan port she will connect with the steamers of the North American Commercial Company for the mining towns up the Yukon river. The Postal Department recently concluded a contract with the owners of the steamer to deliver the mails three times a week at points north of Oonalska and up the Yukon so far as Forty-Mile, and the departure of the steamer will mark the first attempt of the Government to deliver the mails in the Far North.

Heretofore the letters for the towns north of Oonalska have been delivered through the kindness of the masters of the whaling vessels that happened to be going in the neighborhood of the points of delivery.

THE TWO EXPEDITIONS NORTH.

The Yacht Aggie and Schooner Ken- ny Sailed for Alaska Yesterday.

The advance party of the Italian-
Elias expedition left the City dock yester-
day morning in the chartered yacht Aggie,
under tow of the tug Cherry. The fea-
tures of this branch of Prince Luigi Ama-
deo's summer outing were fully set forth
in yesterday morning's Post-Intelligencer,
and it only remains to chronicle the de-
parture of the party under the direction
of Maj. Ingraham and to await the ar-
rival of the enterprising nobleman from
San Francisco some time this week, when
the final arrangements will be perfected
and the last steps toward the accomplish-
ment of a scientific purpose will be taken.
The results of the expedition will be
watched with anxious curiosity by the
scientific world, which also has its eyes
upon the other expedition which left this
city two days ago, headed by that enthusi-
astic Philadelphian, Henry G. Bryant,
himself an explorer and scientist of note.
The Aggie got away at 7 o'clock and has
eight days' start of the Italian members,
who will sail on the Topeka for Sitka a
week from today.

The other sailing was that of the Louise
J. Kenny at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.
She went north under the direction of
Miner K. Bruce on a trading expedition
that will detain her in Arctic waters for
several months. Miner K. Bruce is prob-
ably the best known American who goes
annually to the Indian settlements, and
his contributions to the literature of the
day, in subjects concerning the anthro-
pology, archaeology and the modern his-
tory of natives of the far north, have
given him an enviable position as an au-
thority on those matters.

TRADE IN ALASKA.

Metlakatla Indians Are Starting Stores of Their Own.

The Rev. Mr. Duncan, the missionary
to the Metlakatla Indians in Alaska, is
not to have it all his own way in the mat-
ter of trade up north. The Alaska Miner
says that the missionary may have build-
ed better than he knew. The Indians un-
der his charge have commenced
to do some figuring on their
own account. Several of them, act-
ing in a spirit of emulation, have
started stores of their own and in some
instances carry a stock of from \$6,000 to
\$10,000. There are about six stores of this
description on the island. These educated
Indians have arrived at the conclusion
that there is money in a commercial life,
and they have decided to compete with
Mr. Duncan and his Portland capitalists,
the only difference between them being
that they keep their money in
the country. Mr. Duncan has met this
competition first by selling flour at \$1.25
a sack and then raising the dock rates
to \$3 per ton upon all goods not landed for
his store. The Indians not to be outdone,
have determined to build a dock of their
own, and have announced that they will
complete it this summer and allow any
one to land there who wishes to do so.

This is no idle boast upon the part of the
Indians, as they have plenty of money,
and can pay cash for work they don't
do themselves.

A notice has been posted up on the
island which states that the island has
been set aside for the use of the Metla-
katla Indians, and other Indians of Alas-
ka. Mr. Duncan wants no white men
there, but the Indians do; they get much
information upon mining matters, and
the whole island is proving very rich in
mineral, particularly in free gold, and be-
fore very long this question will become
troublesome. The educational and re-
ligious features are being overshadowed by
the commercial ones. There are a num-
ber of locations, which were made in good
faith by white men prior to the lease of
the island by the government for which
equitable provision should be made.

Monrovia April 9/97
FOOD IN THE ARCTIC.—The num-
ber of birds that go to the Arctic re-
gions to breed is "vast beyond con-
ception."

They go not by thousands, but by
millions, to rear their young on the
tundra. The cause which attracts
them is because nowhere in the world
does nature provide at the same time
and in the same place "such a lavish
prodigality of food."

That the barren swamp of the
tundra should yield a food supply so
great as to tempt birds to make jour-
neys of thousands of miles to rear
their young in a land of plenty, only
to be found beyond the arctic circle,
seems incredible.

The vegetation consists of cranberry,
cloudberry and crowberry bushes.
Forced by the perpetual sunshine of
the arctic summer these bear enorm-
ous crops of fruit.

But the crop is not ripe until the
middle and end of the arctic summer,
and if the fruit-eating birds had to
wait until it was ripe they would
starve, for they arrive on the very day
of the melting of the snow.

But each year the snow descends on
its immense crop of ripe fruit before
the birds have time to gather it.

It is then preserved beneath the
snow, perfectly fresh and pure, and

the melting of the snow discloses the
bushes with the unconsumed last year's
crop hanging on them or lying, ready
to be eaten, on the ground.

The frozen meal stretches across the
breath of Asia. It never decays and
is accessible the moment the snow
melts.

Agas have taught the birds that
they have only to fly to the arctic
circle to find such a store of "crystal-
ized foods" as will last them till the
bushes are once more forced into
bearing by the perpetual sunlight.

The same heat which frees the fruit
brings into being the most prolific in-
sect life in the world. The mosquito
swarms on the tundra.

No European can live there without
a veil after the snow melts. The gun
barrels are black with them, and the
cloud often obscures the sight.

Thus the insect eating birds have
only to open their mouths to fill them
with mosquitoes, and the presence of
swarms of tender warblers, of cliff-
chaffs, pipits and wagtails in this arctic
region is accounted for.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF ALASKA.

Boston Herald, March 11, 1897
An Ohio Minister Who Has Spent Much Time
There to Be the Man.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]

CLEVELAND, O., March 11, 1897. The
Rev. S. Hall Young, pastor of the West-
minster Presbyterian Church of Woos-
ter, O., and professor of biblical instruc-
tion in Wooster University, has received
assurance that he will be appointed Gov-
ernor of Alaska.

Mr. Young was a missionary in Alaska
from 1878 to 1888. During the first six
years of his residence there was no civil
government, and he devoted his time to
driving out slavery and witchcraft among
the Indians.

He spent much time in exploring south-
eastern Alaska, and travelled while en-
gaged in this work over 15,000 miles. He
established about all of the schools and
missionaries in the territory, and built
the first church, beside setting up the
first printing press.

He was the secretary of the first terri-
torial convention, and has always taken
a deep interest in the affairs of Alaska.
He married Miss Fannie Kellogg, a
teacher in Sitka.

FOR GOVERNOR OF ALASKA

Seattle Daily Times

Brady of Sitka Returns From
Washington City.

June 8th 1897.

HE HAS NOTHING TO SAY

Fairly Lucrative Offices Looked After
by Missionaries in the Land of
Nuggets, Salmon and Icebergs—
Dr. Jackson in the East.

John G. Brady of Sitka, Alaska, was one
of the passengers for the North this morn-
ing on the steamer Queen. He has been
East in the interest of Alaska's political
affairs, not the least of which was his own
candidacy for the office of Governor.
What are his chances for the appointment
he did not state this morning, having
hastened to the steamer very early.

Mr. Brady occupies a unique position in
American politics. He represents the mis-
sionary element, which seeks to rule in
the Empire of the North, and that element
has sent forth its demand that Mr. Brady
be appointed Governor by President Mc-
Kinley. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the man
in charge of educational matters for the
Government in Alaska, and who is also in
charge of Presbyterianism in America by
the result of the late church election, is
now in the East laboring in Brady's be-
half. Neither are politicians in the ac-
cepted sense of the term, but Jackson at
least knows how to use his great influence
towards a political end.

Mr. Brady went to Alaska fourteen years
ago as a Presbyterian missionary. He had
been educated at Yale and upon his ar-
rival in Alaska was recognized as the most
scholarly and influential of the mission-
aries in that region. He labored and taught
for several years in the vicinity of Sitka,
finally giving up his labors to go into the
sawmill business. Notwithstanding this
change he is still regarded as the leader
of the missionary element, for he has stood
with them in opposing the liquor traffic,
and in helping to advance measures for the
enforcement of the prohibitory clause of
the organic act. In measures toward the
bettering of educational facilities in Alas-
ka he has stood next to Dr. Jackson with
his aid and counsel.

Alaska has another political faction
which has a "wide-open" policy, and it
is understood that "Charley" Johnson has
been its candidate for Governor. John-
son is a politician and a leader, but with
all his political prowess he has neither
been successful in pacifying nor defeating
the missionary element. The missionaries
will have none of him in the office of Gov-
ernor, and it is now stated on reliable au-
thority that their protests at Washington
City have been so frequent and strong as
to cause Johnson's withdrawal, making
his appointment extremely improbable.
But Johnson was not to be outdone. The
position of Collector of Customs is \$3000 a
year, being more lucrative and in fact car-
rying more power than that of Governor,
and Johnson went after it as soon as the
clouds became threatening. The feeling in
the matter even reaches this city, and one
does not long have to inquire to find the
champions of Brady and of Johnson.

The unusual strength of the missionary
element of Alaska is not generally under-
stood, for it has never before had a pub-
lic test. For a generation the missionaries
have gone North—families of them—and
generally have remained there. The young
members of the families have grown up
and scattered through Alaska in different
callings, but always in sympathy with the
missionaries' cause. Then the mission
teachers themselves practically have
charge of many settlements and hamlets,
and they have spread along the coast and
into the interior of the extreme North and
West, where even traders have seldom
gone. The natives are almost entirely un-
der their influence and protection. It is
evident that some weighty arguments
have been framed in behalf of their can-
didate for Governor. The outcome may be
a compromise and as such a candidate
John N. Tisdale is being groomed.

Pleasant for Gold Seekers—Eight Thousand Miners Located in the Expansive Yukon District—Everything Policed and Proper—Mission Stations, Schools and Churches Sustained.

(Corr. New York Evening Post.) 14

Under the improved situation gold mining in the interior of Alaska is stripped of much of its hardship, and the influx of gold-seekers during the last season has trebled. There are at least 8,000 miners distributed over the expansive Yukon gold district, and half a dozen "cities" have grown up at the mining centres, of which Circle City is the chief, with a population of 1,200 to 1,500. Quite likely a reindeer service will be adopted in the course of another year, as the government has animals in training now at its several Alaskan stations. Then the winter journey will be expeditious, and in fine weather almost a pleasure trip.

Summers in Alaska are as delightful as in Minnesota; but by the end of October the snow begins to cover the mountains and the blanket descends and blocks the work of the quartz miners. Frost interferes with the placers and then the works suspend, and until two years ago all hands used to drop down the river to St. Michaels or clamber over the tough "divide" into Juneau and spend their dust at Dick Willoughby's, or one or another of the semi-reputable resorts of the town, in the weary effort to while away the tedious winter. Those who have been in the camps know how it is themselves. But now there are no more dives and "Nip and Tucks" and "Damfins" in Juneau. Everything is policed and proper, and the Klutchmen of fifteen years ago, who were the prey of adventurers, are now the wards of the sisters and missionaries, and the foot that slipped on the side hill then is now stayed by planked sidewalks, of which more than four lineal miles were built in 1896. Besides, there is a veritable archbishop, with his own diocese and an assistant bishop there in Juneau, with a rectory and church edifice, with stained glass windows and everything in keeping. Every churchman knows what this means. They all know, that when the flock increases the superintendence enlarges, and that licentiousness and barbarism disappear when the totem of St. Hubert is held aloft; for the canonized churchmen and the knight of St. Hubert are all in close communion together. But you should see the good Dr. Rowe on his annual visitation. His diocese embraces a semi-continental area and a continuous circuit of 10,000 miles, by water lines, which are traversed mainly by canoes, is a mere episode in the career of his busy Christian life.

Steady Progress.

I remember when I first went to Alaska, in 1885, and took a venture in the first fissure prospect that was developed at Lake Mountain, near Sitka, how individualized each dusky Siwash was at the time, and how he gave imposing "potlatches," whose cost can only be estimated, and buried ill-starved slaves under the four foundation posts of his new slab palace by way of a house warming! Now, to-day, within part of the spot where the dead were incinerated on funeral piles, the good and reverend Sheldon Jackson has no less than fourteen large and well-appointed edifices, two and three stories high; included in his Presbyterian Seminary at Sitka, whose dusky pupils are builders of model dwelling houses and artificers in all kinds of handiwork. And so it goes on steadily, progressively and rapidly.

No geographical division of the United States has improved in such ratio as Alaska. The old regime has been totally superseded and the beneficence of the new dispensation has reached to its utmost confines and innermost parts. The other day a returned lady teacher announced a lecture in one of our western cities, and collected a numerous audience to be informed how badly the natives of the golden province smelled

of fish oil and what barbarous crudities cropped out all along the line of their progress since the date of the cession; and when I ventured to hint in the presence of her credulous hearers that she must have been chiefly employed at Kilisnoo (which is a porpoise oil factory with a plant costing \$200,000,) she would fain have had us all believe that the present population of southeastern Alaska were little better than the Esquimaux of Kotzebue Sound, who live on

blubber and seal oil, because other provender is hard to get—or was until the beneficent Sheldon Jackson imported reindeer from Siberia to keep the feeble spark of life aglow until times should be better and every wearer of the sealskin kameliek secure a grub stake on the coast.

Mission Work.

And what do we see to-day in Alaska as the result of the past twelve years' work, not to look back further? What do we discover ethically as well as economically? Why, there are no less than forty mission stations and as many schools, operated by a dozen different evangelical denominations, working harmoniously together in the common cause of philanthropy, covering coast and interior alike, from the Aleutian chain to the land's end in the arctic circle, with their dark skinned pupils dressed in the neat and telling garb of modern civilization, and the faces of every child and unsophisticated adult beaming with the consciousness of enlarged intelligence.

And development has taken place equally on all industrial lines. Three lines of well appointed freight and passenger steamers ply regularly to trading posts and populous towns on the upper Yukon. Several local lines of coastwise steamers connect Seattle and intermediate ports with Unalaska. Regular communication is kept up between St. Michaels in Behring sea and San Francisco; and regular but not yet frequent mail service and communication is maintained with stations within the arctic circle as far north as Point Barrow, where there is a life saving post as well as a school and mission. Even on St. Lawrence island there are a school and mission. Far up on all the principal waterways and tributaries there are schools and missions; all the old barbarism abolished and savage traditions obsolete! And the whites who are seeking ventures in the new province keep pace with those in the states, aesthetically as well as commercially. There are summer yachting excursions in the Aleutian islands, diurnal visitors to the Hoonah hot springs. Alpine clubs and mountain climbers prospect the supreme altitudes of the Fairweather group and the intricacies of the glacial fields. Summer residents pass their winters in the east and south. The latest fashions prevail in all the principal coastwise towns.

The Metropolis.

Juneau, the metropolis, boasts a theatre and opera house, several churches, first-class hotels, a hospital heated by steam, a fire department, telephone service, an electric light and power company, a woolen mill which manufactures suitings, steam laundries, hot and cold baths, a public reading room and library, a high school and academy, a kindergarten and a complement of doctors, dentists and attorneys. Juneau has a shipyard, an iron foundry, two newspapers well edited, millinery establishments, breweries, a dramatic club, an athletic club and gymnasium, a symphony orchestra and a philharmonic society. She has meat markets and seasonable vegetables, home grown, plank sidewalks and macadamized wagon roads, spacious warehouses and docks, 700 feet long. In all respects it is a city up-to-date. And nowhere on earth can better mining machinery and appliances be found. In the days of the early prospector's everything was crude and done by hand, and gold mining was restricted to the summer months. Now there are gravity railroads and electric and steam tramways, compressed air drills, snow sheds, protecting apparatus, and work is prosecuted in the drifts and tunnels the whole year round.

Charles Hallock

San Francisco
Examiner
July 31, 1897. 3

ELLIOTT FLAYS JOHN W. FOSTER.

An Extraordinary Letter
From the Smithsonian
Professor's Pen.

Declares the Special Commis-
sioner Has Made America a
Target for Ridicule.

"A Commonplace Man With Flat
Failure Stamped All Over
His Anatomy."

MEAN, FALSE AND A PLAGIARIST.

The "Sealing Business" the Sport of the
Canadians and the Languid Contempt
of the Queen's Council."

CLEVELAND (O.), July 30.—Professor H. W. Elliott of the Smithsonian Institute to-night gave out the complete text of his recent sensational letter to Judge Day, Assistant Secretary of State, regarding the seal fisheries. It is as follows:

LAKEWOOD, Ohio (near Cleveland), July 15, 1897.—Hon. W. R. Day, Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: In the "Morning Recorder" of this city appears the text of a letter to Lord Salisbury dated May 10, 1897, and signed by John Sherman, Secretary of State, on the fur seal question. This letter is prefaced by an account of the great embarrassment which its publication has caused the President, and that it has been held up for several days at the request of John W. Foster, who now fears the effect of his own work a few weeks earlier.

Inasmuch as I have a closer personal knowledge of this present question than any other man living, and inasmuch as I am the author of the *modus vivendi* of 1891-93, which is the only creditable step taken by our Government towards settling this seal dispute since it began in 1890 up to date, I desire to say that, after a careful perusal of this letter of May 10th, above cited, the President has a right to feel greatly embarrassed, because it lays the State Department open to a crushing reply from the Canadian Office, and you will be in the same mortifying fix that Blaine found himself during 1890, when the Canadians simply crushed his *contra bonos mores* letter by the data which they promptly furnished in rebuttal.

Inexperienced and ignorant men should not write such letters dealing with data about which they know no more than so many parrots. John W. Foster is utterly ignorant of the truth in regard to the salient features of this seal question on the islands; that letter of May 10th is, like all other preparations from his hand on this subject, full of gross errors. His dullness in making up the American case in 1892-93 cost us that shameful and humiliating defeat which we met with at Paris in 1893. Had he been bright and quick-witted he never would have met with such disaster.

Taking this commonplace man up now, after this record of flat failure is stamped all over his anatomy, and putting him in charge of your sealing question will only thrust you deeper into the mire than he and your predecessors have been placed before the bright men over the line at Ottawa.

I am moved to write on this point because a Senator of the United States recently said to me that Foster had assured the President that the information which I gave the British in 1890 caused the defeat of the American case at Paris in 1890. The meanness and untruth of this charge will be quickly seen by your turning to my report of November 17, 1890, which contains this information. Mr. Foster and his associates tried to suppress this report because it contained the proof of my authorship of the *modus vivendi* of 1891-93, which he meanly stole from me—plagiarized, in fact, but he was unable to suppress it. And now that he comes forward again to figure in this question I intend that he shall be required, at the proper time and before the proper tribunal to give a full account of his wretched record as the agent of the United States before the Bering Sea Tribunal at Paris in 1893.

This whole sealing business, from the day the trouble began in 1890-91 up to date, has not been in the hands of a competent man for one moment. It has been and is now the sport of the Canadians, and the languid contempt of the British Queen's Council is all that it receives when it comes up there. Very truly yours,
HENRY W. ELLIOTT.

OUR ARCTIC POSSESSIONS. *March 18 1897.*

A report is generally considered dry and uninteresting, and when one is received, the first impulse is to throw it aside without even turning its pages, but if anyone will open Sheldon Jackson's reports on Education and the Introduction of Domestic Reindeer into Alaska he will not soon lay them down. At first attracted by the many illustrations and the fine maps, he will become fascinated by the interesting story.

Two of these reports cover the ten years since April, 1885, when Dr. Jackson was appointed by the Commissioner as the General Agent of education in Alaska, to the completion of his trip North in 1895, and the other tells the story of the introduction of the domestic reindeer to the dreary poverty-stricken region in Arctic Alaska. When Dr. Jackson went there in 1890 to establish schools, he found the Eskimo population slowly dying off with starvation. The American whalers having exhausted the supply of whales in the Northern Pacific, had followed the poor creatures up through Bering Sea even to the ice fields of the Arctic Ocean, until the remnant took refuge in the inaccessible regions about the North Pole out of reach even of the natives. Then the walrus was almost exterminated for the sake of the ivory tusks, and finally American canneries were established on the rivers for shipping salmon at the rate of five million cans a year, not only sending the food out of the country, but by their wasteful methods, destroying the future supply. The advent of breech loading firearms drove the wild reindeer to remote and inaccessible regions in the interior, and the inhabitants of that forlorn country were literally being left without resource. But on the other side of the Straits the people on the coast of Siberia had an unfailing food supply in the Domestic Reindeer—"Why not introduce them on the American side?" This would not only preserve life but preserve the self-respect of the people and advance them in the scale of civilization by changing them from hunters to herders. It would also utilize the hundreds of thousands of square miles of moss-covered tundra of arctic and sub-arctic Alaska, and make those now useless and barren wastes conducive to the wealth and prosperity of the United States.

"To reclaim and make valuable vast acres otherwise worthless; to introduce large, permanent and wealth-producing industries where none previously existed; to take a barbarian people on the verge of starvation, and lift them up to a comfortable self-support and civilization is certainly a work of national importance," but the great difficulty was to make the heads of government in Washington so far away, and where so many nearer interests were crowding, realize its importance. Readers of The Evangelist will remember how energetically Dr. Jackson went to work as soon as he returned to Washington, and how untiring were his efforts. When he found he could not get a bill through Congress that season, he appealed to the general public through the newspapers, and obtained over \$2,000 to make the first experiment. So that the following summer when he went North he was able, with the kind cooperation of Captain Healey of the revenue cutter "Bear," to get sixteen head of reindeer in Siberia, and land them safely on Amaknak Island in the harbor of Unalaska. This answered one of the serious objections to his scheme, that the reindeer could not be transported alive, and during the next session of Congress \$15,000 was appropriated for this work. In 1893, the following year, \$6,000 more was voted for the same purpose, and now the effort has passed out of the experimental

stage. The herds of reindeer are established at several points, colonies of Laplanders have been induced to settle there to take care of them, and to show our Eskimo how to treat and use them to the best advantage, and so valuable is the effort proving that now it is proposed either to establish a purchasing station on the Siberian coast, or to contract with responsible people there to gather two or three thousand deer and have them ready for transportation during the short summer season.

Since the first introduction of the reindeer, the discovery of large and valuable gold deposits has attracted many white settlers, and made it the more important to have a supply of food and also a means of travel and transportation.

The schools too will be more necessary than ever to counteract the demoralizing effect of the miners and the rough settlers who are pouring into the new country, willing to face any amount of cold and hardship in the search for gold. How strange this will seem to the poor natives who have never felt the need of, or desire for money. In one of his journeys, Dr. Jackson describes stopping at St. Lawrence Island, and meeting Koharri, the chief man of the village and a noted trader all along the coast. "This man has been known to have \$75,000 worth of whalebone in his storehouse at one time. He does a business of probably \$100,000 a year, and yet, not a single coin of gold or silver nor a single bank note or bank check is used, nor are any books kept. All transactions are by barter, furs and whalebones being exchanged for tobacco, flour and whiskey. This wholesale merchant of the North Siberian coast can neither read nor write, nor can anyone associated with him. Although so wealthy he lives in an ordinary tent and sleeps on the ground on a pile of reindeer skins."

It is on this island that Mr. and Mrs. Gambell live and have their school. One feels a little surprise in reading the extracts from Mr. Gambell's letter in this week's Home Missionary Report to find the first date way back in September, 1895, until we remember that they have but one mail a year when the little steamer Bear makes its annual round. The deprivations of such a life are more than we can easily comprehend, but the devoted men and women who have chosen this field find a return in the rapid development of the simple people, who learn readily and are affectionate and responsive.

Through the missionary reports we know more or less of our Presbyterian schools, but in these little volumes we learn of the many schools established by the various churches, the Greek, the Roman Catholic, and the Moravian, and several others, aside from the government schools, and each year the number is increasing. One can only wish for these reports a wide circulation so that people all over the United States can take a more intelligent interest in this vast Arctic country, its possibilities, and its imperative needs.

A HAZARDOUS VOYAGE.

Thirty-Six Ton Schooner Etna En Route to Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—The Etna, one of the smallest schooners that has ever sailed out of San Francisco harbor, is going on a hazardous voyage to the Arctic Ocean. This little craft is a 36-ton vessel which was formerly a tugboat. She has been converted into a sailing vessel and will carry five men.

In October the Etna will be taken through Bering straits, to remain in the Arctic ocean all winter. Point Hope will be the destination. There the captain will let the schooner freeze in the ice and remain until next summer. During the winter trading will be carried on. Whaling or sealing will be tried again next summer and a second winter will be spent in the ice before returning to San Francisco.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer

THE LINCOLN'S FATE.

July 26 1897.

WHAT WAS FOUND AT WEST SEATTLE YESTERDAY.

Statement That the Lost Schooner Went Down Five Miles Off Campbell Island—Crew and Passengers Took to the Boats—Hard to Figure Out How the Currents Ever Brought a Message to This Port.

"The fate of the schooner Lincoln is sealed. We took to the boats five miles off Campbell island. As we leave the ship she is fast sinking. Good-bye,

"CHARLES SWANSON,
"Schooner Lincoln."

The above note was found in a bottle yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock by Peter Dahl, just around the point from West Seattle. Mr. Dahl was walking along the beach in company with a young man named Rosenthal, when he noticed a dark colored, round, quart bottle on the beach at the edge of the water. He picked it up and found it was corked. The cork looked old. In the bottle was a little water and a piece of paper. Dahl broke the bottle and found that the piece of paper contained alleged information about the long lost schooner Lincoln.

The paper was about five inches long by three wide and had evidently been torn from a note book. The writing was plain as day. The letters were large and well formed. Mr. Dahl left the note at the Post-Intelligencer editorial rooms, so if there was such a man as Charles Swanson on the Lincoln and he was known in Seattle his friends can study the writing and determine whether this is the last message of a doomed man or the cruel joke of a fool.

The schooner Lincoln sailed from the dock just north of Schwabacher's March 8, 1896, with a party of twenty-five prospectors, bound for Cook inlet. She was under command of Capt. Newgard, an experienced and cautious skipper. The Lincoln was considered one of the fastest sailers on the Pacific Coast. When she left Seattle she was heavily loaded with both passengers and freight.

The news of the failure of the Lincoln to reach Cook inlet was brought to Seattle by the Lakme, which arrived May 3, 1896, from Coal Bay, where she had landed passengers bound for Six Mile. Subsequent developments only confirmed the belief that the schooner had been lost in the storm which blew the Bertha 100 miles out of her course.

It was impossible to obtain an official passenger list of the Lincoln, but the following was dug up by the Post-Intelligencer. It will be observed that the name "Charles Swanson" does not appear, yet such a man might have been aboard:

William Slopis, of Seattle, who has left a wife and five children; J. H. Goddard, wife and two children, Seattle; C. C. Ward, wife and one child, River Park; Edson England, single; Adolph Anderson, wife and one child, Houston and Prince William streets, Seattle; Charles Lind, wife and two children, Prince William street, near Houston; John Lindquist, wife and two children, 620 Taylor street; Vincent Gallion, single, Newcastle; O. B. Johnson, single, Seattle; E. C. Boyles, single, Seattle; J. Erpey, Seattle; Frank Mitchell, single, Seattle; M. Cunningham, single, Sunnydale; E. R. Dunham, single, Sunnydale; C. R. Harder, single, Seattle; Uddman, single, Seattle; Kuenzler, single, Seattle.

The officers and crew were: Capt. Helmer Newgard, single; mate, John Newgard, single; sailors, Mathias Olsen, single; John Olsen, single; cook, Ole Bee, wife and six children, all of Seattle.

It is a difficult matter to figure out what combination of currents would have landed a bottle from the Lincoln or one of her boats at West Seattle.

Brady of Sitka Returns From
Washington City.June 8th 1897.

HE HAS NOTHING TO SAY

Fairly Lucrative Offices Looked After
by Missionaries in the Land of
Nuggets, Salmon and Icebergs—
Dr. Jackson in the East.

John G. Brady of Sitka, Alaska, was one of the passengers for the North this morning on the steamer Queen. He has been East in the interest of Alaska's political affairs, not the least of which was his own candidacy for the office of Governor. What are his chances for the appointment he did not state this morning, having hastened to the steamer very early.

Mr. Brady occupies a unique position in American politics. He represents the missionary element, which seeks to rule in the Empire of the North, and that element has sent forth its demand that Mr. Brady be appointed Governor by President McKinley. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the man in charge of educational matters for the Government in Alaska, and who is also in charge of Presbyterianism in America by the result of the late church election, is now in the East laboring in Brady's behalf. Neither are politicians in the accepted sense of the term, but Jackson at least knows how to use his great influence towards a political end.

Mr. Brady went to Alaska fourteen years ago as a Presbyterian missionary. He had been educated at Yale and upon his arrival in Alaska was recognized as the most scholarly and influential of the missionaries in that region. He labored and taught for several years in the vicinity of Sitka, finally giving up his labors to go into the sawmill business. Notwithstanding this change he is still regarded as the leader of the missionary element, for he has stood with them in opposing the liquor traffic, and in helping to advance measures for the enforcement of the prohibitory clause of the organic act. In measures toward the bettering of educational facilities in Alaska he has stood next to Dr. Jackson with his aid and counsel.

Alaska has another political faction which has a "wide-open" policy, and it is understood that "Charley" Johnson has been its candidate for Governor. Johnson is a politician and a leader, but with all his political prowess he has neither been successful in pacifying nor defeating the missionary element. The missionaries will have none of him in the office of Governor, and it is now stated on reliable authority that their protests at Washington City have been so frequent and strong as to cause Johnson's withdrawal, making his appointment extremely improbable. But Johnson was not to be outdone. The position of Collector of Customs is \$3000 a year, being more lucrative and in fact carrying more power than that of Governor, and Johnson went after it as soon as the clouds became threatening. The feeling in the matter even reaches this city, and one does not long have to inquire to find the champions of Brady and of Johnson.

The unusual strength of the missionary element of Alaska is not generally understood, for it has never before had a public test. For a generation the missionaries have gone North—families of them—and generally have remained there. The young members of the families have grown up and scattered through Alaska in different callings, but always in sympathy with the missionaries' cause. Then the mission teachers themselves practically have charge of many settlements and hamlets, and they have spread along the coast and into the interior of the extreme North and West, where even traders have seldom gone. The natives are almost entirely under their influence and protection. It is evident that some weighty arguments have been framed in behalf of their candidate for Governor. The outcome may be a compromise and as such a candidate John N. Tisdale is being groomed.

Mr. Morris K. Jesup is fitting out an expedition which promises to clear up many obscure points relating to the early history of the American race. As President of the Natural History Museum, Mr. Jesup has already done much for the advancement of science, fitting out the Peary relief expedition, and providing for the best existing collection of North American forestry, and now generously provides the funds for an ethnological explorations and investigations on the coasts of the North Pacific Ocean, which are to be carried on in both Asia and America during a period of six years.

Mr. C. Franz Boas, who is connected with the expedition, wishing to correct the many errors and misstatements regarding the work, has published the following account in the Evening Post:

"There are few problems that are of greater importance to our knowledge of the early history of the American race than its relations to the races of the Old World. The discussion of this problem has been going on for a long period, but its study has never been taken up in a systematic manner. While some investigators maintain that American culture has grown up spontaneously, others claim to recognize traces of Asiatic culture in America. Two ways of connection between the New World and the Old have been suggested: the one leading over the islands of the Pacific Ocean to South America, the other leading along the coasts of the North Pacific Ocean to our continent. The problem that it is proposed to take up relates to the northern area. In recent time F. Ratzel, Otis T. Mason, and myself have published studies which favor the theory that an early exchange of cultural achievements took place between northeastern Asia and western America, but it cannot be said that this opinion has been established beyond doubt. It is combated notably by D. G. Brinton. Still more doubtful is the racial relationship between the peoples of Asia and America; and when I expressed the opinion that the peoples of British Columbia are more closely related to the Asiatic race than any other North American Indians, I did not bring forward any material from the Asiatic side to sustain the assertion. The final solution of these questions requires a systematic study of the whole area. Anthropologists will appreciate the generosity of Mr. Jesup, who makes it possible to investigate this important problem energetically before the destructive influences of civilization shall have destroyed the primitive cultures entirely.

"Our knowledge of the ethnology of the Pacific Coast of Siberia is largely based upon the reports of early travellers. Steller's description of Kamchatka supplied a gap that cannot be filled to-day. The circumnavigations of the globe of the last century and of the beginning of this century have furnished us with fragmentary material from these regions, but the only contribution that can claim any great scientific value is that of Schrenck on the peoples of the Amoor. Notwithstanding this work, and the publications of Middendorf, Castren Schiefner, and Radloff, the types of man, the languages, customs, and mythology of the whole region are practically unknown.

"On the American side our information is somewhat fuller. From southern Alaska and the Aleutian Islands we have the linguistic works of Vemiaminoff, the great Russian missionary; of Dall, Pinart, Krause, and Emmons. From Arctic Alaska we have mainly the work of Murdoch on the Eskimo of Point Barrow. In-

vestigations in British Columbia have been carried on for a number of years under the auspices of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, mainly by myself, but much remains to be done. Work on the Pacific Coast of America will be begun this spring in fields that have heretofore remained unexplored, and will be continued as long as important gaps in our knowledge of the ethnology of the coast remain to be filled. The regions in which investigations are to be carried on offer many peculiar difficulties, as well on account of the severity of the climate in the northern portions of the district as on account of the multitude of tribes that inhabit these regions. While almost the whole of Siberia is inhabited by tribes akin in language and similar in type, the eastern coast is occupied by a variety of races. The same is true in America, where in the interior we find a vast sweep of country inhabited by one people, while the diversity of languages and races on the coast is almost incredible. A thorough study of all the innumerable dialects, of the customs of all the tribes, and of the physical characteristics, will be required to bring order into this chaos. The difficulties of the problem will be better appreciated when it is stated that between Columbia River and Bering Strait ten languages are found that are fundamentally distinct, and that these languages have thirty-seven dialects which are mutually unintelligible. On the Asiatic side there are seven distinct languages spoken in at least ten dialects which are mutually unintelligible, but there may be more, since our knowledge of the whole area is very meagre.

"The problem of the relationship of the racial types is a very attractive one. The relations of the races of southern Alaska and British Columbia to the other North American Indians, although not quite clear, are certainly very intimate, since a gradual transition of the Northwest coast types to those of eastern North America can be established. On the other hand, the features show a decided resemblance with the Asiatic types, but the races which we find in northern Alaska are much more remote from Asiatic types and those farther south. It is, therefore, likely that extensive migrations have taken place in this whole area. We know that great changes in the seats of population have occurred in the central parts of northern Siberia. The weaker peoples of southern regions were pushed northward, and finally came to occupy the inhospitable shores of the Arctic Ocean. It will require long and patient study of the inhabitants and of the prehistoric remains of the whole region to unravel its ancient history.

"Even after the time of the early migrations of races in this region there has always been opportunity for intercourse and for exchange of inventions and of other ideas. The forms of certain utensils are much alike on both coasts, thus favoring the theory that they have spread over the whole area from one centre, but archaeological investigation must show how long these forms have been in use, and if they were preceded by other forms of culture. The mythologies must be scanned with great care. There is no doubt that among the peoples of Siberia a constant interchange of tales and of myths has taken place. There are indications that the current flowed across to our continent, and it will be the task of the proposed investigation to discover to which extent American and Asiatic ideas influenced each other."

the court finds the defendant guilty of the crime charged.

ANNETTE ISLANDS.
1897
Condition Under Which Mr. Duncan Holds Possession.

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

I read with great interest the interview with Gen. Duffield, director of the coast and geodetic survey, published in your issue of the 25th ultimo, as to the great mineral wealth of Alaska, and particularly the rich lodes on Annette Island. His statements are all probably correct, and his opinions are entitled to great weight, as his ability as a scientist and his opportunities for investigation and observation in that region qualify him to speak as an expert. But I am not quite prepared to agree with him as to the title to Annette Island, although the view expressed by him is the popular one. Upon this point Gen. Duffield is reported as follows:

"On Annette Island, in the archipelago, there is one of the richest gold mother lodes in the world, which will probably never be touched, or not so long as the present owner is living and residing there. His name is Henry Duncan, and the island was granted to him by Congress several years ago for the purpose of civilizing and educating the Indians." * * *

He further states:

"I have met Duncan and have been greatly impressed by his personality. He is a Scotchman, and some years ago had an Indian colony similar to the one on Annette Island in British Columbia. One of the English bishops attempted to coerce Duncan into putting his colony under the jurisdiction of the church. He refused to be coerced, appealed to the United States government, and Congress granted him the island. He has had it four or five years, I believe, and has been most successful in his manner of carrying out his philanthropical ideas.

"Just back of the village which he founded, in one of a range of hills, is the rich lode of gold. Duncan does not allow it to be touched, because he is satisfied with his worldly possessions, and he does not care to have inspired in his Indians that lust for gold which characterizes the whites."

So far as his title to the island is concerned, he has none whatever, except that, until further provided by law, it is set apart as a reservation. The law is found in section 15 of the act of March 3, 1891, and is as follows:

"That until otherwise provided by law, the body of lands known as Annette Island, situated in Alaskan archipelago, in southeastern Alaska, on the north side of Dixon's entrance, be, and the same is hereby, set apart as a reservation for the use of the Metlakatlian Indians, and those people known as Metlakatlans, who have recently emigrated from British Columbia to Alaska, and such other Alaskan natives as may join them, to be held and used by them in common, under such rules and regulations, and subject to such restrictions as may be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of the Interior."

It is thus seen that Mr. Duncan was not given title to or any interest in the islands by Congress, but that until further legislation it is declared to be a reservation for the Metlakatlian Indians and such other natives as may join them, under the control of the Interior Department. This is an Indian reservation pure and simple, except the law provides for what the Indians always do, the holding and use in common, and that the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make rules and regulations for the government of the colony. The very language of the act, i. e., "until otherwise provided by law," proves conclusively Congress regarded it as a temporary measure, an experiment, perhaps, and that other disposal of it would be made by Congress.

Unless these alien Indians, these British subjects, who have no title or claim to the soil, are accorded different or better treatment than that which has been received by our native Indians with whom we have treated as owners of the soil, this mineral land upon Annette Island, will be segregated from that which is used by the Indians for fishing and commercial purposes and will be opened to exploration and purchase under the mineral laws of the United States. This has been almost uniformly done in cases where valuable mineral deposits have been discovered within the limits of Indian reservations set apart for the use of our native Indians; in fact, it has become the settled policy of the government to open mineral lands to exploration and purchase in order that the mineral wealth of the country might be developed wherever the government has title to the lands, and I see no good reason why the same policy should not be pursued with the lands referred to. S. M. STOCKSLAGER.

MIDWINTER ALASKAN TRIP Washington Star

Experience of Explorers With Thermometer

May Registering 75 Below.

288

1897

Men Stood the Ordeal Better Than the Dogs, Who Had to Be Warmed

Back Into Life.

William A. Kjellmann, superintendent of the reindeer station at Port Clarence, Alaska, made a thousand-mile journey with trained reindeer in December, and the United States bureau of education has just received a report of the expedition from the Industrial School at Port Clarence. Superintendent Kjellmann left Port Clarence December 15 with nine sleds, seventeen reindeer and two expert Lapp teamsters, his purpose being to explore that part of Alaska lying between Bering straits, the lower Yukon and the Kuskokwim rivers, and to demonstrate the practicability of communication between Arctic Alaska and civilization, even in the depth of winter. December 22 the Swedish-Lutheran mission station at Golovin Bay was reached, five days having been spent in exploring the region between the Gowerok and Fish rivers. The reindeer herd at Golovin Bay was found to be in splendid condition and well cared for. December 30 the frozen waters of Norton sound were crossed; hummocky ice was encountered; here and there the ice was very thin and the way had to be chosen with great care.

January 1 the party arrived at the mission station of Unalaklik. Here the provisions left last summer by the United States revenue cutter Bear for the projected exploration were received. The country around Unalaklik is reported by Mr. Kjellmann as exceptionally adapted for reindeer herding; there are sheltered valleys, dry pasturage, heavy timber for buildings, birchwood for sled and canoe-making and driftwood for fuel. At Unalaklik Mr. David Johnson joined the party.

Thermometer Registered 73 Below Zero.

The journey between the trading post of St. Michael and the Russian mission at Igloolik, on the Yukon, was a most arduous one. Barren mountains, whose rocky sides had been swept bare, but whose ravines held deep snowdrifts, had to be crossed, the icy waters of mountain torrents had to be forded; sometimes a way through the tangled undergrowth had to be made with axes. The cold was intense, the thermometer registering 73° below zero; but even then the men found their fur clothing sufficient protection and rested comfortably in sleeping bags of reindeer skin. On the mountains a blizzard was encountered; the wind was too strong for the reindeer to stand up, and the men also had to lie down flat and let the blast sweep over them for hours.

Mr. Kjellmann's report was dated February 12, at the Moravian mission station at Bethel, on the Kuskokwim river. The distance traveled, including detours, was about 950 miles. His intention was to return to headquarters at Port Clarence through another section of country, following the Yukon as far as the Roman Catholic mission station at Nulato, then turning westward to the Norton sound region.

Reindeer moss (Cladonia Rangiferina) had been found in sufficient quantity along almost the entire route, although at one time, when stormbound on the mountains, the deer were thirty-six hours without food. However, the hardy animals suffered no permanent injury from this long fast, and their skins, thickly covered with long hair, enabled them to withstand the intense cold.

From Bethel, Mr. Johnson, carrying the mail, proceeded south with dog teams, his objective point being Katmai, on Shellikoff strait, where it is possible to communicate with the mail steamer between Sitka and the Aleutian Islands.

Warmed Dogs Into Life.

On the mountains just before reaching Katmai one of Mr. Johnson's dogs was frozen to death. In order to save the remaining ones, a large hole was dug into the side of a snowdrift, the ten dogs that seemed to have a little life in them, but "stiff as poles," were pushed into it, and Mr. Johnson and his native assistants sat on the cold bodies of the dogs and warmed them into life.

At Katmai Mr. Johnson went on board the mail steamer for Sitka. This successful trip proves the practicability of communication

with Arctic Alaska even in the depth of winter. The route followed was the one recommended by Dr. Sheldon Jackson in his report on the introduction of reindeer into Alaska, 1894.

Seattle
Post-Intelligencer

JACKSON IN ALASKA.

TO INVESTIGATE ITS AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

June 12, 1897

The Noted Presbyterian Missionary and Educator to Leave Today for His Field of Duty in the North—His Superintendent Makes a Long Trip With Reindeer—Miners Raise \$1,100 for a School Building—Purchasing Material in Seattle—Steamship Portland Libeled.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, government agent of education in Alaska, will leave for the North on the steamer Portland, scheduled to sail today for St. Michaels.

"My plans," he said last evening, at the Occidental hotel, "are to transfer at St. Michaels to a river boat and proceed up the Yukon to the Klondike mines, or as far as the boat can go toward the head of the river. This will enable me to visit the government schools and the mission stations of the Methodists, Roman Catholics, Episcopalians and Swedish Evangelicals in that region. I will also be able to form an opinion as to the need of the establishment of more schools for the children of the miners. Last season we put in our first school on the Yukon, at Circle City, sending Miss Annie Fulcomer to teach. Letters received during the winter mention thirty white children in attendance. The miners showed their interest in the establishment of the school by raising \$1,100 and erecting a log school building.

"In addition to the ordinary duties of superintendent of schools performed every year, for the present season I have been appointed a special agent by the secretary of agriculture to investigate the agricultural and horticultural possibilities of the Yukon valley, and the interior of Alaska. These are the first inquiries in that line, in that section, ever undertaken by the government, and the report will doubtless be awaited with much interest. It has been found that a corresponding latitude in British Columbia produces fine wheat, and if it is found that Central Alaska can produce wheat and root crops, or other similar products, it will be a pleasant surprise to the American public, which has looked on Alaska as a frozen region without resources.

"For the last day or two I have been purchasing material for reindeer sleds and perfecting arrangements for sending thirty reindeer, broken to harness, into the mining regions, to demonstrate the usefulness of that animal as a method of transferring freight from the Yukon river towns back to the mines.

"By my orders the superintendent of the reindeer herd last December took thirteen head of reindeer, nine sleds and two Laps and made a round trip southward through the country 2,000 miles, visiting a large number of native settlements, trading posts and mission stations that had never seen a trained reindeer. This is said to have been the longest trip ever made by a reindeer team in any country, and was a practical demonstration of the possibilities of establishing reindeer mail routes and freight lines in that country. The letters which the party brought down to the North Pacific coast reached Washington, D. C., some three weeks ago. This experiment was a gratifying success, and opens up the best possibilities of the future.

"Last fall the central reindeer herd had some trouble similar to foot rot among the sheep. The disease, however, did not seem to be contagious, and when the herd was driven to a dryer pasturage the disease disappeared."

After Dr. Jackson returns from the valley of the Yukon, he expects to go on board the revenue cutter Bear, and will visit the principal reindeer stations, and also go to St. Michael for additional reindeer.

THE DUKE OF ABRUZZI

HERE WITH HIS SUITE.

San Francisco Chronicle, June 14, 1890.

READY TO SCALE ST. ELIAS.

HIS PLANS FOR THE ALASKAN EXPEDITION.

The Royal Party Will Seek Pleasure Rather Than Scientific Results.

Prince Louis of Savoy, Duke of Abruzzi, arrived in the city on the Central overland train last evening, accompanied by a considerable retinue and company of experienced Alpine guides, all of whom are to accompany him on his perilous climb to the summit of Mount St. Elias. The Prince and his party were driven to the Palace Hotel immediately upon their arrival in the city, and were assigned to several spacious suits on the Market-street front of the hotel which had been reserved for their use. Here the Prince and his party will make their headquarters during the several days of their stay in the city, for it is expected that some days will be required to complete all arrangements for the mountain-climbing expedition of which so much has been said of late.

The nephew of the King of Italy does not intend that his trip to the summit of St. Elias shall be a failure if it can be avoided, and to that end he is taking every precaution that wisdom, experience and money will permit. With him are several gentlemen whose past experience in scaling frozen peaks will afford him good advice, should it be needed, and in addition there are five famous Alpine guides in the party, who will do much to make the ascent of the Alaskan peak possible. In the two tons of baggage which has been brought across the country there is everything in the way of provisions, clothing and implements to aid the adventurers in their mountain-climbing expedition which prudence could suggest, and the party will be the best equipped of any that ever attempted the difficult feat of reaching the summit of the Alaskan volcano.

In the Prince's party are Lieutenant A. Cagni, aid-de-camp to the Prince, Chevalier Francesco Gonella, Chevalier Vittorio Sella and Dr. de Filippi. All of these, including the Prince, are members of the Italian Alpine Club, of which there are nine sections in Italy. Theirs is the section which has its headquarters in Turin, and of which Chevalier Gonella is president. Chevalier Gonella and Chevalier Sella, it might be mentioned, are simply accompanying the party for pleasure. Dr. Filippi is the physician of the party. The Alpine guides are Joseph Petigax, Croux Laurent, Maguignoz Antoine, Pellysier Andree and Botta Erminio. They all hail from the valley of Aosta, in the Italian Alps. They are tried and experienced mountain-climbers, and were hunters of King Victor Emmanuel.

The party will go from here to Seattle in a few days, and from there sail for Sitka, Alaska, from which point they have arranged to take a yacht of fifty tons burden, and in it will ascend the inlet that will bring them nearest to Mount St. Elias. Beyond this their plans have not been perfected. They know nothing of the coast where they expect to effect a landing, but have been supplied with a fund of information by the officers of the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston, which will probably be of considerable benefit to them in this direction.

Lieutenant Cagni said, speaking for the Prince, that the expedition had no geographical or scientific interest.



Prince Louis of Savoy, Who Is Here En Route to Alaska to Scale St. Elias.

(Sketched by a "Chronicle" artist.)

"It was the intention of Prince Louis to undertake an expedition into the Himalayas this summer," he said, "but he abandoned the idea on account of the plague in India. Mountain-climbing is not a passion with him, although he is fond of all kinds of outdoor sports and has ascended to the summit of Mount Blanc, Mount Rosa and all the principal Alpine summits. His object in scaling Mount St. Elias is partly because he wants to see the grand scenery in its neighborhood, and partly because it has never been scaled before. There is some pleasure in doing what others have failed to do. There is no certainty that we will reach the summit, but it is our intention to get there if we can do so without running too great a risk. We shall only have two months before it will be impossible to live at the altitude we hope to attain, and the chances are about even that we shall encounter such insurmountable obstacles as were met by our predecessors."

It might be interesting to know that three previous unsuccessful attempts have been made to reach the mountain summit. Lieutenant Frederick Schwarika, reached a height of 12,000 feet in 1886. Edward Topham, an Englishman, reached the height of 11,400 feet in 1888. Professor I. S. Russell of the National Geographical Survey, also made an un-

successful attempt in 1890. Mount St. Elias is supposed to be upward of 18,000 feet high. It is a volcano, and is occasionally active, and its ascent is deemed perilous in the extreme.

Prince Louis and his party intend to adopt a new method of procedure as compared with their predecessors. In addition to the baggage which they have brought overland, they will secure a vast amount of supplies in this city. They will carry with them altogether several tons of provisions and clothing, including an assortment of silk garments and furs. Upon their arrival in Alaska they will secure everything else suitable or necessary in the way of fur garments from the Indians, and expect to secure the aid and co-operation of some of the Alaskan natives for the conveyance of their supplies overland to the base of the mountain. Here they will establish a station to be maintained by one of the party while the others devote their energies to ascending the peak. By means of this base of supplies they hope to accomplish the task without the inconvenience that attended the efforts of other adventurers.

Prince Louis announces that he will devote not more than two months to the trip. He is anxious to be back in England in time to attend the races there this autumn.

MR. DE WINDT'S TREATMENT BY THE TCHUKTCHIS.

REPRISALS BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Harry de Windt has just reached London on his return from the Siberian shores of Behring Straits.

The explorer has been seriously ill in Paris from the results of his exposure, and the brutal treatment he received from the Tchuktchis at Oumwaidjik, but is now slowly improving in health. In consequence of the representations made by Mr. de Windt to the United States Government regarding the manner in which Koari, the Tchuktchi chief, treated him and his servant, it has been decided to send a United States vessel to Oumwaidjik in June next to punish the chief. Although the Tchuktchis are nominally Russian subjects the only vessels ever in the neighbourhood are American whalers and the United States revenue cutter Bear. None of the officers or crew ever land, however, as three years ago two American sailors who visited Oumwaidjik were killed by the natives. It is, therefore, felt that the time has come to teach Koari a lesson.

On completing his book Mr. de Windt will leave England for three months' lecturing tour in the United States. Mr. de Windt has not at present any intention of starting on any new expedition. The explorer speaks in the highest terms of the assistance afforded him by Sir Julian Pauncefote. It was, he said, practically due to the British Ambassador that he ever reached Siberia, as had it not been for his good offices with the United States Government he would have been compelled to remain in Alaska. President Cleveland, the explorer says, personally arranged many of the details of his voyage, and he speaks in the highest terms of the kind treatment shown to him by the United States officials in Washington and on board the Bear. Mr. de Windt's enforced sojourn of over two months among the Tchuktchis of North-East Siberia has resulted in the discovery of several interesting facts connected with the Siberian shores of Behring Straits—a region practically unknown save to perhaps a dozen American whalers. To a representative of Reuter's Agency who called upon him on his arrival Mr. de Windt gave the following additional information regarding the Tchuktchis people. (The details of his journey and of his treatment by these people were contained in a recent Reuter's despatch from Genoa):—"The inhabitants of the Alaskan or American shore of Behring Straits," said the explorer, "are totally different in appearance, customs, and language to those of the Asiatic coast. The former are honest and kindly, the latter are the lowest types of humanity I have ever met. The Tchuktchis or Siberian natives are physically a far finer race than the Alaskan Eskimo. Their women, too, are better looking, but the Tchuktchis are wholly devoid of morality, and will barter a wife for a handful of tobacco. Infidelity is no crime. At night time the interior of their huts was highly suggestive of scenes from Dante's 'Inferno.' Every breath of air was excluded, and two or three smoky seal oil lamps (for heat) revealed scenes too terrible and disgusting to describe. The stench was terrible too, for all on entering the hut for the night stripped themselves. The Tchuktchi women never drink, but as the daylight gradually left us the drunken orgies of the men grew more frequent. Although Koari had received stores value \$300 to put us on our way to Anadyisk, en route for St. Petersburg, all our stores were seized and buried four days after our arrival, and we lived like the natives, although they occasionally fed from our supplies. This coast is very sparsely inhabited. I was enabled to make a rough map, and found it to differ essentially (as regards settlements) from those published in England.

"The Tchuktchis number altogether about 5,000, and along Behring Straits are seven settlements of perhaps 300 each. The others are scattered along the seaboard of the Arctic Ocean, stretching away to the settlement of Nyni Kolymsk. The Tchuktchis are nominally Russian subjects but they acknowledge no Government and pay no taxes. None of them had ever even heard of the Emperor. A curious fact connected with these people is the difference of language. At a village not 10 miles from Oumwaidjik the language was totally different and the natives of each settlement are unable to understand each other. The Diomed Islands (inhabiting the two Diomed Islands midway across the Behring Straits) are unable to understand their Siberian neighbours, but can converse with the American natives. The Diomed Islands are quite dissimilar in appearance to the natives of either coast.

"Oumwaidjik is certainly the most desolate spot in creation. There is not a tree or blade of grass for 400 miles inland—nothing but swamp and rock. The natives there die weekly of starvation and scurvy, and when I saw (as I often did) the poor wretches devouring raw sea weed I ceased to wonder at their indifference to death. The most weird and interesting Tchuktchi ceremony

is the 'Kamitok.' This is simply the putting to death (with their free consent) of aged or useless members of the community. When a Tchuktchi's powers have decreased to an appreciable extent, a family council is held and a day fixed for the victim's departure for another world. Perhaps the most curious feature of the whole affair is the indifference shown by the doomed one, who takes a lively interest in the proceedings, and often assists in the preparations for his own death. The execution is preceded by a feast, where seal and walrus meat are greedily devoured and villainous whisky consumed until all the men are intoxicated. The executioner is compelled to keep sober, under heavy penalties, until after the final act of the drama. At sunset a spontaneous burst of wailing and a roll of walrus-hide drums herald the fatal moment. A ring is formed by the relatives and friends, and the condemned one squats, of his own accord, in the centre, the entire settlement looking on in the back ground. The executioner then steps quickly forward, and, placing his right foot against the victim's back for a purchase, slowly strangles him to death with a walrus thong. The 'Kamitok' is never applied to women. Its ancient origin is probably due to the barren nature of the land, where every mouthful of food is precious. An old man whose strangulation I witnessed was as interested as anybody in the preparations for his own death. I was speaking to him on the shore about it a few days before the ceremony. He did not seem dejected, but merely remarked in English, 'Me die Monday.' He even set out the whisky barrels, and prepared the walrus thong for his execution. He was rendered insensible with drink before being despatched, but the operation took full 10 minutes before he was quite dead. The dogs devoured him in less than two hours. Tchuktchis have a very hazy idea of a future state. Nothing will induce them to discuss religion, although I elicited their belief that if a man dies a violent death (i.e., is killed) he goes straight to a better land where whales and walrus abound, but if he dies a natural death he lives no more. Hence the indifference of the aged to being strangled. The Tchuktchis have one musical instrument. It is a tambourine made of fish skin beaten with a seal bone. The women are fond of dancing (i.e., turning slowly round and round on the same spot) and singing, which consists of a series of howls and wails, alternating with loud shrieks. An interesting island we visited near Oumwaidjik is the Little King's Island, which consists of a tiny rock about half a mile in diameter in the flood sweeping through Behring Straits. Here clinging like swallows nests to the rugged sides are the huts of the King's Islanders—renowned boatmen and walrus hunters. The island produces nothing, not even a blade of grass or morsel of moss, and here the violence of the wind is so great that the summit of the island cannot be used as a place of residence. These people are entirely dependent on walrus for their winter's keep, for they are 40 miles from the nearest land and ice-bound eight months of the year. Seven years ago a whaler left the population, of under 100, six barrels of fiery whisky in exchange for walrus tusks. The following summer every human being on the island was found dead of starvation. They had got drunk, disregarded the walrus hunting, and starved slowly to death the following winter. Not a soul survived, but the island is now repopulated by Eskimo from the mainland of Alaska." In conclusion, Mr. de Windt said, "Should Andrée's balloon land anywhere on the Siberian coast of Behring Straits, he need fear no violence from the natives. I distributed quite 100 handbills bearing pictures of the 'Andrée balloon' along the Siberian coast of Behring Straits, and have warned the natives of his possible arrival next June. Should his balloon fall anywhere on this coast he will find food, but should he fall 200 or 300 miles inland to the westward he will, I think, fare very badly, for the country is so mountainous as to be practically impassable, and there are no settlements."

GOES TO PROTECT THE SEAL HERDS

The Behring Sea Patrol About to Start for the North.

Orders From Washington Do Not Differ From Those of Last Year.

Long Cruise Ahead of the Cutter Bear When the Closed Sea- son Expires.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., May 1.—The Bering Sea fleet, which is rendezvousing here preparatory to sailing for the north on May 5, is in receipt of orders which will govern its movements this season in the north. All is now in readiness for the start, despite the fact that the first orders for the 15th as the starting date have been replaced by others advancing the date to the 5th.

The orders, it is learned from a reliable source, do not differ from those of last year in any material respect. The only vessel which has had additional orders is the Bear, Captain Francis Tuttle, and from the tenor of these it is apparent that the jolly jack tars aboard that craft are not to be given a great deal of time to get lonesome in.

During the earlier stage of her absence in the north the Bear will participate in the patrol against pelagic sealers. At the expiration of the closed season, when all the other vessels of the fleet will start on their way back to civilization, the Bear will be utilized for an inspection trip to the different Government schools in Alaska, to be made by the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Superintendent of Education for the district. At the conclusion of this inspection the Bear will proceed to Sitka, at which place Rev. Mr. Jackson will be transferred to one of the regular passenger steamers for his return home.

Then the real work of the Bear will commence, for the "discharge" of Dr. Jackson will mean the beginning of her regular annual cruise to the most northern portion of the western ocean, whither she goes each year to carry supplies to the reindeer stations, as well as to give assistance in case of necessity to the large fleet of whalers which spend years at a time among the ice floes of the Arctic Ocean in the vicinity of Bering Straits.

As was the case last season the fleet will be commanded by Captain Calvin O. Hooper, who will make his headquarters at Oonalaska and from there direct the movements of the different vessels.

The Bering Sea fleet this year will not, as has been printed in several newspapers, include any vessels from the navy, but will be made up of the following: United States cutter Richard Rush, 300 tons, Captain Roberts, now outfitting at San Francisco; United States cutter U. S. Grant, 263 tons, Captain T. Munger, now outfitting at Seattle; United States cutter Commodore Perry, 282 tons, Captain Phillips, now outfitting at Seattle; United States cutter Thomas Corwin, 213 tons, Captain Herring, now at San Diego ready for sea; United States cutter Bear, 714 tons, Captain F. Tuttle, now at Seattle and ready for sea.

WORKING FOR THE SEALS.

Good Progress Made in the
Negotiations.

CONFERENCES IN LONDON.

REMARKS OF THE PALL MALL
GAZETTE.

Sending of the Battle-Ship Renown
Across the Ocean Not Due to
the Controversy.

Special Dispatch to the "Chronicle."

LONDON, July 24.—The negotiations for an international conference as to sealing in the Behring sea are proceeding smoothly and the prospects are favorable for an early agreement between the two governments. Ambassador Hay had a long and satisfactory interview yesterday with Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and afterward met Lord Salisbury. Later in the day he sent several code dispatches to Secretary Sherman.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: We are given to understand that Mr. Foster is conducting the negotiations with Great Britain in the Behring sea controversy, his position being defined by his own side as that of advisor on the technical questions. We are asked to state that all negotiations with Lord Salisbury on this subject are conducted by Ambassador Hay. It would seem unnecessary to most people that this should have to be officially stated, but there are reasons why the actual position should be properly described.

It may be said on very good ground that the United States Government is anxious in this as in other cases to adhere to the usages of diplomatic courtesy, and the negotiations in this case have been conducted in a most friendly manner.

Dispatches from Washington say that in many parts of the United States the ordering of her majesty's ship Renown to American waters as the flagship of the British North Atlantic squadron is regarded as Lord Salisbury's answer to Mr. Sherman in the sealing controversy, inasmuch as this is the first time that a battle-ship of the first class has been sent into that quarter. The facts of the case are that the Admiralty had decided to send the Renown weeks before the special dispatch to Ambassador Hay was written.

THINKS THE PATROL USELESS.

Views Attributed to Captain Hooper
of the Revenue Fleet.

PORT TOWNSEND (Wash.), July 24. Apropos of the American seal question now agitating the mind of Secretary of State Sherman, as it has done the minds of his predecessors, a prominent citizen of this place to-day related to a party of newspapermen an account of a conversation he had with Captain C. L. Hooper while the latter was here two months ago en route north to assume command of the American Behring sea patrol fleet, which the present season consists of the cutters Bear, Grant, Rush, Perry and Corwin.

At that time Captain Hooper—who, by the way, is probably as well posted on the sealing question as any man in the United States—is reported to have said that the Government custom of sending the revenue fleet this year to patrol Behring sea at a cost of upward of \$300,000 is the greatest farce of the age. He said a fleet of forty revenue cutters would be insufficient to intimidate and keep out pelagic sealers if the latter saw fit to raid the rookeries at that season; that many rookeries are so located as to prevent the cutters from approaching within miles of them.

Captain Hooper gave it as his opinion that if the Government has no better use for revenue cutters than that of patrolling Behring sea it would be well to dispense with that branch of the revenue service. He said that ninety-nine hundredths of the people who pay taxes to support the Government care no more about preserving the seals in Behring sea than they do for preserving the alligators in the Florida everglades.

The Alaskan.

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E. OTIS SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY MAY 8, 1897.

The Douglas Miner is off in a rage because the teacher of the school closed up one month before the expiration of the term, and without waiting to hear from the Bureau of Education, sails into Dr. Jackson very harshly and unjustly. The teacher should have given notice in time to enable the Bureau to secure another teacher; and further, just when the Miner was finding fault with the Doctor, we learn through the Alaska Superintendent W. A. Kelly, Mr. Jackson was interesting for Douglas endeavoring to get the Bureau to permit holding a summer term there.

Mrs. Bailer of the a Methodist Board of Home Missions, came up on the Topeka and takes the Dora for Unalaska to visit the Mission Station at that place.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

A few days since, we took a hurried look into the department of household economy of the Industrial Training School. A portion of the children's dining room has been partitioned off for this purpose, and Miss Olga Hilton, placed in charge. She has several graded classes of four pupils each. Every one visiting this department is at once impressed with its great importance. Miss Hilton was educated in the east and was especially prepared for this work. Her pupils are making rapid progress under her skillful and patient teaching. Every detail of plain and fancy

cooking is carefully taught, and this most important of all branches will, hereafter, be more diligently looked after. Skillful house-girls are in great demand here, and it is gratifying to know that this demand will be fully supplied in the near future. Miss Hilton seems to be the right person in the right place. She loves her work, and the pupils love her and her instruction. While teaching them how to do their work, she, at the same time impresses upon them the necessity of having a place for everything, and every thing in its place. From the manner in which the stove and cooking utensils were polished, and the scrupulous cleanliness of everything about the room, it was self evident that the habit of neatness was, also, carefully impressed upon the minds of the pupils, as a necessary part of their duty. The Alaskan sees in all this a brighter future for the native girls after they leave the protecting roof of the Training School.

The Dora Goes Ashore.

Steamer Dora, belonging to the Alaska Commercial Co., from San Francisco for Juneau, was wrecked on Green Island, near Port Simpson, about the time of the Willapa wreck. The Dora left Nanaimo the day before the departure of the Willapa from that port, and was met by the steamer Boscowitz, who had some of her people aboard when she reached the scene of the Willapa wreck. Green Island is only about twenty miles north of the Regina Reef, where the Willapa struck. She went in on a rising tide. The crew lowered boats and took off the passengers, and captain and crew returned to the vessel, and while aboard the Dora floated free. They then tried to tow her to Port Simpson, but not making much headway, the wind arose and they hoisted sails and ran her over and beached her, where they were trying at last accounts to patch her up, with the expectation of bringing her to Seattle for repairs. No person was lost or hurt.

Steamer Bertha, belonging to the same company, which started north a few days ago, took the outside course for Kodiak and is in ignorance of the disaster to the Dora. Had she taken the inside course she would have arrived in the nick of time to relieve her companion vessel.

HELP FOR ALASKAN MINERS

SECRETARY ALGER URGING ON THE RELIEF EXPEDITIONS.

DR. SHELDON JACKSON GOING TO LAPLAND FOR REINDEER—HE DISCUSSES THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM—ARRANGEMENTS FOR PURCHASING FOOD—THRILLING STORY OF A WINTER JOURNEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Dec. 22.—Despite the fact that he is confined to his house by a severe cold, Secretary Alger's interest and activity for the relief of the suffering miners and prospectors in Alaska are increasing, and every suggestion to hasten forward the means of relief is carefully considered. The activity and interest of the head of the War Department are naturally shared by all the officers of the Army, who have been or are likely to be called on for service in this emergency, and they are showing as much energy and zeal as they could display on the eve of an important military campaign in the field. Everybody concerned appears to realize that the inhospitable forces of Nature, which must be encountered and overcome before relief can be given, are even more formidable than any which a human foe could interpose to thwart and prevent the advance of an army. To get supplies into the Yukon country before the opening of inland navigation is justly regarded as the most difficult problem of all.

Secretary Alger seems to have become thoroughly convinced that the means of transportation on which greatest reliance can be placed are reindeer, and he has commissioned the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who has been for many years and still is the general agent of education for Alaska, under the Bureau of Education, as a special agent of the War Department, to proceed immediately to Lapland and procure six hundred broken and trained reindeer and secure the services of a sufficient number of experienced Lapp teamsters to handle and drive them. For this service sixty teamsters will be required. Dr. Jackson is splendidly equipped for the service required of him. It was due to his efforts that reindeer were introduced into Alaska several years ago, and he knows what they can do in that country. He is a militant Christian and as full of zeal and energy as he is of practical ideas. First Lieutenant D. D. Devore, Military Aid to Secretary Alger, will accompany Dr. Jackson.

The Secretary also held a long conference with Captain D. C. Brainard, who started for Chicago to-night on his way to Vancouver Barracks with full power to purchase all necessary food for the expedition. Captain Brainard will go to Dawson City and act as chief commissary of subsistence. Secretary Alger also ordered the pack train of the Department of the Platte shipped at once to Vancouver Barracks, and these mules will be used on the Alaskan trails to see if they do not surpass reindeer for heavy travelling. General Merriam gratified the War Department officials to-day by telegraphing that Major L. H. Rucker, 4th Cavalry, had already started under orders to reconnoitre the passes and trails near Dyea. Advertisements for concentrated food and other supplies will probably be issued by the Department to-morrow.

DR. JACKSON TALKS OF HIS TRIP.

Dr. Jackson will leave Washington to-morrow night, sail from New-York on Saturday, and waste no time in reaching the objective point of his journey. "It will not be an altogether pleasant excursion," he remarked to a Tribune correspondent to-day, "to go to Lapland and three degrees above the Arctic Circle in mid-winter, but I hope to make the trip a successful one." In Lapland Dr. Jackson will have the assistance and co-operation of William A. Kjellmann, a native of that country, who has been

for several years superintendent of the Government reindeer station in Alaska, and who was sent to Lapland some time ago to induce a colony of his countrymen to settle in Alaska. He has recently been instructed to ascertain where and how many reindeer could be obtained in case it should be decided to send for them. Dr. Jackson hopes that the required number will be obtained and landed in this country by the middle of February, together with a sufficient number of trained and experienced Lapps to handle and drive them. They will be brought to New-York and shipped across the continent by rail as the most expeditious way to get them where they are needed.

In his annual report, which was transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior on Thursday, Dr. Jackson discusses the subject of Alaskan inland transportation and communication exhaustively and in a most interesting manner. Under the head of "reindeer freighting" he says in part: "The first thought of the miner in Central Alaska is to secure a good claim; his next thought is the question of food supply. With the exception of fish, a little wild game and a limited quantity of garden vegetables, there is no food in the country. All breadstuffs, vegetables, fruits and the larger portion of the meat must be brought into the country from the outside. A small quantity of provisions is packed on sleds and on men's shoulders and brought over the passes of the Chilkat country in southeastern Alaska, to the headwaters of the Yukon. The great bulk of the food supply, however, is brought in on steamers plying on the Yukon River. These provisions are necessarily left in warehouses on the banks of the great river. But the miners, who are the consumers, need them at their claims, which are from ten to one hundred miles away from the river.

DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSPORTATION.

"Now, it should be remembered that there are no roads in Alaska as they exist in other portions of the United States. And, with the almost illimitable areas of bog and swamp and tundra and frozen subsoil, it will be impossible to make and maintain roads except at a cost which would be practically prohibitive. In summer the supplies are loaded into small boats, which are poled up the small streams or packed on men's backs to the mines. In winter they are hauled on dog sleds. This costs heavily. From Circle City to the Birch Creek mines, a distance of about fifty miles, the freight is ten cents a pound in winter and 40 cents a pound in summer. From Dawson to the Klondike mines, a distance of fifteen miles, the freight last winter was eight cents a pound, and this summer 25 cents, or \$500 a ton. In addition to the expense, the carrying capacity is too limited. The load is from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five pounds on a sled per dog, a portion of which is food for the dogs. If the route is a long one, without intervening sources of supply, they cannot carry more food than is sufficient for themselves. So far they have failed in supplying the mines with a sufficient stock of provisions.

"Last winter the steamer Bella was caught in the ice and frozen up at Fort Yukon, eighty miles distant from Circle City. An effort was made to forward the provisions with dog teams on the ice, but it was a failure. The food could not be moved in sufficient quantities to supply the miners of the upper Yukon, and by spring at Dawson City flour ran up to over \$100 a barrel. A few horses have been brought into the country, but in the absence of roads, the scarcity of food and the rigor of winter climate, have not proved a success. At Dawson, although the wages of a man and team are \$50 a day, not even at that does it pay with hay at \$125 to \$150 a ton (and not a pound was to be had when I was there in July even at these figures), and the horses were fed on bread made from flour ranging in price from \$100 to \$200 a barrel.

REINDEER THE ONLY SOLUTION.

"The only solution of the question of reasonable land transportation and rapid communication and travel between mining centres hundreds of miles apart in sub-Arctic Alaska is

the introduction and utilization of domestic reindeer. Last winter a party of them hauling nine sleds, made a day's journey with the temperature at 73 degrees below zero. On a long journey through an uninhabited country a dog team cannot haul sufficient provisions to feed themselves. A deer with two hundred pounds on the sled can travel up and down the mountains and over the plains, without a road or trail, from one end of Alaska to the other, living on the moss found in the country where he travels. In the four months' travel of 2,000 miles last winter the deer were turned out at night to find their own provision, except upon a stretch of the Yukon Valley below Auvik, a distance of forty miles.

"The great mining interests of Central Alaska cannot realize their fullest development until the domestic reindeer are introduced in sufficient numbers to do the work of supplying the miners with provisions and freight and giving the miner speedy communication with the outside world. It now takes from fifty to sixty days to carry the mail between Circle City and Juneau. With the establishment of relay stations at suitable distances the reindeer teams will carry the same mail in four or five days. The reindeer is equally important to the prospector. Prospecting at a distance from the base of supplies is now impossible. The prospector can go only as far as the one hundred pounds of provisions, blankets and tools will last him, and then he must return. With ten head of reindeer, packing one hundred pounds each, making half a ton of supplies, he can go for months, penetrating regions hundreds of miles distant, his deer grazing wherever night finds him. The possibilities are so great that in the days to come it will be a matter of surprise that the utilization of the deer was not vigorously pushed at the start."

A PERILOUS WINTER JOURNEY.

Dr. Jackson in his report gives an interesting and graphic account of the journey of two thousand miles made with reindeer teams in Alaska last winter. The account is not only intensely interesting, but highly instructive, showing, as it does, the difficulties and dangers of winter travel in inland Alaska. The journey was made by Mr. Kjellmann, accompanied by two Lapp assistants, and the main purpose was to demonstrate the feasibility of winter travel with reindeer. With seventeen reindeer and nine sleds the party left Teller Station, Port Clarence, on the afternoon of December 10, 1896, with the mercury 15 degrees below zero. The course, which was travelled by compass, was a zigzag one, in order better to determine the extent and abundance of moss pasturage.

Dr. Jackson says: "Scaling high mountain ranges, shooting down precipitous declivities with tobogganing speed, plodding through valleys filled with deeply drifted snow, laboriously cutting a way through the man-high underbrush of the forest or steering across the trackless tundra never before trodden by the foot of white man, gliding over the hard-crusted snow or wading through slush two feet deep on imperfectly frozen rivers unknown to geographers; were the experiences of the trip. The second day of the journey, with the temperature 43 degrees below zero, and over a rough, broken and pathless country, they made a distance of sixty miles."

Norton Sound was crossed on the ice. Continuing his account, Dr. Jackson says: "On the afternoon of January 11 and morning of the 12th, eighty-five miles were made in twelve hours. The native guides at St. Michaels being afraid to undertake a winter trip across the country to Igokmute, the Russian mission, on the Yukon River, and affirming that it could not be done, Mr. Kjellmann started on January 19 without them, travelling by compass. On the 23d, while crossing a barren mountain range, they were overtaken by that dread spectre, a Russian 'poorga.' Neither man nor beast could stand against the blast. The reindeer were blown down and the loaded sleds overturned. The men, throwing themselves flat, clung to one another and to mother earth to keep from being blown away. Stones and pieces of crushed ice flew by, darkening the air. A lull coming toward evening, with great difficulty a little coffee was made, after which the storm broke with renewed fury during the night, which to the travellers clinging to the earth with desperation seemed endless. The following day a belt of timber was reached and rest and safety secured. January 25 and 26 found them cutting a way for the deer and sleds through a dense forest, from which they finally emerged to wade through snow and water two feet deep, and the temperature at zero.

"On the 31st they encountered a succession of driving, blinding snowstorms while crossing the tundra south of the Yukon Delta, being reduced to such straits that they were compelled to cut the railing from their sleds for fuel. On February 5 the storm passed away, leaving the temperature at 73 degrees below zero, causing even the reindeer to break loose from their tethers

and tramp ceaselessly around the tents for warmth. Notwithstanding the severe cold, the journey was continued, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon they found shelter and a warm welcome from the Moravian missionaries at Bethel. On March 10, between the Kuskowin and Yukon rivers, a lake fifteen miles wide was crossed.

FACING DEATH BY STARVATION.

"The struggle for life began, however, on the 11th, when they reached the Yukon country and, contrary to information, found no moss for the deer. A push was made up the Yukon, to reach, if possible, the Episcopal mission at Auvik. There being no food, the march was kept up all night, ploughing their way through loose snow, two to four feet deep, and on through the 12th, with the snow falling fast. That afternoon two of the deer fell dead and were left with their sleds where they fell, while the journey continued uninterruptedly through the blinding snow the second night. On the 13th two more deer dropped dead and were abandoned, as the party with desperate energy pushed ahead day and night for food and life. On the 14th another deer fell in his tracks. That evening a native hut was reached, and the continuous march of four days and three nights without sleep or rest and without food for the deer was over. Trees were cut down by the Lapps that the deer might browse on the black moss that hung from them, while Mr. Kjellmann, suffering with a high fever, was put to bed by the medicine woman and dosed with tea made from some medicinal bark. On the 17th one of the Lapps who had been scouring the country reported moss upon a mountain sixty miles away. The deer were unharnessed and driven to the distant pasturage, while Mr. Kjellmann continued his journey to Auvik. In the hospitable home of Mr. Chapman he was nursed back to health and strength.

"The return journey to Teller Station was made without any special adventure, except on April 16, getting into a crack in the ice while crossing Norton Sound, and soaking the load with salt water. On April 24 Teller Station was safely reached, after a trip of two thousand miles, the longest one ever recorded in any land made by the same reindeer.

"The result of this trial trip has convinced missionaries, miners, traders and others in Northern and Central Alaska that domestic reindeer can do for them what they have been doing for centuries in Lapland; that when introduced in sufficient numbers they will supplant dogs, both for travelling and freighting, furnish a rapid means of communication between widely separated communities, and render possible the full and profitable development of the mineral resources."

THE WILLAPA WRECKED

Alaska Steamship Struck on
Regina Reef.

PASSENGERS AND CREW SAFE

Seattle Daily Times.
Mar. 27 '97.

Purser La Forge, in Charge of Some
of the Shipwrecked People, Arrived Here During the Night—
How the Disaster Occurred.

Steamship Willapa, Capt. George Roberts, from Seattle for Dyea, Alaska, with sixty passengers and 150 tons of freight, was wrecked at Regina Reef, British Columbia, on Friday, the 19th inst. The loss of the vessel is complete and no effort will probably be made to save her further than to strip her of her most valuable machinery. Passengers and crew were taken off safely and a good deal of cargo will be saved. The first news of the disaster reached the company's agent here at 8 o'clock last night and during the night Purser C. V. La Forge, in charge of quite a party of the shipwrecked people, arrived here on the steamer Rosalie from Victoria. When they left the scene the wrecked steamer was hanging upon the ragged reef without any promise of ever being saved. The vessel was insured.

Purser C. V. La Forge gave the following account of the wreck:

"We left here on the morning of the 16th, going to Tacoma, where we took on a small cargo and the Tacoma passengers and sailed thence for Nanaimo, where we took on more passengers and additional fuel. We sailed from there at 6 o'clock p. m. of the 17th with fine weather up to the early morning of the 19th. We made good time as far up as Regina Reef. I anticipate a little, for about 10 o'clock of the night of the 18th it started in snowing and blowing pretty strong. Once we came about and put into McLaughlin Bay, on account of the snowstorm. After lying in this bay about half an hour or so it cleared up and Capt. Roberts started out again. He was familiar with the passages and thought he could make it all right. When, however, the ship got out and within a mile or two of the reef the weather closed in again and it began snowing. Capt. Roberts knew he was near the reef and in the uncertainty slowed down and then stopped the engines altogether. The steamer scarcely had headway when she went on the rocks. This was at 2:30 in the morning of Friday, the 19th. When the ship went on the rocks she stood upright and the passengers and crew remained cool and collected. A rapidly falling tide caused the ship to list until she went over to an angle of about 45 degrees. Some of the boys were a bit frightened at this. I was on the bridge and shouted out that the vessel was not in immediate danger and for all to keep cool. This had a decided effect, for all braced up and remained so throughout.

"Our first move was to get the two women aboard ashore and this we did by lowering a small boat and with the pilot in charge landed them and two men at Bella Bella, a small Indian village. They were placed in a house and properly cared for, when the pilot began to hustle about for Indian canoes. In about three hours he was back to the ship with several canoes, when we set to and landed all the passengers, ship's steward and cooks and waiters at Kenumt Bay, where there was a small shack which they at once took possession of. This was fixed up comfortably as could be with tarpaulin, ship's bedding, etc., and the steward and his force started in to get meals and take general care of the passengers.

"Capt. Roberts, myself and the mate and ship's sailors remained on board the ship and soon got out considerable freight. By this time we had secured a small schooner and sloop and with these landed the goods taken off the Willapa at Bella Bella. We made several trips, having, I should think, landed thirty-five tons of goods, mostly Yukon miners' supplies, before I left for the south. They were still at work landing cargo when I left.

"Although the steamer was wrecked Friday no vessel came along until Sunday evening, when the steam schooner Barbara Boscowitz, from Naas Bay for Victoria and Nanaimo, reached us. She picked up the people at Kenumt Bay and took them down to Bella Bella, where some of them got off and the rest, with twenty of the passengers and twelve of the crew, in charge of myself, came on through. Those left behind will remain at Bella Bella, where we will pick them up on our way north with another steamer.

"The trip down on the Boscowitz was rough, with dreadfully nasty weather. We were in the Gulf of Georgia when the hard blow of Wednesday came on. We had been hitting a strong southeaster, when the wind suddenly shifted and the sail that we were carrying could not be lowered too quickly. It took the vessel five days to get down, when she ought to have made it in two.

"At Nanaimo we put ashore some of the passengers of the Willapa. These men are: F. M. Stevens, W. J. Van Houghton, Mathew Duffy, Tom Scouse, J. W. Scouse, W. M. Williamson, Jim Pendar, Frank Ingalls, Tom Wilson and William Grieve.

"Those coming through to Seattle with me are: D. L. Fell, G. W. Mannington, H. H. Freeland, C. W. Johnson, D. Gillis, Peter Black, A. O. Decker and F. G. Noyes. The members of the crew who came through with me are: Lars Jensen, pilot; Phillip Van Tassel, chief engineer; Oswin Spieseke, second engineer; Wm. McKinney and Jack Williams, firemen; H. Berry, steward, and W. T. Harding, Jo Johnson, Eli Marvin, J. J. Campbell, T. G. Young, cooks and waiters. Altogether we had sixty passengers and 150 tons of freight.

"I brought back the Alaska mails aboard the ship and delivered them to the postal officials this morning in as good condition as when we received them. They had not been wet a particle."

Purser La Forge says the Willapa can never be raised, but can be wrecked. She is strained, the seams and butts started so that she leaks freely. The engines, machinery, etc., can be secured and the vessel stripped.

Capt. Roberts and some of the sailors will be down Sunday on the British steamer Danube, after all has been made snug for those left behind. The mate and some of the sailors will stay by the Willapa, so that she will not be abandoned.

La Forge says upon the whole the boys acted nobly during the excitement consequent upon going upon the rocks. Some of the Yukoners, who had big outfits aboard, have been hit pretty hard. Seven horses aboard had to be shot. La Forge says they were on the weather side of the vessel, and when she careened over some of the animals were being trampled under foot by the others. The ports were closed and the water had put out the fires, so that steam could not be raised to work the winches. The horses would have had to swim three-quarters of a mile to reach shore, and it is doubtful if they could have accomplished it, even if the men could have lowered them overboard. A strong wind and snowstorm prevailed, which balked all attempts made to save them. Indeed, La Forge says that it was impossible for the lookout or any one else to see twenty feet ahead.

The rocks of Regina reef are awash at high water, but the storm prevailing prevented seeing anything.

"The locality," said Purser La Forge, "is one of the worst places on the whole route. It was in that vicinity that the George S. Wright was lost several years ago."

Capt. Roberts, with those who stood by the ship during the interim between going on the rocks and the appearance of the Boscowitz, had anything but a pleasant time of it. La Forge made a trip ashore about 5 o'clock in the morning, and about 6 o'clock Capt. Roberts went ashore. In a short time they returned aboard the vessel, where they remained. At low tide they managed to get out on the rocks and light a fire and boil coffee, fry bacon and cook potatoes. This they enjoyed, as only shipwrecked seamen can.

Capt. Roberts, who is one of the owners of the steamship, feels the loss of his vessel keenly, as it is the first disaster he has ever had in a long life of between twenty and thirty years on the sea. He has been master of such palatial craft on the coast as the Olympian and Kingston and others, and left the Kingston when he took command of the Willapa.

The company operating the Willapa is the Alaska Steamship Company. The company was organized in 1885, and the first voyage of the steamer was made north, starting on March 4, 1895, a little over two years ago. She has made forty-eight voyages to Alaska and return, one every two weeks, without a single skip. She was on her forty-ninth voyage. The company is a local one, composed as follows:

Walter Oakes, President and Treasurer; Charles E. Peabody, General Manager; George H. Lent, Secretary; George Roberts, master.

These gentlemen owned the Willapa and had no debt against her. They had just spent \$2500 in refitting and refurbishing her. The Willapa, although working under difficulties and against a strong opposition, has done well. General Manager Peabody, who was at her dock early today to get the first news, seemed to care first and only for news of how the passengers and crew fared during the time of the wreck and after.

Arctic Birds.

Aquatic Life in the far North—Arctic Birds—A Paradise for the Sportsman—Amusing Experience—The Eider Duck—Game Birds of the Arctic Region—The Tauk-Sok.

To the sportsman who finds pleasure with the shotgun there is no place in the world where such sport is so abundant as in the Polar regions during the short summer. Of the summer ducks I think the dorekies were the most numerous in the northern part of Hudson Bay. They are especially thick about Depot Island, whose Eskimo name, Rik-ken-lik, means the island of the birds' nests. There the dorekies deposit their greenish blotched eggs in innumerable quantities. They make no nest whatever, but crowd in under the broken granite boulders, and so conceal their eggs that a white man will look all over and find but few, while a few Eskimo children will follow with hands and pockets laden. The children catch the young dorekies in the rocks by hundreds, simply knocking them over with stones. They are excellent eating.

SINGULAR USE OF THE DOREKIES' LEGS.

It is said that this species of bird spends its first Winter in the Arctic regions, and that it takes on a white coat similar to the ptarmigan. The skin of its feet and legs is a beautiful bright red, and is quite conspicuous when it is sitting on the dull gray rocks near the shore. The native women take its feet, as well as those of other web-footed birds, remove the bones from them, inflate them, and allow them to remain so until dry, when they are filled with reindeer tallow, and given to the children when they are rewarded; and that is all the candy they ever have.

SHOOTING THE EIDER DUCK.

The small ponds and lakes near the sea are covered with myriads of eider ducks. They only inhabit these places until their young are able to fly, when they congregate in the inlets and bays of the sea in immense numbers. The greatest trouble is to penetrate their thick coating of feathers, a majority of those secured being shot in the head or neck. Our first efforts in shooting these apparently impervious fellows were often laughable. One of the party, I remember, turned a duck's feet into the air with a shot at about thirty yards distance. When the wind had blown it nearly in to shore, we being desirous of aiding its progress began throwing stones just beyond it. This, however, had the effect of bringing it right side up in a hurry. The duck looked around much astonished, and when the next stone splashed alongside of it it disappeared in the water and came up over a hundred yards away, where it coolly proceeded to arrange its rumpled feathers.

ESTABLISHING A LINE BY DUCK CALLS.

I had another amusing experience with these birds at the beginning of the duck season, and really before they had appeared in numbers. The compass is quite sluggish in the northern part of this bay. As it had become necessary to establish a long north and south line while making my survey, I had fixed upon the expedient of doing so by the culmination of Jupiter. My north point was near camp, and my south one about a mile away across a lake. One night I sent Henry there to determine it as accurately as possible by this means. I gave him a small torch to define his position, and then expected to put him on the meridian at the instant of culmination.

When Henry took his place that night I could see that he was considerably out of the way. I had with me a duck call, and I had fixed on this as a good instrument to be heard a long distance. I told Henry that one quack would mean to the right and two to the left. I accordingly gave a "quack" that sent him nearly as far away on the other side. "Quack, quack?" was sent him, and he had gone just about where I wanted him, when there came floating over the lake another "quack,

quack!" that took him away off again. A single signal from me was answered by dozens of both single and double calls from all over the lake, and it soon seemed that I had stirred up hundreds of ducks, all of them fully equal to superintend this particular job. I had to give up my new method and return to the standard rules; but next day I expended enough shot in the lake to give us "Jupiter birds," as Henry called them, for a week.

APPEARANCE AND HABITS OF THE EIDER DUCK.

I have said that the eider favors the little islands in the lakes, or those along the seashore for protection while breeding, the Arctic fox being the most inveterate eggsucker I have ever met, and consequently their worst enemy. The eider ducks of Hudson Bay are mostly of the common variety, while those of King William's Land are the crested or king eider, yet an indifferent observer would believe they were two distinct varieties, so widely different is the plumage of the sexes, and also from the fact that when in large bands they are nearly always separate. The male is crested with a fleshy topknot of the most vivid color, and his whole makeup is the most conspicuous contrast of complementary colors. On the other hand the female is a mass of rusty brownish black, almost the exact color of the half-dead moss of which she makes her nest.

While in King William's Land we almost lived on eider duck eggs for a time, but the suddenness with which they became unfit for use was only equaled by the manner in which the ducks appeared some three weeks later. It really seemed as if we had suddenly been visited by a shower of them. In early September when walking along the shore of a bay one day I saw the eiders congregating for their southern migration. As this bay was about eight miles long from its southern point to its head, I was passed by one continuous band of ducks, extending half a mile to a mile inland. Those nearest the shore kept flying out a couple of hundred yards as I approached, and this kept a black semicircle of them on the outward side as I walked along.

THE ASSORTED NOISES OF THE TAU-K-SOK.

But of all the noisy birds that will force themselves upon your notice, there is none like the *tauk sok* of the Eskimo. I have never seen them in large flocks in the north, but they make up in noise and variety of sounds all they lack in numbers. This garrulous bird, known to have three or four different calls in the temperate zones, seems to multiply them as it visits the north to breed. Whenever we asked any questions of our Eskimo friends regarding the variegated and unearthly sounds we constantly heard, the answer was "tauk sok! tauk sok!" until almost everything was accredited to this ventriloquist of the north. This duck loves the north, and remains there long after other species have left, as long as he can find any open water.

THE PTARMIGAN OR ARCTIC GROUSE.

It is hardly necessary to speak of the many kinds of ducks familiar to both zones with which the sportsman comes in contact every season at his own home, of the phalaropes, the dobchicks, the grebes, the sandpipers, the gulls, the snipes, the numberless others of the water-loving varieties of birds. To one who finds pleasure in pursuing the partridge, the pheasant, the prairie chicken or grouse, the ptarmigans or Arctic grouse would be a favorite, for they are exceedingly hard to find in the Summer. At this season the ptarmigan's plumage is of a pale brown color, mottled with small bars and dusky spots. The head and neck are marked with broad bars of black, rust color and white, the wings and breast being of the latter. It was particularly during stormy weather that we came into contact with the many bands of ptarmigan. But they also cheered the dreary waste of Winter, when nearly all other life has fled to a more congenial clime.

The Arctic raven and the ptarmigan are about the only living winged things that remain through that dreary season. Long after the great flocks of dorekies, loons, and great burgomaster gulls have departed, the ptarmigan can be found searching the barren hillside for his daily food. In the Summer time they are only seen singly or in pairs, but as Winter approaches often in bands of hundreds. Their dusky plumage then changes to pure white, and they are so heavy that they waddle about like overfed farm ducks. At this time one has no difficulty in securing any number desired. I have often seen small boys using them for targets when practicing with their bows and arrows. So white is the plumage of these northern grouse in Winter that when squatting in the snow a person may get within two or three yards before he sees them, if he be not apprised of their position by the rapid "whirr" of their retreat. Bird life is not the only sport in the Arctic for one fond of the double-barreled smooth-bore, but even that cannot be exhausted in a short article. — *By the late Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, in the Central Christian Advocate.*

TERRITORY OF ALASKA,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

SITKA, ALASKA

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

1897.

The people of Alaska have much for which to be thankful to Almighty God in the year which has just past. On account of the wonderful discoveries of gold upon the Klondike, we have been brought prominently before the public, and many who have decried Alaska as good for nothing are now admitting that it has wonderful possibilities. For this turn in the tide of opinion, let us give thanks. While the cattle upon the hills are the Almighty's, the gold, copper and coal in the mountains, and the fish in the sea are His also. We here in Alaska can raise our voices in praise and thanksgiving for the abundance that we have enjoyed this past year. We can rejoice also that our friends and relatives, scattered through the states of the Union and the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, have been blessed with abundant harvests and that their products find good markets.

In accordance with the time honored custom of the forefathers of our country, therefore, I, John G. Brady, Governor of the District of Alaska, do hereby appoint

Thursday, the 25th Day of November, A.D. 1897,

as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving to God for past blessings and of supplication for his continued kindness and care over us as a District and Nation.

On the day designated let us assemble at our respective places of worship and with grateful praise and thanksgiving confess our responsibility to God, the Creator of us all, and forget not to share our plenty with the poor, to comfort the sick, cheer the unfortunate, and manifest charity toward all.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the Territory of Alaska, at Sitka, this 2d day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and the one hundred and twenty-second year of our American Independence, and the thirtieth year of the transfer of the territory from Russia to the United States.

JOHN G. BRADY.

By the Governor:

ALBERT D. ELLIOT,

Secretary of the Territory.



AN INDIAN GIRL AND HER FORTUNE.

Some rather sensational developments are expected when the petition of Mrs. Helen Kuhl for letters of guardianship over Mary Brown is heard next Friday before Judge Coffey of the Superior Court. Mary Brown is the twelve-year-old daughter of the late Captain William Henry Brown. He was the master and owner of the schooner Mary Brown, wrecked about four years ago off the Alaska coast. At the time of her father's death Mary Brown was in this city, under the care of Mrs. Kuhl of 1012 Haight street. The girl's mother, an Indian of the Aleutian tribe, was in Alaska. Captain Brown's will provided that his property be divided between his wife and daughter Mary, share and share alike. The value of the estate, recently appraised, is said to be \$15,000.

Since her father's death Mary has been cared for by Mrs. Kuhl. About two months ago Secretary Holbrook of the Eureka Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was informed that Mrs. Kuhl was ill-treating the girl. He investigated and reported that the charges were untrue. On the 7th of July the girl was placed in charge of Sister Julia of the Sheltering Arms at 579 Harrison street. Mrs. Kuhl then applied for letters of guardianship. Her petition is being combatted by Donald Ross, who is an executor of the late Captain Brown's estate.

Mary Brown has disappeared, but inquiry at the Sheltering Arms brought out the fact that she is away in the country with Sister Julia. Miss Sadie Reeves, who is in charge at the Sheltering Arms nursery, said last night that the girl would be produced in court Friday morning.

OR CRIMINAL LIBEL.

Post-Intelligencer
Seattle, Wash.
Joseph Murray, Late Fish Commissioner, Indicted.

Jan 18, 1897.

HE SPOKE OF ALASKA JUSTICE.

Extracts From Mr. Murray's Report to the Secretary of the United States Treasury—Selected, It Is Alleged, on the Court and Jurors—Judge Delaney Says Alaskans Are Not Outlaws.

Alaska has a sensation on that will be far-reaching and which will either clear or further besmirch the names of prominent people and ex-high officials. In brief, the grand jury of Alaska has just completed a two-months' session by returning an indictment for criminal libel against Joseph Murray, United States fish commissioner. In connection with his report to the secretary of the treasury on the salmon fisheries in Alaska, made February 1, 1895, published December 1, 1896. The Alaska News, which has displayed wonderful energy in running down the story, prints the full text of the indictment, prefacing it with a few remarks

to the effect that while the charge came like a bombshell to some, yet the charge delivered by the court at the convening of the session was of such a nature that the jury could scarcely do otherwise.

In his report Mr. Murray has made the strongest kind of accusations against the administration of justice in Alaska, and to say the least, he has brought down upon his head the wrath of Alaskans in a manner that will compel him to prove the truthfulness of his allegations.

In the course of the alleged copy of the indictment the following appears:

The Indictment.

"The said Joseph Murray, at or near Juneau, within the said district of Alaska, and within the jurisdiction of this court, on or about the 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, did falsely, unlawfully, wickedly, willfully, maliciously, scandalously, seditiously and libelously, containing and intending to bring the administration of justice in this district of Alaska, United States of America, into contempt and disrepute, and to scandalize and vilify the administration of justice in the said district of Alaska, and the United States district court of the said district of Alaska, and the Hon. Warren Truitt, judge thereof, and the jurors attending thereat, and cause it to be believed that justice was not and could not be administered and the laws were not and could not be enforced by said court and said district, did falsely, unlawfully, wickedly, willfully, maliciously, scandalously, seditiously and libelously publish and cause to be published on or about the 1st day of December, 1896, as aforesaid, in a certain report to the honorable the secretary of the treasury of the United States of America, entitled: 'Report on the sal-

mon fisheries in Alaska,' made by him on February 1, 1895, and concerning the administration of justice in the district of Alaska, the United States district court of the district of Alaska, the Hon. Warren Truitt, judge thereof, and the jurors attending thereat, with intent then and there and thereby to injure and defame the administration of justice in the district of Alaska and the United States district court for the district of Alaska, and the said Hon. Warren Truitt, judge thereof, and the said jurors attending thereat, certain false, unlawful, wicked, willful, malicious, scandalous, seditious and libelous matters of and concerning the administration of justice in the said district and the United States district court thereof, and the Hon. Warren Truitt, judge thereof, and the said jurors in attendance thereat, according to the tenor and effect following, that it to say:

"Traps are set, streams are dammed, salmon are prevented from ascending the rivers to the spawning grounds and are destroyed by men who have no interest whatever in the development of the territory, and yet it is impossible to find a jury to convict the guilty ones, for the salmon men will stand by the liquor men, and the liquor men will stand by the salmon men."

"Not Guilty," if You Know the Ropes.

The second count contains the following extract from Mr. Murray's report:

"For three weeks I was present at every session of the court, and in that time I learned beyond a doubt that not only were juries to be had to return verdicts of not guilty in behalf of every violator of the revenue law, but also for any crime, if one only knew the particular attorney to employ."

The next extract from the report, which has scandalized the administration of justice in Alaska, is as follows:

"When the case was about to come to trial (referring to the hearing of the case of the United States vs. Adolph Meyer, tried at the May term, 1895), I was in daily, hourly communication with the district attorney, whom I advised to stand up for the right against all the vile methods that might be used against him, and that in so doing he would be supported by the government. He said he was afraid of bodily harm, of his personal safety; that unless he could secure the joint services of a certain attorney, whom he named, and whose strength and worth lay in his power to influence juries, it would be useless to try the case before a jury, for most of the jurymen would be personal friends of the prisoner, and many of them participants in his crime; that although he was guilty of enough crime to keep him imprisoned twenty years, if he (the district attorney) could not influence the jury he would be turned loose on a verdict of not guilty. Not knowing how to influence the jury for the purpose indicated, and not being able to control the district attorney, I was necessarily obliged to remain a silent spectator of a compromise between the parties interested, the terms of which were that on condition of the withdrawal of the plea of not guilty and the substitution of a plea of guilty, the prisoner would be let off with a small fine and light sentence, which was done by the district attorney stating that a fine of \$50 and twenty-eight months' imprisonment would be satisfactory."

How Liquor Cases Were Handled.

Another cause for trouble is as follows: "Liquor cases were called and disposed of with the regularity of clockwork, and always with the same result. The witnesses were Indians and half-breeds, the prisoner was a white man, and his friends were in the jury box to acquit him."

And so the grand jury, duly selected, impaneled, sworn and charged as aforesaid, upon their oaths do say: That the said Joseph Murray did then and there and thereby commit the crime of criminal libel in the manner and form aforesaid, contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

Alaskans Not Outlaws.

After the jury had submitted its report, Judge Delaney delivered his valedictory, in the course of which he said:

"We have been laboring here for a great many years under false impressions, persistently and industriously circulated in the East, growing out of charges that we are not a law-abiding people. These accusations, which originally found place only in the newspapers, were at last taken up by an official of one of the high de-

partments of the government and made the subject of an official report, to the contents of which I invited your attention at the commencement of this term. When that report was called to my attention, the more I reflected upon it the more I became satisfied that I could not maintain my own self-respect as the presiding judge of this court and permit the accusations contained in this report to pass by unchallenged. To do so would be equivalent to a confession that they were true."

"The results of this term of the court, aided as the court has been by you and the petit jury, have demonstrated beyond question that there is no foundation for accusations of the character of those contained in the reports to which I have alluded. The results of the term are a standing proof that the administration of public justice in this district is not corrupt; that the gentlemen of the bar are not a band of professional outcasts, ready to resort to any vile or disreputable methods to accomplish their end; that juries here cannot be packed with the friends and chums of any man, with a view to obtain verdicts on behalf of any party litigant in this court; that jurors are not participants in crime with the various felons thereupon called to try; and that the people of Alaska are not outlaws."

ALASKA'S GRAND JURY.

It Makes Some Pertinent Suggestions to the Home Government.

The district court of Alaska, after the longest session ever held, adjourned on January 7. Most of the session was devoted to violators of the liquor laws, as 80 per cent. of the cases brought before the court were for the alleged violations of the statutes which prohibit the sale of liquors. These liquor cases cost the government \$9,000. The report of the grand jury to Arthur H. Delaney, judge of the United States district court, shows that during the session that extended from November 27, 1896, to January 6, 1897, they examined 317 witnesses, investigated ninety-one cases, of which nine were returned "not true bills" and seventy-nine were returned as "true bills." The indictments returned were as follows: Assault with deadly weapon, 5; polygamy, 1; assault with intent to commit murder, 2; manslaughter, 1; murder, 2; mayhem, 2; robbery of postoffice, 1; perjury, 1; libel, 1; violation of prohibitory liquor law, 63. The grand jury calls attention to the fact that the prosecution of violators of the liquor law cost the government more than all the other cases combined. The suggestion is made by the grand jury that as a matter of common sense and practical economy the present law prohibiting the sale of liquor in Alaska should be repealed and a high license law enacted in lieu thereof.

The jurors complain that the unusually long session has been most burdensome on the jurors, for the reason that the compensation allowed is too small even to cover actual expenses while in court. Some of the jurors can ill afford to lose both time and money while serving as jurors. It is respectfully suggested that the pay of jurors should be increased.

It is suggested that the government make some provision for the care of insane persons. Two insane persons are confined in the Sitka jail, and while they are humanely treated there the chances for their recovery would be greater if they were confined in an asylum where they could receive proper attention looking to their cure. The grand jury also claims that it has been found to the advantage of other cities of the Pacific coast to unload their paupers in Alaska. These paupers prey upon others, incite crime, produce nothing and have no visible means of support. A vagrancy law is suggested for the benefit of this gentry.

In conclusion, the grand jury suggests the appointment by the government of a government assayer for Alaska, whose duties shall be the same as those required of the commissioner of mines in the several states and territories. This last recommendation is deemed of great importance by the grand jurors. They think that the assayer should reside in Juneau, which is the present center of mining development in Alaska.

UPS AND DOWNS IN ALASKA.

BY M. D. M'CLELLAND.

The missionary's life in Alaska has certainly as many ups and downs as anywhere in this world. If he travels by water, the almost universal way, it is up and down with waves and tides. If he travels by land, it is up and down almost precipitous mountains. And his work for the Master, with its encouragements and discouragements, presents an ever varying panorama of ups and downs. It is up and down in an extreme degree as regards attendance at church service. At Christmas time, we are told, every family in his congregation may be entertaining one or more families of their "tillicums" (friends) from neighboring villages; and every one must be sought out and remembered in the distribution of Christmas gifts. During the summer months the missionary does not take a vacation, but every member of his congregation will, perhaps, do so; and if the pastor wishes to find the members of his flock, he must journey up and down this wonderful land of islands and peninsulas, channels, bays, lakes and rivers. At this season the dwelling-place of the native is usually a hut near one of the canneries or fishing stations on the salmon streams. He loves to build his house so near the seashore that at high tide he can step from his front porch into his canoe.

A party of missionaries from Jackson, of whom the writer was one, recently made a tour for pastoral and evangelistic work among some of the canneries and fishing stations on the western shore of Prince of Wales Island. The people whom we met form a curious mixture of tribes and races. Of the native tribes there are Auk, Kakes, Hanneyahs, Sakons, speaking the Thlingit dialect; Hydahs, speaking the Hydah dialect; Chinese, Japanese, together with white men from almost every part of Europe and America. It can readily be imagined how evil influences would be increased, and a consistent life made more difficult, especially for the native Christian, in such a community. The forces of evil are strong. The Sabbath is scarcely known. Liquor is manufactured on a small scale; some is smuggled and sold. The lowest vices are practiced, and gambling is fearfully prevalent. Yet, although religion is scoffed at, and the missionary derided in his absence, both white men and natives treated us most courteously, and some put themselves to great inconvenience to do us kindnesses.

During the canning season, which usually extends through July, August and September, all are so busy that it is impossible to fix a day or an hour in which a large audience can be gathered. Yet every meeting brought a goodly number of earnest, attentive listeners. We carried with us a baby organ, and Mrs. Gould, with her sweet voice, led the singing. The natives are especially fond of music, and many of them readily learn to sing. Once, when crossing Hunter's Bay, there came from out the shadows of the forest, on the waters of a beautiful inlet, the strains of delightful music. We dropped our oars and listened. Over the gently rippling waves came, clear and distinct, the words of that song, "Are you washed in the blood of the Lamb?" the singers sustaining the different parts in perfect harmony. We can not say, for we do not know, that it was like the music of angels; but it suggested to us the angels'

song. As it came nearer we saw that it proceeded from a canoe-load of Indian girls, whose craft was gliding along in the shadows close to the shore. Oh, when will every island of the sea ring with such a song!

At our song services, white men who could not have attended a religious service for months, perhaps not for years, would ask us to sing "Rock of Ages," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing," saying that they would like to sing again the songs they sang when children in Sunday-school.

At Haytah Fishing Station, Mr. Gould conducted an evening prayer-meeting for the natives, by the light of a camp-fire and a single lantern. Several members of the church at Jackson were present, and, without the loss of a single moment, the hour was spent in speaking, singing and prayer. It was a most delightful service.

At the Sabbath morning service at Klawack, three languages or dialects were used—English, Chinook and Thlingit—although the last named was not on the program. A good many Hydahs were present, and Mr. Gould conducted a part of the service in Chinook, in order that all the natives might understand; but just as he was ready to begin his sermon, an old man of the Hydah tribe, feeble and almost blind, arose and, steadying himself with his cane, began an earnest talk in Thlingit, a language which he spoke, apparently, as fluently as his own. What was the message which came thus abruptly? It was this: Only a few months ago this old man confessed Christ and was baptized. So, although in his feeble intellect the light shines perhaps dimly, he rejoices in it with the joy of a little child. And this was his first opportunity to tell his Thlingit friends of his new-found friend, Jesus. We could not understand his words at the time, but his manner was eloquent. He urged his friends to come to Christ before it was too late; and as he felt around with his hand and found a place upon which he could rap as upon a door, and then, after listening intently, utter, as if in answer, "T'klate, t'klate, t'klate" ("No, no, no"), it seemed to us one of the most forcible presentations we had ever heard of the sad truth that some will knock at the door of Christ's kingdom too late to find an entrance. The precious seed so patiently sown for many years in this wilderness land will, doubtless, yet yield a bountiful harvest. May God speed the day.

JACKSON, Alaska.

SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

COLUMBUS DAY OBSERVED IN ALASKA

Patriotic Recognition by the Grand Army
Soldiers and the Citizens of Juneau
and Douglas Island.

On Friday evening last the school celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus took place at the opera house, a great many of the citizens of Juneau and Douglas island being present. All the preparations were ably perfected by Prof. David Davies, the school teacher, and David Flannery, the commander of the W. H. Seward Post 36, G. A. R. The following program was observed and successfully carried out with much enthusiasm:

PROGRAM.

Master of Ceremonies . . . Prof. David Davies.
Patriotic Overture . . . Orchestra.
Song—Star Spangled Banner (duet) with chorus.
Address of Presentation . . . Rev. S. H. King.
Address of Acceptance . . . Montie Snow.
Raising the Flag—G. A. R., W. H. Seward Post 36.
Salute to the Flag . . . By the School.
Three Cheers for Old Glory . . . Led by G. A. R.
Song—Cheer, Cheer We the Flag . . .
The School-house Flag . . . Miss Lizzie McKenna.
Song—Trio—Flag of Our Nation—Mrs. Snow, Miss Mathews, Mrs. Saxman.

Columbus . . . Crystal Snow.
Mixed Quartet—(1876) . . .
Haying Time . . . Daisy Murray.
Which Rhyme Is Yours . . . Viola Murray.
Instrumental—Oh, Fair Dove, Fond Dove . . . Orchestra.

Dialogue—Columbus . . .
Aron Levy,
Romeo Hoyt,
Mamie King,
Lizzie McKenna.

Patriotism in the Public Schools—E. O. Sylvester.
Address . . . L. B. Grainer.
Address . . . J. G. Heid.
Song—America . . . Audience.

The orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. S. Blackburn, rendered in an admirable manner an overture, which was a selection of the many national and familiar airs: "Yankee Doodle," "Dixie's Land," "Marching Through Georgia," "Columbia, the Pride of the Ocean," "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," etc.

The Star Spangled Banner was well sung and naturally excited the patriotic feelings of all present and prepared them for a sound appreciation of the address to follow by the Rev. S. H. King, who stated in effect that in accordance with the primary object of celebrating Columbus day, he then presented the star spangled banner—the flag of our glorious nation—to the children of our public schools as an emblem to be cherished by them throughout all the changes and vicissitudes of life; to be always defended against disloyalty, disunion and aggression, and to be raised and upheld so as to impress upon the minds of the future generations the value of the sincerity, purity and bravery of the intentions of the citizens of the republic, which is to be an example to all the earth of liberty, equality and fraternity. The flag was then accepted on behalf of the public school by

Montie Snow, an intelligent and brave little fellow, who spoke appropriate words and who appeared to fully understand his responsibility.

The flag then being raised by the officers of the G. A. R. Post was duly saluted by the school and cheered by all present.

The recitation by Miss Lizzie McKenna was very appropriate and delivered with very much grace and self-reliance and greatly applauded.

The song, "Flag of Our Nation," was feelingly sung by the ladies with good effect.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the evening was the recitation, "Columbus," by Crystal Snow, a bright and clever little girl, who fully impressed upon the minds of her hearers that we were all to follow the example of Columbus, (when he might have told his mutinous crew to "sail on" to discovery) to sail on—or progress—until we discover the most perfect system of government that a republic can confer.

The mixed quartet was well rendered by Messrs. Clark Miller, Wm. Best, George and Joseph Snow and the ladies.

Both recitations of the Misses Murray were very pleasing, showing intelligence and progress in their studies.

The dialogue was well spoken and much applauded.

Mr. E. O. Sylvester in his usual striking manner delivered a long and able oration on the duties of children at school and as citizens in after life—to preserve the honor of their flag and the integrity of the republic. The lessons he conveyed to the young people were good and patriotic, and fully exemplified his aptness in elocution and rhetoric.

The address by Vice-Commander L. B. Grainer was an important item in the celebration of this national holiday, and it is thought proper to notice it in detail as it fully shows the cordiality and paternal feeling which exists on the part of the members of the G. A. R. Post of Alaska toward the growing generation, and their earnest desire to see that the public schools are intrusted to good and learned teachers, who can appreciate the responsibilities entailed upon them. He spoke as follows:

CHILDREN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—"We have been called upon by proclamation by the president of the United States in conformity with a resolution passed by the senate and house of representatives, to hold in remembrance in a fitting manner the discoverer of America—Christopher Columbus.

"Children, to-day, as Americans, we celebrate, in accordance with the Julian era, the 400th anniversary of our country, and from this day on it will always be respected and observed as a national holiday.

"Two hundred and eighty-four years after the flag, which you so befittingly and loyally saluted to-day, as it was raised and floated proudly at the pinnacle of Liberty's pole, we owe the deepest debt of gratitude to that great and fearless explorer. Remember him, and do not let his name escape from or die in your memory. Soon after his discovery of a new and great continent, there sprung into life upon it colonies some 3,000,000 of people. These people were then subjects of and under the rule of Great Britain, which government so oppressed them with taxation and obnoxious laws generally that they found themselves compelled to unite as one people and throw off the yoke of despotism. They knew it was a desperate undertaking as it was declaring war against the greatest and most powerful nation of the earth, but they had wrongs to right, the future

of their country was at stake; but in their own cause, which was the cause of right, their hearts were brave and they stood together as one man.

"War was declared, and after numerous and desperate encounters upon the field of battle against troops superior in numbers, well disciplined and well armed, well clothed and well fed, our little band of warriors, who struggled and fought under the vicissitudes and through the hardships of being poorly armed, half clothed and half fed, conquered; and on the 4th of July, 1776, proclaimed the independence of America to all the world, and particularly to Great Britain. Then, on that day, our flag of liberty was unfurled, and for a period of 116 years it has floated proudly at the very peak an eye-sore to its enemies, and to-day the pride of over 65,000,000 of people—citizens of the United States, and Freeman.

"It is for you, boys and girls, to cherish the memory of your forefathers by honoring that flag, and to cultivate within you, and to ingraft within your children the same loyalty to and the same reverence with which it was held by those heroes whose memory will never die.

"Girls, we do not expect you to go into battle, it is not in your nature; but when you grow up to womanhood you should bear in mind that you will be doing your country and yourselves a great and irreparable wrong by using your endearments, your influence or your endeavors to entice him, your brother, your sweetheart or your husband to stay at home when the bugle sounds, calling him to preserve his country and his flag. Tell him that the enemies to his flag are your enemies, too. Encourage him and tell him that in sickness or in the hardships and inconveniences of war you will help him, for you can help him in many ways by contributing to his wants in camp, which will strengthen him upon the field of battle; and in your letters you can encourage him to be a true and loyal soldier to his country and to you. You may feel lonesome and heartsick, but remember he is fighting for you. He may never come back to you, but cherish his memory and remember that he fills a soldier's grave.

And boys, if you are called upon to do battle for your country, which we all hope and pray you never will be, remember the first three great principles of an American citizen—"Love and trust in your God, the great ruler of the universe," "Love and protect your country's honor and its flag," "Love, honor and obey your parents and bless your homes," and do your duty like a true soldier."

After this address Mr. J. G. Heid, after briefly relating the disadvantages and perils encountered by Columbus on his voyage of discovery, concluded an eloquent address by exhorting all present to evince their patriotism at all times and seasons, whereby the upholding and permanent progress of the republic should be secured.

The program was then made complete by all singing the beautiful national song, "America." Too much praise cannot be given to Prof. David Davies and all those ladies and gentlemen who assisted him in making the first celebration of the national holiday a success in Alaska.

Ask for Cohen's cigars, home manufactured. Principal brands, "Standard," "Knee Deep," and "White Rose." Depot: Waterfront, opposite photograph gallery.

P. Ellengen on the last boat received the largest and best assortment of briar wood pipes ever offered in this market. For a selection call early and take your choice.

Certificate No.

Dated -----

M E T L A K A H T L A.

---oOo---

THIS CERTIFIES That ----- of

----- has this day, in pursuance of the Rules and Regulations of the Town and Associated Community of Metlakahtla, Alaska, entered upon and occupied that certain Tract or Parcel of land on Annette Island, in the District of Alaska, U. S. A., more particularly described as follows, viz.: -----

And is now in the actual possession thereof.

That so far as this City and Associated Community can confer such a privilege, he has, and ----- heirs shall have, the prior and exclusive right of proving up ----- claim thereto, and of obtaining title from the United States Government, and this shall be the evidence

thereof, except it be before us cancelled upon our Register for abandonment or conduct unbecoming an American citizen.

S E A L.

DONE by our order under our Seal the day and year first above written by the Chairman and Secretary of our Native Council.

By ----- The Town and Associated Community of Metlakahtla.

Chairman of the Native Council.
And ----- Secretary of the Native Council.

the door-bars too hard against the tank
n levers are thrown way down under hold-
ins. Run the inside nuts hard against the
e of door-bars to hold adjustment of doors
rely.

Do not draw basket and tank bottoms up too
ight at first. Give the wood ends a chance to
swell, by first day's use, and then tighten as
required to make tank hold water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Put in and generally keep the tank full or
or nearly full of water. If running water is
used it should run over slightly at the lower
(delivery) side of tank. The operator stands
at the opposite or working side. Fill the basket
with dirt and swing it **slowly** until the dirt is
reduced about one-half in bulk and then keep
adding, from that to full, while the washing
proceeds. When the basket becomes one-half,
or more filled with rocks and gravel and other
refuse, lift towards you, slide bearings along
top of tank until the dumping ends of basket
straps rest on tank and then turn basket over
and dump out refuse. Swing basket back to
place and proceed with washing.

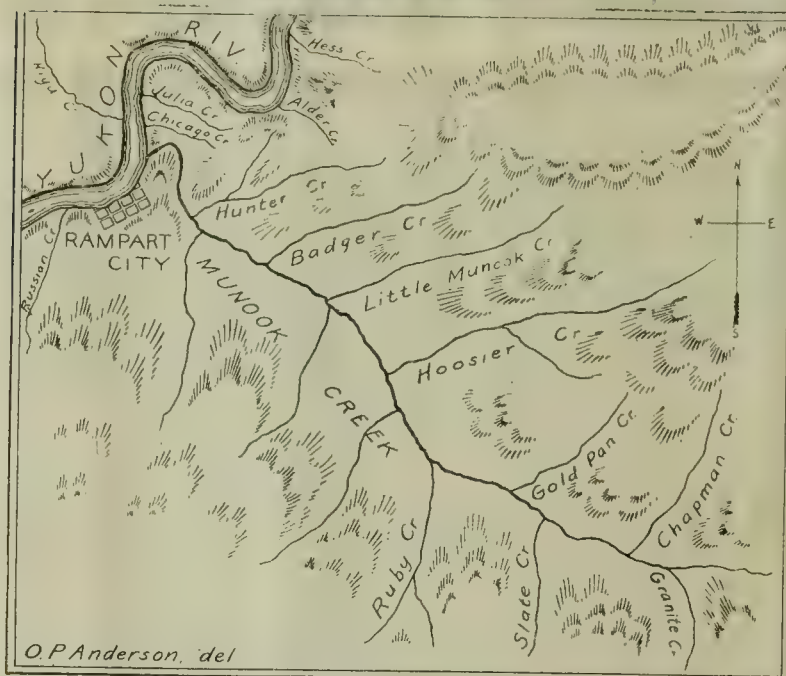
Seattle-Yukon Transportation Co.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

ESTABLISHED 1897

RELIABLE

MUNOOK DISTRICT



hundred miles, and mineral ground lies at considerable distance from the river.

Although but little is known of the mineral ground on the PORCUPINE, it is reported and believed that a large mineral district is to be found on the upper waters of this mighty branch of the Yukon. Prospectors were going out from FORT YUKON last winter northwesterly to the Chandellar Mountains, and southerly to the upper waters of BEAVER CREEK, where rich finds were reported.

LOWER RAMPART district is an extensive district, running for one hundred and sixty miles on both sides of the Yukon, from Fort Hamilton to the mouth of the Tanana. It is the most promising district in the Yukon basin after the Klondike. It includes the MUNOOK CREEK country, but that is but one feature of it. While it has scarcely been touched and has come into notice by accident almost, a number of its creeks show most encouraging deposits. Thirty miles above Rampart City MIKE HESS CREEK comes in—one hundred miles long and very promising. Ten miles below, Alder Creek comes in, having been pretty fully located last winter.

At Rampart City, a well-chosen point for a town, MUNOOK CREEK enters the Yukon. It is an unpretentious little stream, looking just as scores of others do in the same district, but its disclosures will draw thousands to the Lower Rampart district this year. Its tributaries are Miller, Hunter, Little Munook, Little Munook Junior, Hoosier, Gold Pan, Chapman and others. These creeks have all given good prospects and been located, but the extent and richness of the pay streak had been ascertained on but one creek—Little Munook—where the prospectors found a pay streak eighteen feet wide and two feet thick, averaging one dollar to the pan, with coarse gold and nuggets running up to five and eight ounces. Opposite Rampart City locations were being made on Hiyu Creek, and below on Russian Creek, Marshall, Sheflin, Spicer and Jackson Creeks, bringing us right down to the mouth of the Tanana River.

The history of SHEFLIN CREEK is a good illustration of the way in which mineral ground has been overlooked in Alaska. About fifteen years ago the late Ed Sheflin, who came into fortune by the discovery of the Tombstone mines in Arizona, fitted out an expedition to prospect the creeks flowing into the Yukon. Within fifteen miles after his entrance into mineral territory in ascending the Yukon he found a surface prospect in gold as coarse as oats at the mouth of the creek that has ever since borne his name. So well was he satisfied of the richness of his find that he returned to San Francisco and procured a twenty thousand dollar outfit for the working of the creek during the following summer. When he commenced opera-

S. Y. T. CO.

90-92 COLUMBIA STREET
SEATTLE

Seattle-Yukon Transportation Co.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
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LOWER RAMPART district is an extensive district, running for one hundred and sixty miles on both sides of the Yukon, from Fort Hamilton to the mouth of the Tanana. It is the most promising district in the Yukon basin after the Klondike. It includes the MUNOOK CREEK country, but that is but one feature of it. While it has scarcely been touched and has come into notice by accident almost, a number of its creeks show most encouraging deposits. Thirty miles above Rampart City MIKE HESS CREEK comes in—one hundred miles long and very promising. Ten miles below, Alder Creek comes in, having been pretty fully located last winter.

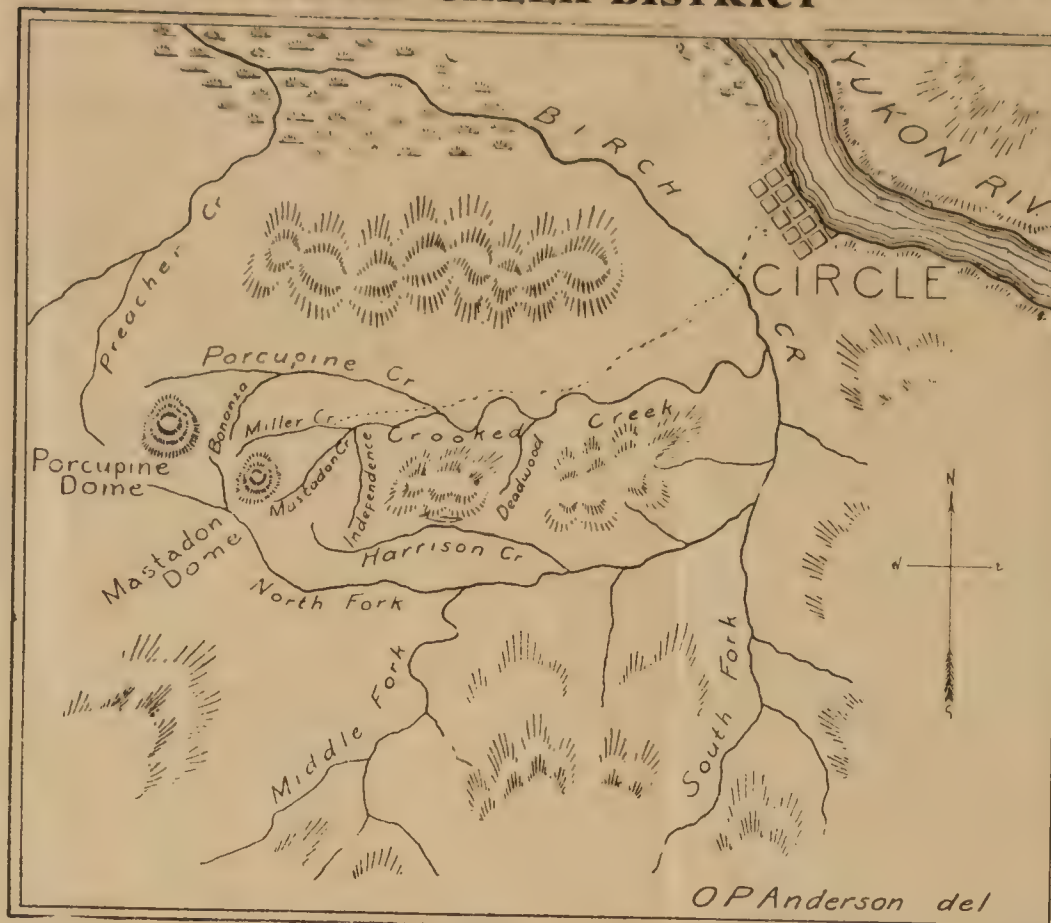
At Rampart City, a well-chosen point for a town, MUNOOK CREEK enters the Yukon. It is an unpretentious little stream, looking just as scores of others do in the same district, but its disclosures will draw thousands to the Lower Rampart district this year. Its tributaries are Miller, Hunter, Little Munook, Little Munook Junior, Hoosier, Gold Pan, Chapman and others. These creeks have all given good prospects and been located, but the extent and richness of the pay streak had been ascertained on but one creek—Little Munook—where the prospectors found a pay streak eighteen feet wide and two feet thick, averaging one dollar to the pan, with coarse gold and nuggets running up to five and eight ounces. Opposite Rampart City locations were being made on Hiyu Creek, and below on Russian Creek, Marshall, Sheflin, Spicer and Jackson Creeks, bringing us right down to the mouth of the Tanana River.

The history of SHEFLIN CREEK is a good illustration of the way in which mineral ground has been overlooked in Alaska. About fifteen years ago the late Ed Sheflin, who came into fortune by the discovery of the Tombstone mines in Arizona, fitted out an expedition to prospect the creeks flowing into the Yukon. Within fifteen miles after his entrance into mineral territory in ascending the Yukon he found a surface prospect in gold as coarse as oats at the mouth of the creek that has ever since borne his name. So well was he satisfied of the richness of his find that he returned to San Francisco and procured a twenty thousand dollar outfit for the working of the creek during the following summer. When he commenced opera-

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tions the water bothered him so that after long effort he gave it up, having lost all hope of securing the extensive deposits of gold which he still felt sure lay on the bedrock of Sheflin Creek. And so from that time, although Sheflin's discovery has been common knowledge, this creek, within twenty-five miles of our present winter quarters, has lain unnoticed until last winter, when our passengers and others staked the creek.

The GOLD MOUNTAIN district lies about fifty miles below the mouth of the Tanana. It was the first prospected last winter by passengers from our steamer, who believe they have a rich district. It has been sufficiently described in an earlier portion of this letter.

The diggings of the KOYUKUK RIVER, from all accounts of them, promise a greater surprise than any other undeveloped district of the Yukon. The river rises far north of the Arctic Circle, and after flowing nearly one thousand miles joins the Yukon about three hundred miles below the mouth of the Tanana. For ten years Indian and white miners have been making the long, rough trip overland to try these diggings for a few weeks in a season, since the provisions they could take would not keep them there longer. They have always done well on the river bars, getting from twenty to forty dollars per day. The district is also reported to be rich in quartz, there being less evidence of glacial action than in other localities. Fifty thousand dollars is the estimated amount rocked from the Koyukuk bars. The Koyukuk Indians always have dust when they come out to trade, usually about two hundred dollars to the man.

The TANANA RIVER has, as it deserves to do, interested every man that ever perused the map of Alaska, but on the inside little is known of it. Not much has been done toward exploring it, much less prospecting it. Although wintering at its mouth, we were not able to learn with any certainty how far it was navigable, nor to get much information as to its watershed. Only two men ascended the river from the mouth last winter, but prospectors have been crossing over from the Circle City and Forty-Mile districts to the northerly tributaries of the Tanana, and are reporting rich deposits there. There can be little doubt that the Tanana will disclose one or more good districts. A glance at the map shows that the mountainous district between the Tanana and the Yukon is almost a parallelogram, on two sides of which extensive mineral districts exist, to-wit: The Forty-Mile and Circle City district on the north-east, and the Lower Rampart district on the west. It is but fair to assume that the southeasterly side of this region drained by the Tanana is also rich in gold. It is to be hoped that this summer will see the Tanana opened up for mining operations.

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the dirt while the gold remains in the tank. From **one to three tons** of pay dirt are reduced to less than **one quart** by the **Klondike Gold Washer**, and this small quantity is washed in a pan in the usual manner. One man can work one ton and with a helper, three tons of ordinary pay dirt in one day.

DIRECTIONS FOR SETTING UP.

BASKET. Place the ends of the round hand-bar in the handles with the ends of the basket opposite each other and handles inside, then, loosen the nuts on the ends of the bottom rods which rest in the grooves of the head-edges or remove the bottom rods entirely, and slip the perforated bottom in place with its ribs in the grooves on the heads. Place the cross-guards the widest at the delivery side and the narrowest at the dumping side of the basket and under the top straps. The dumping side of the basket has the top straps extended forming dumping rests for the basket. The opposite side of the basket is the delivery side.

TANK. Proceed to insert the bottom as with the basket. Put the padded door-bars on the rods and adjust the outside nuts so as to just evenly and snugly draw the door against and over the openings in the tank bottom. Do not

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